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# CALENDAR FOR 1939.

## JANUARY.

Sun...	1	8	15	22	29	*
M...	2	9	16	23	30	*
Tu...	3	10	17	24	31	*
W...	4	11	18	25	*	*
Th...	5	12	19	26	*	*
F...	6	13	20	27	*	*
S...	7	14	21	28	*	*

## JULY.

Sun...	*	2	9	16	23	*
M...	*	3	10	17	24	*
Tu...	*	4	11	18	25	*
W...	*	5	12	19	26	*
Th...	*	6	13	20	27	*
F...	*	7	14	21	28	*
S...	1	8	15	22	29	*

## FEBRUARY.

Sun...	*	5	12	19	26	*
M...	*	6	13	20	27	*
Tu...	*	7	14	21	28	*
W...	1	8	15	22	*	*
Th...	2	9	16	23	*	*
F...	3	10	17	24	*	*
S...	4	11	18	25	*	*

## AUGUST.

Sun...	*	8	15	22	29	*
M...	*	7	14	21	28	*
Tu...	1	8	15	22	29	*
W...	2	9	16	23	30	*
Th...	3	10	17	24	31	*
F...	4	11	18	25	*	*
S...	5	12	19	26	*	*

## MARCH.

Sun...	*	5	12	19	26	*
M...	*	6	13	20	27	*
Tu...	*	7	14	21	28	*
W...	1	8	15	22	29	*
Th...	2	9	16	23	30	*
F...	3	10	17	24	31	*
S...	4	11	18	25	*	*

## SEPTEMBER.

Sun...	*	3	10	17	24	*
M...	*	4	11	18	25	*
Tu...	*	5	12	19	26	*
W...	*	6	13	20	27	*
Th...	*	7	14	21	28	*
F...	1	8	15	22	29	*
S...	2	9	16	23	30	*

## APRIL.

Sun...	*	2	9	16	23	30
M...	*	3	10	17	24	*
Tu...	*	4	11	18	25	*
W...	*	5	12	19	26	*
Th...	*	6	13	20	27	*
F...	*	7	14	21	28	*
S...	1	8	15	22	29	*

## OCTOBER.

Sun...	1	8	15	22	29	*
M...	2	9	16	23	30	*
Tu...	3	10	17	24	31	*
W...	4	11	18	25	*	*
Th...	5	12	19	26	*	*
F...	6	13	20	27	*	*
S...	7	14	21	28	*	*

## MAY.

Sun...	*	7	14	21	28	*
M...	1	8	15	22	29	*
Tu...	2	9	16	23	30	*
W...	3	10	17	24	31	*
Th...	4	11	18	25	*	*
F...	5	12	19	26	*	*
S...	6	13	20	27	*	*

## NOVEMBER.

Sun...	*	5	12	19	26	*
M...	*	6	13	20	27	*
Tu...	*	7	14	21	28	*
W...	1	8	15	22	29	*
Th...	2	9	16	23	30	*
F...	3	10	17	24	*	*
S...	4	11	18	25	*	*

## JUNE.

Sun...	*	4	11	18	25	*
M...	*	5	12	19	26	*
Tu...	*	6	13	20	27	*
W...	*	7	14	21	28	*
Th...	1	8	15	22	29	*
F...	2	9	16	23	30	*
S...	3	10	17	24	*	*

## DECEMBER.

Sun...	*	3	10	17	24	31
M...	*	4	11	18	25	*
Tu...	*	5	12	19	26	*
W...	*	6	13	20	27	*
Th...	*	7	14	21	28	*
F...	1	8	15	22	29	*
S...	2	9	16	23	30	*

# Phases of the Moon—JANUARY 31 Days.

Moon . . . 6th, 3h 0m A.M.    ● New Moon . . . 20th, 6h 57m P.M.  
 Quarter . . . 12th, 6h 40m. P.M.    ☾ First Quarter . . . 28th, 8h 30m. P.M.

he Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise	Sunset	True Noon	Moon-rise	Moon-set			
			H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	D	S	
	1	1	7 12	6 13	0 42	P M 2 2	A M 2 18	10 5	23 4	
	2	2	7 12	6 13	0 42	2 58	3 15	11 5	22 59	
	3	3	7 13	6 14	0 43	3 49	4 15	12 5	22 54	
lay	4	4	7 13	6 15	0 43	4 49	5 16	13 5	22 48	
y	5	5	7 13	6 16	0 44	5 54	6 18	14 5	22 42	
	6	6	7 13	6 16	0 44	6 59	7 18	15 5	22 36	
r	7	7	7 14	6 17	0 45	8 4	8 13	16 5	22 28	
	8	8	7 14	6 17	0 45	9 8	9 5	17 5	22 21	
	9	9	7 14	6 18	0 46	10 9	9 53	18 5	22 13	
	10	10	7 14	6 19	0 46	11 7	10 38	19 5	22 5	
day	11	11	7 15	6 19	0 46		11 21	20 5	21 56	
y	12	12	7 15	6 20	0 47	A M 0 4	P M 0 4	21 5	21 47	
	13	13	7 15	6 20	0 47	0 59	0 47	22 5	21 37	
y	14	14	7 15	6 21	0 47	1 54	1 31	23 5	21 27	
r	15	15	7 15	6 22	0 48	2 46	2 18	24 5	21 16	
	16	16	7 15	6 22	0 48	3 38	3 5	25 5	21 5	
r	17	17	7 15	6 23	0 48	4 29	3 53	26 5	20 54	
day	18	18	7 15	6 24	0 49	5 17	4 43	27 5	20 42	
ay	19	19	7 15	6 24	0 49	6 4	5 32	28 5	20 30	
	20	20	7 15	6 25	0 49	6 47	6 22	29 5	20 18	
y	21	21	7 15	6 26	0 50	7 29	7 12	0 7	20 5	
y .	22	22	7 15	6 26	0 50	8 7	8 0	1 7	19 51	
r	23	23	7 15	6 27	0 50	8 45	8 48	2 7	19 38	
y .	24	24	7 15	6 28	0 50	9 22	9 37	3 7	19 24	
day	25	25	7 15	6 28	0 51	9 58	10 26	4 7	19 10	
ay	26	26	7 15	6 28	0 51	10 36	11 16	5 7	18 55	
	27	27	7 15	6 29	0 51	11 15		6 7	18 40	
ay..	28	28	7 15	6 29	0 51	11 57	A M 0 8	7 7	18 24	
y ..	29	29	7 15	6 30	0 52	P M 0 43	1 3	8 7	18 9	
y .	30	30	7 14	6 30	0 52	1 34	1 59	9 7	17 53	
y .	31	31	7 14	6 31	0 52	2 30	2 58	10 7	17 36	

# Phases of the Moon—FEBRUARY 28 Days.

☾ Full Moon      4th, 1h. 25m P M      ☾ New Moon      19th, 1h. 58m. P M  
 ☾ Last Quarter      .. 11th, 9h. 42m A M      ☾ First Quarter      . 27th, 8h 56m. A M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise. A M.	Sunset. P M.	True Noon P M.	Moon-rise	Moon-set		
			H M	H M	H. M.	H M P M	H M. A M	D.	S.
Wednesday	1	32	7 14	6 32	0 52	8 31	3 58	11·7	17 20
Thursday	2	33	7 14	6 32	0 53	4 34	4 57	12 7	17 3
Friday	3	34	7 13	6 33	0 53	5 40	5 54	13 7	16 45
Saturday	4	35	7 13	6 33	0 53	6 45	6 48	14 7	16 28
Sunday	5	36	7 13	6 34	0 53	7 48	7 39	15 7	16 10
Monday	6	37	7 12	6 34	0 53	8 50	8 27	16 7	15 52
Tuesday	7	38	7 12	6 35	0 53	9 51	9 14	17 7	15 33
Wednesday	8	39	7 11	6 35	0 53	10 48	9 59	18 7	15 15
Thursday	9	40	7 11	6 36	0 53	11 45	10 48	19 7	14 56
Friday	10	41	7 10	6 36	0 53		11 28	20 7	14 37
Saturday	11	42	7 10	6 37	0 53	A M 0 41	P M 0 15	21 7	14 17
Sunday	12	43	7 10	6 38	0 53	1 33	1 2	22 7	13 57
Monday	13	44	7 9	6 38	0 53	2 25	1 50	23 7	13 38
Tuesday	14	45	7 8	6 39	0 53	3 14	2 40	24·7	13 17
Wednesday	15	46	7 8	6 39	0 53	4 1	3 29	25 7	12 57
Thursday	16	47	7 7	6 39	0 53	4 46	4 18	26 7	12 37
Friday	17	48	7 7	6 40	0 53	5 23	5 8	27·7	12 16
Saturday	18	49	7 6	6 40	0 53	6 7	5 57	28 7	11 55
Sunday ..	19	50	7 6	6 41	0 53	6 45	6 45	29 7	11 34
Monday	20	51	7 5	6 41	0 53	7 23	7 34	0 9	11 13
Tuesday	21	52	7 4	6 42	0 53	8 0	8 23	1 9	10 51
Wednesday	22	53	7 4	6 42	0 53	8 37	9 13	2 9	10 29
Thursday	23	54	7 3	6 43	0 52	9 16	10 4	3 9	10 7
Friday	24	55	7 2	6 43	0 52	9 57	10 57	4 9	9 45
Saturday ..	25	56	7 2	6 43	0 52	10 40	11 53	5 9	9 23
Sunday	26	57	7 1	6 44	0 51	11 23		6 9	9 1
Monday	27	58	7 0	6 44	0 51	P M 0 20	A M 0 48	7·9	8 39
Tuesday	28	59	7 0	6 44	0 51	1 17	1 45	8 9	8 16

# Phases of the Moon—MARCH 31 Days.

☉ Full Moon .. 5th, 11h. 30m. P.M.      ☾ New Moon .. 21st, 7h. 19m. A.M.  
 ☾ Last Quarter .. 13th, 3h. 7m. A.M.      ☽ First Quarter .. 28th, 5h. 46m. P.M.

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	True Noon P.M.	Moon-rise	Moon-set		
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D	° 8'
Wednesday	1	60	6 59	6 45	0 51	2 17	2 42	9.9	7 53
Thursday	2	61	6 58	6 45	0 51	3 19	3 39	10.9	7 31
Friday	3	62	6 57	6 46	0 51	4 23	4 38	11.9	7 8
Saturday	4	63	6 57	6 46	0 51	5 27	5 24	12.9	6 45
Sunday	5	64	6 56	6 46	0 51	6 29	6 14	13.9	6 22
Monday	6	65	6 55	6 46	0 50	7 31	7 1	14.9	5 59
Tuesday	7	66	6 55	6 46	0 50	8 31	7 47	15.9	5 36
Wednesday	8	67	6 54	6 46	0 50	9 30	8 34	16.9	5 12
Thursday	9	68	6 53	6 47	0 50	10 28	9 20	17.9	4 49
Friday	10	69	6 53	6 47	0 49	11 24	10 7	18.9	4 25
Saturday	11	70	6 52	6 47	0 49		10 56	19.9	4 2
Sunday	12	71	6 51	6 47	0 49	A.M. 0 17	11 45	20.9	3 38
Monday	13	72	6 50	6 48	0 49	1 9	0 35	21.9	3 15
Tuesday	14	73	6 49	6 48	0 49	1 57	1 24	22.9	2 51
Wednesday	15	74	6 48	6 49	0 49	2 43	2 18	23.9	2 27
Thursday	16	75	6 48	6 49	0 48	3 26	3 3	24.9	2 4
Friday	17	76	6 47	6 49	0 48	4 6	3 52	25.9	1 40
Saturday	18	77	6 46	6 49	0 48	4 44	4 41	26.9	1 16
Sunday	19	78	6 45	6 50	0 47	5 22	5 29	27.9	0 53
Monday	20	79	6 44	6 50	0 47	6 0	6 19	28.9	0 29
Tuesday	21	80	6 43	6 50	0 47	6 37	7 9	0 2	0 5
Wednesday	22	81	6 42	6 50	0 46	7 16	8 0	1 2	0 18
Thursday	23	82	6 41	6 51	0 46	7 57	8 58	2 2	0 42
Friday	24	83	6 41	6 51	0 46	8 39	9 48	3 2	1 6
Saturday	25	84	6 40	6 51	0 45	9 26	10 44	4 2	1 29
Sunday	26	85	6 39	6 51	0 45	10 17	11 40	5 2	1 53
Monday	27	86	6 38	6 52	0 45	11 12		6 2	2 17
Tuesday	28	87	6 37	6 52	0 45	P.M. 0 8	A.M. 0 36	7 2	2 40
Wednesday	29	88	6 36	6 52	0 44	1 8	1 31	8 2	3 4
Thursday	30	89	6 35	6 53	0 44	2 9	2 24	9 2	3 27
Friday	31	90	6 35	6 53	0 44	3 11	3 15	10.2	3 50

# Phases of the Moon—APRIL 30 Days.

☉ Full Moon .. .. 4th, 9h. 48m. A.M. | ☾ New Moon .. .. 19th, 10h. 5m. P.M.  
 ☾ Last Quarter.. .. 11th, 9h. 41m. P.M. | ☽ First Quarter.. .. 26th, 11h. 55m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Noon.
			Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	True Noon. P.M.	Moon-rise	Moon-set.		
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D	N.
Saturday	1	91	6 34	6 53	0 43	4 11	4 8	11 2	4 14
Sunday ..	2	92	6 33	6 53	0 43	5 12	4 50	12 2	4 37
Monday ..	3	93	6 32	6 53	0 42	6 13	5 36	13 2	5 0
Tuesday	4	94	6 31	6 53	0 42	7 12	6 22	14 2	5 23
Wednesday	5	95	6 31	6 53	0 42	8 11	7 9	15 2	5 46
Thursday	6	96	6 30	6 53	0 42	9 9	7 56	16 2	6 8
Friday ..	7	97	6 29	6 54	0 41	10 5	8 44	17 2	6 31
Saturday	8	98	6 29	6 54	0 41	10 58	9 35	18 2	6 54
Sunday	9	99	6 28	6 54	0 40	11 49	10 25	19 2	7 16
Monday .	10	100	6 27	6 54	0 40		11 16	20 2	7 39
Tuesday .	11	101	6 26	6 55	0 40	A.M. 0 37	P.M. 0 6	21 2	8 1
Wednesday	12	102	6 25	6 55	0 40	1 21	0 56	22 2	8 23
Thursday	13	103	6 25	6 55	0 39	2 3	1 45	23 2	8 45
Friday ..	14	104	6 24	6 56	0 39	2 41	2 34	24 2	9 7
Saturday .	15	105	6 23	6 56	0 39	3 19	3 22	25 2	9 28
Sunday	16	106	6 22	6 56	0 38	3 57	4 12	26 2	9 50
Monday .	17	107	6 21	6 56	0 38	4 35	5 2	27 2	10 11
Tuesday	18	108	6 21	6 57	0 38	5 13	5 53	28 2	10 32
Wednesday	19	109	6 20	6 57	0 38	5 54	6 46	29 2	10 53
Thursday	20	110	6 19	6 57	0 38	6 36	7 41	0 0	11 14
Friday ..	21	111	6 18	6 58	0 38	7 23	8 37	1 0	11 35
Saturday	22	112	6 18	6 58	0 37	8 13	9 34	2 0	11 55
Sunday .	23	113	6 17	6 58	0 37	9 7	10 31	3 0	12 15
Monday ..	24	114	6 16	6 59	0 37	10 4	11 27	4 0	12 35
Tuesday .	25	115	6 15	6 59	0 37	11 3		5 0	12 55
Wednesday	26	116	6 15	6 59	0 37	P.M. 0 8	A.M. 0 21	6 0	13 15
Thursday	27	117	6 14	7 0	0 36	1 3	1 11	7 0	13 34
Friday	28	118	6 13	7 0	0 36	2 3	1 59	8 0	13 53
Saturday	29	119	6 13	7 0	0 36	3 1	2 46	9 0	14 12
Sunday	30	120	6 12	7 1	0 36	4 0	3 30	10 0	14 31

# Phases of the Moon—MAY 31 Days.

☉ Full Moon .. 3rd, 8h. 45m. P.M.      ● New Moon .. .. 19th, 9h. 55m. A.M.  
 ☾ Last Quarter .. 11th, 4h 10m. P.M.      ☽ First Quarter .. 26th, 4h. 50m A.M

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.				
			Sunrise A.M.	Sunset. P.M.	True Noon. P.M.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set							
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D	N.		
Monday ..	1	121	6	12	7	1	0	38	4	58	4	14	11 6	14 50
Tuesday .	2	122	6	11	7	1	0	38	5	56	5	0	12 6	15 8
Wednesday ..	3	123	6	10	7	2	0	38	6	54	5	46	13 6	15 26
Thursday ..	4	124	6	10	7	2	0	35	7	51	6	33	14 6	15 43
Friday ..	5	125	6	9	7	3	0	35	8	46	7	24	15 6	16 1
Saturday .	6	126	6	8	7	3	0	35	9	38	8	15	16 6	16 18
Sunday ..	7	127	6	8	7	3	0	35	10	28	9	6	17 6	16 35
Monday .	8	128	6	8	7	4	0	35	11	15	9	57	18 6	16 52
Tuesday	9	129	6	7	7	4	0	35	11	58	10	48	19 6	17 8
Wednesday	10	130	6	6	7	4	0	35			11	38	20 6	17 24
Thursday	11	131	6	6	7	5	0	35	A M 0 38	P M 0 27			21 6	17 40
Friday	12	132	6	6	7	5	0	35	1 16	1 15			22 6	17 55
Saturday	13	133	6	6	7	5	0	35	1 54	2 3			23 6	18 11
Sunday ..	14	134	6	5	7	5	0	35	2 31	2 53			24 6	18 26
Monday ..	15	135	6	5	7	6	0	35	3 8	3 43			25 6	18 40
Tuesday ..	16	136	6	5	7	6	0	35	3 48	4 34			26 6	18 54
Wednesday ..	17	137	6	5	7	6	0	35	4 30	5 30			27 6	19 8
Thursday	18	138	6	4	7	7	0	35	5 15	6 26			28 6	19 22
Friday	19	139	6	4	7	7	0	35	6 4	7 24			0 1	19 35
Saturday.	20	140	6	3	7	7	0	35	6 58	8 23			1 1	19 48
Sunday ..	21	141	6	3	7	8	0	35	7 55	9 20			2 1	20 1
Monday ..	22	142	6	3	7	8	0	35	8 56	10 17			3 1	20 13
Tuesday .	23	143	6	3	7	9	0	35	9 57	11 9			4 1	20 25
Wednesday .	24	144	6	2	7	9	0	35	10 58	11 57			5 1	20 37
Thursday	25	145	6	2	7	9	0	35	11 58				6 1	20 48
Friday ..	26	146	6	2	7	10	0	36	P M 0 55	A M 0 45			7 1	20 59
Saturday .	27	147	6	2	7	10	0	36	1 53	1 29			8 1	21 9
Sunday ..	28	148	6	1	7	11	0	36	2 50	2 12			9 1	21 20
Monday ..	29	149	6	1	7	11	0	36	3 47	2 56			10 1	21 29
Tuesday ..	30	150	6	1	7	11	0	36	4 44	3 41			11 1	21 39
Wednesday ..	31	151	6	1	7	12	0	36	5 41	4 27			12 1	21 48

# Phases of the Moon—JUNE 30 Days.

☉ Full Moon .. 2nd, 8h. 41m. A.M.    ● New Moon .. 17th, 7h. 7m. P.M.

☾ Last Quarter 10th, 9h. 37m. A.M.    ☽ First Quarter .. 24th, 10h 5m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon				
			Sunrise A.M.		Sunset P.M.		True Noon P.M.	Moon-rise		Moon-set				
			H	M	H	M	H.	M	H	M	D	N.		
Thursday	1	152	6	1	7	12	0	36	6	36	5	15	13 1	21 56
Friday ..	2	153	6	1	7	13	0	36	7	29	6	5	14 1	22
Saturday	3	154	6	1	7	13	0	37	8	20	6	56	15 1	22 13
Sunday .	4	155	6	1	7	13	0	37	9	8	7	48	16 1	22 20
Monday	5	156	6	1	7	14	0	37	9	53	8	39	17 1	22 27
Tuesday	6	157	6	1	7	14	0	37	10	35	9	30	18 1	22 34
Wednesday	7	158	6	1	7	15	0	37	11	13	10	19	19 1	22 40
Thursday	8	159	6	1	7	15	0	37	11	51	11	8	20 1	22 46
Friday	9	160	6	1	7	15	0	38			11	58	21 1	22 52
Saturday	10	161	6	1	7	15	0	38	A M 0 28	P M 0 44			22 1	22 57
Sunday	11	162	6	1	7	16	0	38	1	5	1	33	23 1	23 2
Monday	12	163	6	1	7	16	0	38	1	43	2	24	24 1	23 6
Tuesday	13	164	6	1	7	17	0	38	2	23	3	16	25 1	23 10
Wednesday	14	165	6	1	7	17	0	39	3	5	4	12	26 1	23 13
Thursday	15	166	6	1	7	17	0	39	3	52	5	8	27 1	23 16
Friday ..	16	167	6	1	7	17	0	39	4	45	6	8	28 1	23 19
Saturday	17	168	6	1	7	18	0	39	5	41	7	7	29 1	23 21
Sunday .	18	169	6	1	7	18	0	39	6	42	8	5	0 7	23 23
Monday	19	170	6	2	7	18	0	40	7	43	9	1	1 7	23 25
Tuesday	20	171	6	2	7	18	0	40	8	47	9	53	2 7	23 26
Wednesday	21	172	6	2	7	19	0	40	9	49	10	41	3 7	23 26
Thursday	22	173	6	2	7	19	0	40	10	50	11	28	4 7	23 26
Friday .	23	174	6	3	7	19	0	41	11	49			5 7	23 26
Saturday	24	175	6	3	7	19	0	41	0 46	P M 0 12			6 7	23 26
Sunday	25	176	6	3	7	19	0	41	1	43	0	56	7 7	23 25
Monday .	26	177	6	3	7	20	0	41	2	39	1	40	8 7	23 23
Tuesday	27	178	6	3	7	20	0	41	3	35	2	25	9 7	23 22
Wednesday	28	179	6	4	7	20	0	42	4	29	3	12	10 7	23 19
Thursday ..	29	180	6	4	7	20	0	42	5	23	4	0	11 7	23 17
Friday .	30	181	6	4	7	20	0	42	6	14	4	51	12 7	23 14



# Phases of the Moon—JULY 31 Days.

☾ Full Moon .. .. 1st, 9h 46m. P.M.      ☽ New Moon .. .. 17th, 2h. 32m. A.M.  
 ☾ First Quarter .. .. 23rd, 5h. 4m. P.M.  
 ☾ Last Quarter .. .. 10th, 1h. 19m. A.M.      ☾ Full Moon .. .. 31st 0h. 7m. P.M.

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time.							Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.		
			Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	True Noon P.M.	Moon-rise	Moon-set						
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D	N.	
Saturday.	1	182	6	5	7	20	0	42	7	3	5 42	13 7	23 10
Sunday	2	183	6	5	7	20	0	42	7	49	6 32	14 7	23 6
Monday	3	184	6	5	7	20	0	43	8	32	7 23	15 7	23 2
Tuesday ..	4	185	6	6	7	20	0	43	9	12	8 13	16 7	22 57
Wednesday	5	186	6	6	7	20	0	43	9	50	9 2	17 7	22 52
Thursday	6	187	6	6	7	20	0	43	10	27	9 50	18 7	22 47
Friday	7	188	6	7	7	20	0	43	11	4	10 38	19 7	22 41
Saturday .	8	189	6	7	7	20	0	43	11	40	11 26	20 7	22 34
Sunday ..	9	190	6	7	7	20	0	44			0 15	21 7	22 28
Monday	10	191	6	8	7	20	0	44	A M 0 18	1	6	22 7	22 21
Tuesday .	11	192	6	8	7	20	0	44	0 59	1	58	23 7	22 13
Wednesday	12	193	6	8	7	20	0	44	1 43	2	54	24 7	22 5
Thursday	13	194	6	9	7	20	0	44	2 32	3	50	25 7	21 57
Friday .	14	195	6	9	7	20	0	44	3 25	4	49	26 7	21 49
Saturday.	15	196	6	9	7	20	0	45	4 23	5	49	27 7	21 40
Sunday .	16	197	6	10	7	19	0	45	5 24	6	47	28 7	21 30
Monday ..	17	198	6	10	7	19	0	45	6 29	7	42	0 4	21 21
Tuesday	18	199	6	11	7	19	0	45	7 33	8	38	1 4	21 11
Wednesday	19	200	6	11	7	19	0	45	8 37	9	22	2 4	21 0
Thursday	20	201	6	11	7	19	0	45	9 39	10	9	3 4	20 49
Friday	21	202	6	12	7	18	0	45	10 39	10	54	4 4	20 38
Saturday..	22	203	6	12	7	18	0	45	11 36	11	39	5 4	20 27
Sunday .	23	204	6	13	7	18	0	45	P M 0 34			6 4	20 15
Monday	24	205	6	13	7	17	0	45	1 31	A M 0 24		7 4	20 3
Tuesday ..	25	206	6	13	7	17	0	45	2 26	1	11	8 4	19 50
Wednesday	26	207	6	14	7	17	0	45	3 19	1	58	9 4	19 38
Thursday	27	208	6	14	7	16	0	45	4 11	2	48	10 4	19 24
Friday ..	28	209	6	14	7	16	0	45	5 0	3	38	11 4	19 11
Saturday .	29	210	6	15	7	16	0	45	5 47	4	28	12 4	18 57
Sunday	30	211	6	15	7	15	0	45	6 30	5	18	13 4	18 43
Monday .	31	212	6	15	7	15	0	45	7 11	6	8	14 4	18 29

# Phases of the Moon—AUGUST 31 Days.

☾ Last Quarter .. .. 8th, 2h. 48m. P.M.    ☽ First Quarter .. .. 22nd, 2h. 51m. A.M.  
 ● New Moon .. .. 15th, 9h. 23m. A.M.    ☾ Full Moon .. .. 30th, 3h. 39m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A M	Sunset. P.M.	True Noon P M	Moon- rise	Moon- set.			
			H M	H M	H M.	H M M	H A M M	D.	N.,	
Tuesday	1	213	6 16	7 15	0 45	7 50 P M	6 58 A M	15 4	18 14	
Wednesday	2	214	6 16	7 15	0 45	8 28	7 47	16 4	17 59	
Thursday	3	215	6 16	7 14	0 45	9 4	8 35	17 7	17 44	
Friday	4	216	6 16	7 14	0 45	9 40	9 22	18 4	17 28	
Saturday	5	217	6 16	7 13	0 45	10 18	10 11	19 4	17 12	
Sunday ..	6	218	6 16	7 13	0 45	10 57	10 59	20 4	16 56	
Monday	7	219	6 17	7 12	0 44	11 39	11 50 P M	21 4	16 40	
Tuesday .	8	220	6 17	7 12	0 44		0 43 P M	22 4	16 23	
Wednesday	9	221	6 18	7 11	0 44	0 23 A M	1 38	23 4	16 6	
Thursday	10	222	6 18	7 10	0 44	1 13	2 34	24 4	15 49	
Friday .	11	223	6 18	7 10	0 44	2 8	3 31	25 4	15 31	
Saturday	12	224	6 18	7 9	0 44	3 6	4 29	26 7	15 14	
Sunday	13	225	6 19	7 8	0 43	4 7	5 26	27 4	14 56	
Monday	14	226	6 19	7 8	0 43	5 12	6 19	28 4	14 38	
Tuesday	15	227	6 20	7 7	0 43	6 16	7 10	0 1	14 19	
Wednesday	16	228	6 20	7 6	0 43	7 20	7 59	1 1	14 0	
Thursday	17	229	6 20	7 6	0 43	8 23	8 47	2 1	13 41	
Friday	18	230	6 20	7 5	0 42	9 25	9 34	3 1	13 22	
Saturday .	19	231	6 21	7 4	0 42	10 24	10 21	4 1	13 3	
Sunday .	20	232	6 21	7 4	0 42	11 23 P M	11 8	5 1	12 44	
Monday .	21	233	6 21	7 3	0 42	0 20	11 55	6 1	12 24	
Tuesday .	22	234	6 22	7 2	0 42	1 14		7 1	12 4	
Wednesday	23	235	6 22	7 1	0 42	2 6	A M 0 45	8 1	11 44	
Thursday	24	236	6 22	7 1	0 41	2 57	1 35	9 1	11 24	
Friday .	25	237	6 22	7 0	0 41	3 45	2 26	10 1	11 3	
Saturday	26	238	6 22	6 59	0 41	4 29	3 15	11 1	10 48	
Sunday ..	27	239	6 23	6 58	0 40	5 11	4 5	12 1	10 22	
Monday ..	28	240	6 23	6 57	0 40	5 50	4 54	13 1	10 1	
Tuesday ..	29	241	6 23	6 56	0 40	6 28	5 48	14 1	9 40	
Wednesday	30	242	6 24	6 56	0 39	7 5	6 31	15 1	9 18	
Thursday	31	243	6 24	6 55	0 39	7 42	7 19	16 1	8 57	

# Phases of the Moon—SEPTEMBER 30 Days.

☾ Last Quarter .. .. 7th, 1h 54 m. A.M.    ☽ First Quarter .. .. 20th, 4h. 4 m. P.M.  
 ● New Moon .. .. 18th, 4h. 53m. P.M.    ☾ Full Moon .. .. 28th, 7h. 57 m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.						Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.				
			Sunrise. A M	Sunset P.M.	True Noon. P M	Moon-rise		Moon-set.						
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D.	N.		
Friday	1	244	6	24	6	54	0	39	8	19	8	7	17 1	8 35
Saturday	2	245	6	24	6	53	0	39	8	57	8	56	18 1	8 14
Sunday	3	246	6	24	6	52	0	38	9	38	9	46	19 1	7 52
Monday	4	247	6	25	6	51	0	38	10	20	10	37	20 1	7 30
Tuesday	5	248	6	25	6	51	0	38	11	7	11	31	21 1	7 8
Wednesday	6	249	6	25	6	50	0	37	11	58	P M 0 25		22 1	6 46
Thursday	7	250	6	25	6	49	0	37			1	20	23 1	6 23
Friday	8	251	6	25	6	48	0	36	A.M. 0 54		2	16	24 1	6 1
Saturday	9	252	6	25	6	48	0	36	1	51	3	11	25 1	5 38
Sunday	10	253	6	25	6	47	0	36	2	52	4	4	26 7	5 16
Monday	11	254	6	25	6	46	0	35	3	55	4	56	27 1	4 53
Tuesday	12	255	6	25	6	45	0	35	4	59	5	46	28 1	4 30
Wednesday	13	256	6	26	6	44	0	35	6	2	6	34	29 1	4 7
Thursday	14	257	6	26	6	43	0	34	7	5	7	22	0 8	3 44
Friday	15	258	6	26	6	43	0	34	8	7	8	10	1 8	3 21
Saturday	16	259	6	26	6	42	0	33	9	8	8	58	2 8	2 58
Sunday	17	260	6	27	6	41	0	33	10	8	9	47	3 8	2 35
Monday	18	261	6	27	6	40	0	33	11	5	10	38	4 8	2 12
Tuesday ..	19	262	6	27	6	39	0	32	11	59	11	30	5 8	1 48
Wednesday	20	263	6	27	6	38	0	32	P M 0 51				6 8	1 25
Thursday	21	264	6	27	6	37	0	32	1	40	A.M. 0 21		7 8	1 2
Friday	22	265	6	28	6	36	0	31	2	27	1	11	8 8	0 39
Saturday	23	266	6	28	6	35	0	31	3	10	2	1	9 8	0 15
Sunday ..	24	267	6	28	6	34	0	31	3	49	2	50	10 8	0 8
Monday	25	268	6	28	6	33	0	30	4	27	3	39	11 8	0 32
Tuesday ..	26	269	6	28	6	33	0	30	5	5	4	27	12 8	0 55
Wednesday	27	270	6	29	6	32	0	30	5	42	5	15	13 8	1 18
Thursday ..	28	271	6	29	6	31	0	30	6	19	6	4	14 8	1 42
Friday ..	29	272	6	29	6	30	0	29	6	57	6	52	15 8	2 5
Saturday..	30	273	6	29	6	29	0	29	7	38	7	43	16 8	2 28

# Phases of the Moon—OCTOBER 31 Days.

☾ Last Quarter .. 6th, 10h. 57. m. A.M. | ☽ First Quarter .. 20th, 8h. 54m. A.M.

● New Moon 13th, 2h 0 m A.M. | ☾ Full Moon 28th, 0h 12m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A.M	Sunset P.M	True Noon. P.M	Moon-rise	Moon-set			
			H. M.	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	D.	S. .	
Sunday	1	274	6 30	6 28	0 29	8 20 P.M	8 34 A.M	17 8	2 52	
Monday .	2	275	6 30	6 27	0 29	9 6	9 27	18 8	3 15	
Tuesday ..	3	276	6 30	6 26	0 29	9 55	10 21	19 8	3 38	
Wednesday	4	277	6 30	6 25	0 28	10 47	11 15 P.M	20 8	4 1	
Thursday	5	278	6 31	6 25	0 28	11 43	0 9	21 8	4 25	
Friday .	6	279	6 31	6 24	0 28		1 3	22 8	4 48	
Saturday	7	280	6 31	6 23	0 28	A.M 0 41	1 55	23 8	5 11	
Sunday ..	8	281	6 31	6 22	0 27	1 41	2 45	24 8	5 34	
Monday	9	282	6 31	6 21	0 27	2 42	3 33	25 8	5 57	
Tuesday	10	283	6 31	6 21	0 27	3 43	4 21	26 8	6 20	
Wednesday	11	284	6 31	6 20	0 27	4 44	5 9	27 8	6 42	
Thursday	12	285	6 32	6 20	0 27	5 46	5 56	28 8	7 5	
Friday	13	286	6 32	6 19	0 26	6 48	6 45	0 4	7 28	
Saturday	14	287	6 32	6 18	0 26	7 49	7 35	1 4	7 50	
Sunday	15	288	6 32	6 17	0 26	8 49	8 26	2 4	8 13	
Monday	16	289	6 33	6 17	0 26	9 46	9 18	3 4	8 35	
Tuesday	17	290	6 33	6 16	0 25	10 41	10 11	4 4	8 57	
Wednesday	18	291	6 34	6 15	0 25	11 33 P.M	11 3	5 4	9 19	
Thursday	19	292	6 34	6 14	0 25	0 21	11 54	6 4	9 41	
Friday	20	293	6 34	6 14	0 25	1 5		7 4	10 2	
Saturday	21	294	6 35	6 13	0 24	1 47	A.M 0 45	8 4	10 24	
Sunday	22	295	6 35	6 12	0 24	2 25	1 34	9 4	10 46	
Monday	23	296	6 35	6 12	0 24	3 3	2 22	10 4	11 7	
Tuesday	24	297	6 36	6 11	0 24	3 41	3 10	11 4	11 28	
Wednesday	25	298	6 36	6 10	0 24	4 18	3 58	12 4	11 49	
Thursday	26	299	6 37	6 10	0 23	4 56	4 47	13 4	12 10	
Friday .	27	300	6 37	6 9	0 23	5 36	5 37	14 4	12 30	
Saturday	28	301	6 37	6 8	0 23	6 18	6 28	15 4	12 51	
Sunday..	29	302	6 33	6 8	0 23	7 3	7 21	16 4	13 11	
Monday	30	303	6 38	6 7	0 23	7 52	8 16	17 4	13 31	
Tuesday..	31	304	6 39	6 7	0 23	8 44	9 10	18 4	13 50	

# Phases of the Moon—NOVEMBER 30 Days.

☾ Last Quarter .. .. 4th, 6h. 42m. P.M.    ☽ First Quarter .. 19th, 4h. 51m. A.M.  
 ● New Moon . . . . 11, 1h. 24m. P.M.    ☾ Full Moon .. .. 27th, 8h. 24m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.		
			Sunrise A.M.		Sunset P.M.		True Noon. P.M.				Moon-rise Moon-set.	
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D.	S.
Wednesday	1	305	6	39	6	6	0	22	P.M. 9 39	A.M. 10 5	19 4	14 10
Thursday	2	306	6	40	6	6	0	22	10 35	10 59	20 4	14 29
Friday	3	307	6	40	6	5	0	22	11 34	11 51	21 4	14 48
Saturday	4	308	6	40	6	5	0	22		P.M. 0 41	22 4	15 7
Sunday	5	309	6	41	6	4	0	22	A.M. 0 33	1 29	23 4	15 28
Monday	6	310	6	42	6	4	0	22	1 33	2 16	24 4	15 44
Tuesday	7	311	6	42	6	3	0	22	2 32	3 1	25 4	16 2
Wednesday	8	312	6	42	6	3	0	22	3 32	3 47	26 4	16 20
Thursday	9	313	6	43	6	2	0	23	4 31	4 34	27 4	16 38
Friday	10	314	6	44	6	2	0	23	5 31	5 22	28 4	16 55
Saturday	11	315	6	44	6	2	0	23	6 32	6 12	29 4	17 13
Sunday	12	316	6	44	6	1	0	23	7 30	7 4	1 0	17 28
Monday	13	317	6	45	6	1	0	23	8 27	7 58	2 0	17 45
Tuesday	14	318	6	46	6	1	0	23	9 21	8 51	3 0	18 1
Wednesday	15	319	6	46	6	1	0	23	10 12	9 43	4 0	18 17
Thursday	16	320	6	47	6	1	0	23	10 59	10 35	5 0	18 32
Friday	17	321	6	47	6	1	0	23	11 42	11 26	6 0	18 47
Saturday	18	322	6	48	6	1	0	23	P.M. 0 21		7 0	19 2
Sunday	19	323	6	48	6	1	0	23	1 0	A.M. 0 15	8 0	19 16
Monday	20	324	6	48	6	1	0	24	1 38	1 3	9 0	19 30
Tuesday	21	325	6	49	6	1	0	24	2 15	1 51	10 0	19 44
Wednesday	22	326	6	50	6	0	0	24	2 53	2 39	11 0	19 57
Thursday	23	327	6	51	6	0	0	24	3 31	3 28	12 0	20 10
Friday	24	328	6	51	6	0	0	25	4 12	4 19	13 0	20 23
Saturday	25	329	6	52	6	0	0	25	4 56	5 11	14 0	20 35
Sunday	26	330	6	52	6	0	0	25	5 44	6 7	15 0	20 47
Monday	27	331	6	53	6	0	0	25	6 36	7 2	16 0	20 59
Tuesday	28	332	6	53	6	0	0	26	7 32	7 58	17 0	21 10
Wednesday	29	333	6	54	6	0	0	26	8 29	8 54	18 0	21 20
Thursday	30	334	6	55	6	0	0	27	9 28	9 48	19 0	21 31

# Phases of the Moon—DECEMBER 31 Days.

☾ Last Quarter .. .. 4th, 2h. 10 m. A.M. | ☽ First Quarter .. .. 19th, 2h. 34 m. A.M.  
 ☾ New Moon . . . . 11th, 3h. 15 m. A.M. | ● Full Moon .. .. 26th, 4h. 58 m. P.M.

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	True Noon. P.M.	Moon-rise	Moon-set.		
			H M	H M	H. M	H M P.M.	H M A.M.	D	S.
Friday	1	335	6 55	6 0	0 23	10 28	10 40	20 0	21 41
Saturday	2	336	6 56	6 1	0 23	11 28	11 28	21 0	21 50
Sunday	3	337	6 57	6 1	0 23		P.M. 0 15	22 0	21 59
Monday	4	338	6 57	6 1	0 29	A.M. 0 36	1 0	23 0	22 8
Tuesday	5	339	6 58	6 1	0 29	1 24	1 44	24 0	22 16
Wednesday	6	340	6 58	6 1	0 30	2 22	2 29	25 0	22 24
Thursday	7	341	6 59	6 2	0 30	3 20	3 15	26 0	22 31
Friday	8	342	7 0	6 2	0 30	4 19	4 2	27 0	22 38
Saturday	9	343	7 0	6 2	0 31	5 17	4 53	28 0	22 44
Sunday	10	344	7 1	6 2	0 31	6 14	5 45	29 0	22 50
Monday	11	345	7 1	6 3	0 32	7 9	6 38	0 4	22 56
Tuesday	12	346	7 2	6 3	0 32	8 1	7 32	1 4	23 1
Wednesday	13	347	7 3	6 3	0 33	8 51	8 24	2 4	23 6
Thursday	14	348	7 3	6 4	0 33	9 36	9 16	3 4	23 10
Friday	15	349	7 4	6 4	0 34	10 13	10 6	4 4	23 14
Saturday	16	350	7 4	6 5	0 35	10 57	10 56	5 4	23 17
Sunday	17	351	7 5	6 5	0 35	11 35	11 44	6 4	23 20
Monday	18	352	7 5	6 5	0 36	P.M. 0 12		7 4	23 22
Tuesday	19	353	7 6	6 6	0 36	0 49	A.M. 0 31	8 4	23 24
Wednesday	20	354	7 7	6 6	0 37	1 26	1 19	9 4	23 25
Thursday	21	355	7 7	6 7	0 37	2 5	2 8	10 4	23 26
Friday	22	356	7 8	6 7	0 38	2 47	2 59	11 4	23 27
Saturday	23	357	7 8	6 7	0 38	3 33	3 53	12 4	23 27
Sunday	24	358	7 9	6 8	0 39	4 23	4 48	13 4	23 26
Monday	25	359	7 9	6 9	0 39	5 18	5 44	14 4	23 25
Tuesday	26	360	7 9	6 9	0 40	6 16	6 41	15 4	23 24
Wednesday	27	361	7 10	6 10	0 40	7 16	7 38	16 4	23 22
Thursday	28	362	7 10	6 10	0 41	8 13	8 32	17 4	23 19
Friday	29	363	7 11	6 11	0 41	9 20	9 24	18 4	23 17
Saturday	30	364	7 11	6 11	0 41	10 20	10 12	19 4	23 13
Sunday	31	365	7 12	6 12	0 42	11 19	10 59	20 4	23 9

# CALENDAR FOR 1940.

## JANUARY.

Sun...	*	7	14	21	28	*
M...	1	8	15	22	29	*
Tu...	2	9	16	23	30	*
W...	3	10	17	24	31	*
Th...	4	11	18	25	*	*
F...	5	12	19	26	*	*
S...	6	13	20	27	*	*

## FEBRUARY.

Sun...	*	4	11	18	25	*
M...	*	5	12	19	26	*
Tu...	*	6	13	20	27	*
W...	*	7	14	21	28	*
Th...	1	8	15	22	29	*
F...	2	9	16	23	*	*
S...	3	10	17	24	*	*

## MARCH.

Sun...	*	3	10	17	24	31
M...	*	4	11	18	25	*
Tu...	*	5	12	19	26	*
W...	*	6	13	20	27	*
Th...	*	7	14	21	28	*
F...	1	8	15	22	29	*
S...	2	9	16	23	30	*

## APRIL.

Sun...	*	7	14	21	28	*
M...	1	8	15	22	29	*
Tu...	2	9	16	23	30	*
W...	3	10	17	24	*	*
Th...	4	11	18	25	*	*
F...	5	12	19	26	*	*
S...	6	13	20	27	*	*

## MAY.

Sun...	*	5	12	19	26	*
M...	*	6	13	20	27	*
Tu...	*	7	14	21	28	*
W...	1	8	15	22	29	*
Th...	2	9	16	23	30	*
F...	3	10	17	24	31	*
S...	4	11	18	25	*	*

## JUNE.

Sun...	*	2	9	16	23	30
M...	*	3	10	17	24	*
Tu...	*	4	11	18	25	*
W...	*	5	12	19	26	*
Th...	*	6	13	20	27	*
F...	*	7	14	21	28	*
S...	1	8	15	22	29	*

## JULY.

Sun...	*	7	14	21	28	*
M...	1	8	15	22	29	*
Tu...	2	9	16	23	30	*
W...	3	10	17	24	31	*
Th...	4	11	18	25	*	*
F...	5	12	19	26	*	*
S...	6	13	20	27	*	*

## AUGUST.

Sun...	*	4	11	18	25	*
M...	*	5	12	19	26	*
Tu...	*	6	13	20	27	*
W...	*	7	14	21	28	*
Th...	1	8	15	22	29	*
F...	2	9	16	23	30	*
S...	3	10	17	24	31	*

## SEPTEMBER.

Sun...	1	8	15	22	29	*
M...	2	9	16	23	30	*
Tu...	3	10	17	24	*	*
W...	4	11	18	25	*	*
Th...	5	12	19	26	*	*
F...	6	13	20	27	*	*
S...	7	14	21	28	*	*

## OCTOBER.

Sun...	*	6	13	20	27	*
M...	*	7	14	21	28	*
Tu...	1	8	15	22	29	*
W...	2	9	16	23	30	*
Th...	3	10	17	24	31	*
F...	4	11	18	25	*	*
S...	5	12	19	26	*	*

## NOVEMBER.

Sun...	*	3	10	17	24	*
M...	*	4	11	18	25	*
Tu...	*	5	12	19	26	*
W...	*	6	13	20	27	*
Th...	*	7	14	21	28	*
F...	1	8	15	22	29	*
S...	2	9	16	23	30	*

## DECEMBER.

Sun...	1	8	15	22	29	*
M...	2	9	16	23	30	*
Tu...	3	10	17	24	31	*
W...	4	11	18	25	*	*
Th...	5	12	19	26	*	*
F...	6	13	20	27	*	*
S...	7	14	21	28	*	*

## PREFACE



THE Editor has to thank many correspondents who during the past year have sent him suggestions for the improvement of this book. The Indian Year Book is intended above all to be a book of reference, and its completeness and convenience of arrangement must necessarily depend to a great extent on the part taken in its editing by the members of the public who most use it.

The help extended to the Editor by various officials, and more particularly by Departments of the Central and Provincial Governments, has again been readily given and is most gratefully acknowledged. Without such help it would be impossible to produce the Year Book with up-to-date statistics.

Suggestions for the improvement or correction of the Year Book may be sent to the Editor at any time, but those which reach him before January have a better chance of being adopted than later suggestions which arrive only after the work of revision has been partly completed.

*The Times of India, Bombay.*

*July, 1939.*



## An Indian Glossary.

- ABKARI**—Excise of liquors and drugs.
- ACHUT**—Untouchable (Hindi) Asuddhar.
- ACHHAGE CONTRIBUTION**—Contribution paid by holders of land irrigated by Government
- ADHIRAJ**—Supreme ruler, over lord, added to "Maharaja," &c, it means "paramount"
- AFGAR**—A corruption of the English "officer"
- AHIMSA**—Non violence
- AHLUWALIA**—Name of a princely family resident at the village of Ahlu, near Lahore
- AIN**—A timber tree *TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA*
- AKALI**—Originally, a Sikh devotee, one of band founded by Guru Govind Singh (who died 1708) now, a member of the politico-religious army (*dal*) of reforming Sikhs
- AKHANA**—A Hindu school of gymnastics
- AKHUNDEADA**—Son of a Head Officer
- ALIJAH**—Of exalted rank
- ALIGHOL**—Literally a Mahomedan circle A kind of athletic club formed for purposes of self-defence.
- ALI RAJA**—Sea King (Laccadives)
- AM**—Mango
- AMIL**—A name given in Hind to educated members of the Lohana community, a Hindu caste consisting principally of bankers, clerks and minor officials
- AMIR** (corruptly *EMIR*)—A Mohammedan chief, often also a personal name
- AMMA**—A goddess, particularly Mariamma, goddess of small pox, South India
- ANICOT**—A dam or weir across a river for irrigation purposes, Southern India
- ANJUMAN**—A communal gathering of Mahomedans
- APIUS**—Believed to be a corruption of ALPHONSE, the name of the best variety of Bombay mango
- ARZ, ARZI, ARZ DASHT**—Written petition
- ASAF**—A minister
- ASPRISHYA**—Untouchable (Sanskrit)
- AUS**—The early rice crop, Bengal, syn. Ahu, Assam
- AVATAR**—An incarnation of Vishnu
- AYURVEDA**—Hindu science of Medicine
- BARA**—Lit "Father," a respectful "Mr" Irish "Your Honour"
- BABU**—(1) A gentleman in Bengal, corresponding to Pant in the Deccan and Konkani, (2) Hence used by Anglo-Indians of a clerk or accountant Strictly a 5th or still younger son of a Raja but often used of any son younger than the heir, whilst it has also grown into a term of address—Esquire There are, however, one or two Rajas whose sons are known respectively as—1st, Kunwar; 2nd, Diwan, 3rd, Thakur; 4th, Lal, 5th Babu
- BABUL**—A common thorny tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, *ACACIA ARABICA*
- BADMASH**—A bad character a rascal
- BAGR**—Tiger or Panther
- BAGHLA**—(1) A native boat (Buggalow), (2) The common pond heron or paddybird
- BAHADUR**—Lit "brave" or "warrior", a title used by both Hindus and Mohammedans, often bestowed by Government, added to other titles, it increases their honour but alone it designates an inferior ruler
- BAIRAGI**—A Hindu religious mendicant
- BAJRA OR BAJRI**—The bulrush millet, a common food-grain, *Pennisetum typhoides*, syn cambu, Madras
- BAKSHI**—A revenue officer or magistrate
- BAKSHISH**—Cherli-meri (or Chiri-miri) Tip.
- BAND**—A dam or embankment (Bund)
- BANDAR**—Monkey
- BANYAN**—A species of fig-tree, *Ficus Bengaleensis*
- BARA SING**—Swamp deer
- BARSAT**—(1) A fall of rain, (2) the rainy season
- BARSATI**—Farcy (horse's disease)
- BASTI**—(1) A village, or collection of huts, (2) A Jain temple, Kanara
- BATTA**—Lit 'discount' and hence allowances by way of compensation
- BATTAK**—Duck.
- BAWARCHI**—Cook in India, Syn Mistri, in Bombay only
- BAZAR**—(1) A street lined with shops, India proper, (2) a covered market, Burma.
- BEGUM OR BEGAM**—The feminine of "Nawab" combined in Bhopal as "Nawab Begum"
- BER**—A thorny shrub bearing a fruit like a small plum, *Zizyphus juju*.

**Notes.**—According to the Hunterian system of transliteration here adopted the vowels have the following values —a either long as the a in 'father' or short as the u in 'cut,' e as the e in 'gain,' i either short as the i in 'bib,' or long as the ee in 'feel,' o as the o in 'bone,' u either short as the oo in 'good,' or long as the oo in 'boot,' al as the i in 'mile,' au as the ou in 'grouse.' This is only a rough guide. The vowel values vary in different parts of India in a marked degree.

**BESAR**.—In Hindi (also Gujarati Vesar) — Woman's nose-ring.

**BHAWAR**.—Name in Central Provinces for shifting cultivation in jungles and hill-sides, *syn taungya*, Burma; *jhum*, North-Eastern India.

**BHADOL**.—Early autumn crop, Northern India reaped in the month Bhadon.

**BHAGAT OR BHAKTA**.—A devotee.

**BHAG-BATAI**.—System of payment of land revenue in kind.

**BHAIBRAND**.—Relation or man of same caste or community.

**BHAIBANDI**.—Nepotism.

**BHANGI**.—Sweeper, scavenger.

**BHANG**.—The dried leaves of the hemp plant, *CANNABIS SATIVA*, a narcotic.

**BHANWAR**.—Light sandy soil; *syn. bhnur*.

**BHANWARLAL**.—Title of heir apparent in some Rajput States.

**BHARAL**.—A Himalayan wild sheep, *OVIS NABURA*.

**BHARAT**.—India.

**BHARATA-VARSHA**.—India.

**BHENDI**.—A succulent vegetable (*HIBISCUS ASCULENTUS*).

**BHONSLE**.—Name of a Maratha dynasty.

**BHUP**.—Title of the ruler of Cooh Behar.

**BHUTTI**.—Name of a Baluch tribe.

**BHUSA**.—Chaff, for fodder.

**BHUT**.—The spirit of departed persons.

**BIDRI**.—A class of ornamental metalwork in which blackened pewter is inlaid with silver, named from the town of Bidar, Hyderabad.

**BIGHA**.—A measure of land varying widely, the standard bigha is generally five-eighths of an acre "Vigha" in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

**BHISHHTI**.—Commonly pronounced "Bhishti" Water-carrier (lit "man of heaven").

**BIR** (BID).—A grassland—North India, Gujarat and Kathiawar. Also "Vidi."

**BLACK COTTON SOIL**.—A dark-coloured soil very retentive of moisture, found in Central and Southern India.

**BOARD OF REVENUE**.—The chief controlling revenue authority in Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras.

**BOHRA**.—A sect of Ismaili Shia Musalmans, belonging to Gujarat.

**BOR**.—See BER.

**BRINJAL**.—A vegetable, *SOLANUM MELONGENA*, *syn. egg-plant*.

**BUND**.—Embankment.

**BUNDWA**, or **bandar**.—A harbour or port. Also "Monkey."

**BURJ**.—A bastion in a line of battlements.

**CADJAN**.—Palm leaves used for thatch.

**CHABUK**.—A whip.

**CHABUTRA**.—A platform of mud or plastered brick, used for social gatherings, Northern India.

**CHADAR**.—A sheet worn as a shawl by men and sometimes by women. (Chudder)

**CHAITYA**.—An ancient Buddhist chapel.

**CHAMBEAR** (**CHAMAR**).—"Cobbler", "Shoemaker." A caste whose trade is to tan leather.

**CHAMPAK**.—A tree with fragrant blossoms, *MICHELIA CHAMPACA*.

**CHANA**.—Gram.

**CHAND**.—Moon.

**CHANDI**.—(Pron with soft d) Silver Chandi (with palatal and short a)—Goddess Durga.

**CHAPATI**.—A cake of unleavened bread.

**CHAPRASI**.—An orderly or messenger, Northern India, *syn. pattawala*, Bombay, peon, Madras.

**CHARAS**.—The resin of the hemp plant.

**CANNABIS SATIVA**, used for smoking.

**CHARKHA**.—A spinning wheel.

**CHARPAI** (**charpoy**).—A bedstead with four legs, and tape stretched across the frame for a mattress.

**CHAUDHRI**.—Under native rule, a subordinate revenue official, at present the term is applied to the headman or representative of a trade guild.

**CHAWK, CHOWK**.—A place where four roads meet.

**CHAUKIDAR**.—The village watchman and rural policeman.

**CHAUTH**.—The fourth part of the land revenue, exacted by the Marathas in subject territories.

**CHAVRI** (**CHORO GUJARATI**).—Village headquarters.

**CHETTAH**.—Hunting leopard.

**CHELA**.—A pupil, usually in connexion with religious teaching.

**CHHAONI**.—A collection of thatched huts or barracks; hence a cantonment.

**CHHATRAPATI**.—One of sufficient dignity to have an umbrella carried over him.

**CHHATRI**.—(1) An umbrella, (2) domed building such as a cenotaph.

**CHIEF COMMISSIONER**.—The administrative head of one of the lesser Provinces in British India.

**CHIKOR**.—A kind of partridge, *CACCABIS CHUCAR*.

**CHIKU**.—The Bombay name for the fruit of *ACHRAS SAPOTA*, the Sapodilla plum of the West Indies.

**CHINAR**.—A plane tree, *PLATANUS ORIENTALIS*.

**CHINKARA**.—The Indian gazelle, *GASTAL BHEENHTI*, often called 'ravine deer.'

**CHITAL**.—The spotted deer, *CERVUS AXIS*.  
**CHODDAR**.—Mace bearer whose business is to announce the arrival of guests on state occasions.  
**CHOLAM**.—Name in Southern India for the large millet, *ANDROPOGON SORGHUM*; syn *jowar*.  
**CHOLI**.—A kind of short bodice worn by women.  
**CHOWRIE**.—Fly-whisk.  
**CHUNAM, chuda**.—Lime plaster.  
**CIRCLE**.—The area in charge of—(1) A Conservator of Forests, (2) A Postmaster or Deputy Postmaster-General, (3) A Superintending Engineer of the Public Works Department.  
**CIVIL SURGEON**.—The officer in medical charge of a District.  
**COGNIZABLE**.—An offence for which the culprit can be arrested by the police without a warrant.  
**COLLECTOR**.—The administrative head of a District in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, etc Syn Deputy Commissioner.  
**COMMISSIONER**.—(1) The officer in charge of a Division or group of Districts, (2) the head of various departments, such as Stamps, Excise, etc.  
**COMPOUND**.—The garden and open land attached to a house. An Anglo Indian word perhaps derived from 'kumpai', a hedge.  
**CONSERVATOR**.—The Supervising Officer in charge of a Circle in the Forest Department.  
**COUNCIL BILLS**.—Bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on the Indian Government by the Secretary of State in Council.  
**COUNT**.—Cotton yarns are described as 20's, 30's, etc., counts when not more than a like number of hanks of 840 yards go to the pound avoirdupois.  
**COURT OF WARDS**.—An establishment for managing estates of minors and other disqualified persons.  
**CRORE, karor**.—Ten millions.  
**DADA**.—Lit "grandfather" (paternal), any venerable person. In Bombay slang a "hooligan boss."  
**DAFFADAR**.—A non-commissioned native officer in the army or police.  
**DAFTAR**.—Office records.  
**DAFTARI**.—Record-keeper.  
**DAH OR DAO**.—A cutting instrument with no point, used as a sword, and also as an axe, Assam and Burma.  
**DAK (dawk)**.—A stage on a stage coach route. Dawk bungalow is the travellers' bungalow maintained at such stages in days before railways came.  
**DAKAITI, DACOITY**.—Robbery by five or more persons.  
**DAL**.—(Pron with dental d and short a) "Army," hence any disciplined body, e.g., Akali Dal, Seva Dal.  
**DAL**.—A generic term applied to various pulses.  
**DAM**.—An old copper coin, one-fortieth of a rupee.

**DARBAR**.—(1) A ceremonial assembly, especially one presided over by the Ruler of a State hence (2) the Government of a Native State.  
**DARGAH**. A Mahomedan shrine or tomb of a saint.  
**DARI, Dhurrie**.—A rug or carpet, usually of cotton, but sometimes of wool.  
**DARKHAST**.—A tender or application to rent land.  
**DAROGHA**.—The title of officials in various departments; now especially applied to subordinate controlling Officers in the Police and Jail Departments.  
**DARSHAN**.—Lit "Sight" To go to a temple to get a sight of the idol is to make "darshan". Also used in case of great or holy personages.  
**DARWAN**.—A door-keeper.  
**DARWAZA**.—A gateway.  
**DASTURI**.—Customary perquisite.  
**DAULA AND DAULAT**.—State.  
**DHM**.—A Brahminical priestly title, taken from the name of a divinity.  
**DEBOTTAR**.—Land assigned for the upkeep of temples or maintenance of Hindu worship.  
**DEODAR**.—A cedar, *CEDRUS LIBANI* or *C. DEODARA*.  
**DEPUTY COMMISSIONER**.—The Administrative head of a District in the Punjab, Central Provinces, etc., Syn. Collector.  
**DEPUTY MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR**.—A subordinate of the Collector, having executive and judicial (revenue and criminal) powers, equivalent to Extra Assistant Commissioner in non-regulation areas.  
**DERA**.—Tent in N. India.  
**DEKASAR**.—Jain Temple.  
**DESAI**.—A revenue official under native (Maratha) rule.  
**DESH**.—(1) Native country, (2) the plains as opposed to the hills, Northern India, (3) the plateau of the Deccan above the Ghats.  
**DESH BHAKTA**.—Patriot.  
**DESHI**.—Indigenous, opposed to *bideshi*, foreign.  
**DESHMUKH**.—A petty official under native (Maratha) rule.  
**DESH-SEVIKA**.—Servant (Fem) of the country; Female Volunteer in the Civil Disobedience movement.  
**DEVA**.—A deity.  
**DEVADASI**.—A girl dedicated to temple or God. Murl in Maharashtra.  
**DEVASTHAN**.—Land assigned for the upkeep of a temple or other religious foundation.  
**DEWAN**.—A Vizier or other First Minister to an Indian Chief, either Hindu or Mohammedan, and equal in rank with "Sardar" under which see other equivalents. The term is also used of a Council of State.  
**DHAK**.—A tree, *BUTHA FRONDOSA*, with brilliant orange-scarlet flowers used for dyeing, and also producing a gum; syn. *patai*, Bengal and Bombay; *Ohhal*, Central India; "Kha-khro" in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

- DHAMNI**—A heavy shighram or tonga drawn by bullocks.
- DHARALA**—Bhil, Koli, or other warlike castes trying sharp weapons.
- DHARMA**—Religion (Hindu).
- DHARMALA**—A charitable institution provided as a resting-place for pilgrims or travellers, northern India.
- DHATURA**—A stupefying drug, **DATURA** **WUOGA**.
- DHED**—A large untouchable caste in Gujarat, responding to Mahar in Maharashtra and o'ya in Karnatak.
- DHENKI**—Name in Northern India for the yer used in raising water, syn. picottah.
- DHOBI**—A washerman.
- DHOTI**—The loincloth worn by men.
- DIX**—Religion (Mahomedan).
- DISTRICT**—The most important administrative unit of area.
- DIVISION**—(1) A group of districts for administrative and revenue purposes, under a commissioner; (2) the area in charge of a deputy Conservator of Forests, usually corresponding with a (revenue) District, (3) the area under a Superintendent of Post Offices, (4) a group of (revenue) districts under an Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department.
- DIWAN (SIRK)**—Communal Gathering.
- DIWALI**—The lamp festival of Hindus.
- DIWANI**—Civil, especially revenue, administration, now used generally in Northern India of civil justice and Courts.
- DOAB**—The tract between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and Jumna.
- DOM**—Untouchable caste in Northern India.
- DRUG**—A hill-fort, Mysore.
- DRY CROP**—A crop grown without artificial irrigation.
- DRY RATE**—The rate of revenue for unirrigated land.
- DUN**—(Pron. "doon") A valley, Northern India.
- DEKA**—A small two-wheeled conveyance run by a pony, Northern India.
- ELCHI, ELACHI**—Cardamom.
- ELCHI (Turk)**—Ambassador.
- ELAYA RAJA**—Title given to the heir of the Maharaja of Travancore or Cochin.
- EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER**—See Deputy Magistrate and Collector.
- FAKIR**—Properly an Islamic mendicant but taken loosely used of Hindu mendicants also.
- FAMINE INSURANCE GRANT**—An annual provision from revenue to meet direct famine expenditure, or the cost of certain classes of public works, or to avoid debt.
- FARMAN**—An imperial (Mughal) order or edict.
- FARLAND**—Lit means "child" with the design words added such as "Farand-e-dilband" the case of several Indian Princes it means loved, favourite, etc.
- FARZANDARI or FARANDARI**—A kind of land tenure in Bombay City.
- FASLI**—Era (solar) started by Akbar, A C minus 572-3.
- FATEH**—"Victory"
- FATEH JANG**—"Victorious in Battle" (a title of the Nizam).
- FATWA**—Judicial decree or written opinion of a doctor of Muslim law.
- FAUJDARI**—Relating to a criminal court, criminal proceedings.
- FAUJDARI**—Under native rule, the area under a Faujdar or subordinate governor; now used generally of Magistrates' Criminal Courts.
- FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER**—The chief controlling revenue authority in the Punjab, Burma and the Central Provinces.
- FITTON GARI**—A phantom, Bombay. Derived from the English.
- GADDI, Gadi**—The cushion or throne of (Hindu) royalty.
- GAEKWAR (sometimes GUICOWAR)**—Title with "Maharaja" added of the ruler of Baroda. It was once a caste name and means "cowherd" i.e., the protector of the sacred animal, but later on, in common with "Holkar" and "Sindhia," it came to be a dynastic appellation and consequently regarded as a title. Thus, a Prince becomes "Gaekwar" on succeeding to the estate of Baroda; "Holkar," to that of Indore and "Sindhia," to that of Gwalior.
- (All these are surnames of which Gaekwar and Shinde are quite common among Marathas—and even Mahars)
- GANJA**—The unfertilised flowers of the cultivated female hemp plant, **CANNABIS SATIVA**, used for smoking.
- GAUR**—Wild cattle, commonly called 'bison' **BOS GAURUS**.
- GAYAL**—A species of wild cattle, **BOS FRONTALIS**, domesticated on the North-East Frontier, syn. mithan.
- GHADR**—Mutiny, Revolution.
- GHAERIS (GARI)**—A carriage, cart.
- GHAAT, Ghaut**—(1) A landing-place on a river, (2) the bathing steps on the bank of a tank, (3) a pass up a mountain, (4) in European usage, a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghats.
- GHAATWAL**—A tenure-holder who originally held his land on the condition of guarding the neighbouring hill passes (ghats), Bengal.
- GHAZI**—One who engaged in "Ghazy," a holy War, i.e., against kafirs.
- GHI, Ghee**—Clarified butter.
- GINGELLY**—See TIL.
- GODOWN**—A store room or warehouse. An Anglo-Indian word derived from the Malay "gadang."
- GOPL**—Cowherd girl. The dance of the youthful Krishna with the Gopis is a favourite subject of paintings.

**GOPURAM**—A gateway, especially applied to the great temple gateways in Southern India.

**GOSAIN, Goswami**—A (Hindu) devotee; lit. one who restrains his passions

**GOSHIA**—Name in Southern India for 'parda women,' lit. the word "Goshia" means corner or seclusion; "one who sits in" is the meaning of the word "Nashin" which is usually added to "Goshia" and "Pardia" e.g., Goshanashin Pardanashein

**GRAM**—A kind of pea, *CICER ARIETINUM* In Southern India the pulse *DOLICHOS BIFLORUS* is known as horse gram

**GRANTHA-SARIE**—Sikh holy book.

**GUNJ**—The red seed with a black 'eye' of *ARBUS PRECATORIUM*, a common wild creeper used as the official weight for minute quantities of opium 96th of a TOLA

**GUP, or GUP SHUP**—Tittle tittle

**GUR, Goor**—Crude sugar, syn jaggery, Southern India, tanyet, Burma.

**GURAL**—A Himalayan goat antelope *CEMAGORAL*.

**GURDWARA**—A Sikh Shrine

**GURU**—(1) A Hindu religious preceptor, (2) a schoolmaster, Bengal

**HABSHI**—Literally an Abyssinian Now a term for anyone whose complexion is particularly dark

**HADITH**—(commonly pronounced "Hadis") Tradition of the Prophet

**HAFIZ**—Guardian, one who has Quran by heart

**HAJ**—Pilgrimage to Mecca

**HAJAM, HAJJAM**—A barber

**HAJI**—A Mahomedan who has performed the haj He is entitled to dye his beard red

**HAKIM**—A native doctor practising the Mahomedan system of medicine

**HAKIM** (with long a)—Governor, ruler

**HALAL**—Lawful (from Islam point of view). Used of meat of animal ceremoniously slaughtered with a sawing motion of the knife of "Jhatka".

**HALALKHOR**—A sweeper or scavenger, lit. one to whom everything is lawful food

**HALI**—Current Applied to coin of Native States, especially Hyderabad

**HAMAL**—(1) A porter or cooly, (2) a house servant

**HAQ**—A right

**HARJAN**—Untouchables The term originally means "the people of God" According to Mr Gandhi the term was suggested by certain of the class themselves who did not care for the description of "untouchable", and it was copied from the example of a poet of Gujarat.

**HAJIRA (HJIRAN)**—The era dating from the flight of Mahomed to Mecca, June 20th, 622 A D

**HERRA LAL**—A Hindu name ('Hira' is diamond and 'Lal' is ruby)

**HILSA**—A kind of fish, *CLUPEA ILISHA*.

**HOONDI, HUNDI**—A draft (banking)

**HOLKAR**—See "Gaekwar."

**HTI**—An iron pinnacle placed on a pagoda in Burma.

**HUKKA, HOOKAH**—The Indian tobacco pipe

**HUKM**—An order

**HUNDL**—A bill of exchange.

**IDGAH**—An enclosed place outside a town where Mahomedan services are held on festival known as the Id, etc

**ILAKHE**—A department (Nakha in Marathi and Gujarati Languages means Presidency.)

**IMAM**—The layman who leads the congregation in prayer Mahomedan.

**INAM**—Lit. 'reward.' Hence land held revenue free or at a reduced rate, often subject to service See DEVASTHAN, SARANJAM, WATAN

**INUNDATION CANAL**—A channel taken off from a river at a comparatively high level which conveys water only when the river is in flood

**IZZAT**—Prestige

**JACK FRUIT**—Fruit of *ARTOCARPUS INTEGRIFOLIA*, var PHANAS

**JAGGERY, Jagri**—Name in Southern India for crude sugar, syn gur

**JAGIR**—An assignment of land, or of the revenue of land held by a Jagirdar

**JAH**—A term denoting dignity, applied to highest class nobles in Hyderabad State.

**JAM** (Sindhi or Baluch)—Chief Also the Jam of Nawanshar.

**JAMABANDI**—The annual settlement made under the ryotwari system

**JAMADAR**—A native officer in the army or police

**JANGAMA**—A Lingayat priest.

**JAPTI**—Distraint, attachment; corrupt of "Zabti"

**JATHA**—An association

**JATKA**—Pony-cart, South India

**JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB**—The Sacred Island of Arabia, including all the countries which contain cities sacred to the Mahomedans Arabia, Palestine and Mesopotamia

**JHATKA**—"Stroke", used of meat of animal slaughtered with a stroke as opposed to "Halal" s v

**JHIL**—A natural lake or swamp, Northern India, syn. bil, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

**JIHAD**—A religious war undertaken by Musalmans

**JIRGA**—A council of tribal elders, North-West frontier

**JOGI (Yogi)**—A Hindu ascetic

**JOSHI**—Village astrologer

**JOWAR**—The large millet, a very common food-grain, *ANDROPOGON SORRHUM*, or *SORHUM VULGARE*, syn cholam and jola, in Southern India

**JUDI**—A revenue term in S Division of the Bombay Presidency.

**JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER**—An officer exercising the functions of a High Court in the Central Provinces, Oudh, and Sind.

**KACHOHA.**—Unripe, mud built, inferior.

**KACHHRI, kachahri**—An office or office building, especially that of a Government official

**KADAR, karbi**—The stalk of jowari (q v)—valuable fodder

**KAFIR**—Infidel, applied by Muslims to all non-Muslims

**KAJU, kashew**—The nut of *ANACARDIUM CIENTALE*, largely grown in the Konkan.

**KAJAR.**—The barking deer, *CEPVULUS MUNTJUS*

**KAKRI**—Cucumber

**KALAR, kallar**—Barren land covered with t or alkaline effluences, Northern India

**KALI-YUGA** } The Iron age (short a)

**KALI** } Popular goddess consort of Shiva. (long a)

**KALI**—Black soil

**KALIMA**—The Mahomedan Confession of faith

**KAMABAND, Cumberbund**—A waistcloth, or t

**KANAT**—The wall of a large tent "Kanat" Persia—Underground Canal

**KANGAR**—A kind of portable warming-pan, tried by persons in Kashmir to keep themselves warm

**KANKAR**—Nodular limestone, used for metal roads, as building stones or for preparation lime

**KANS**—A coarse grass which spreads and vents cultivation especially in Bundelkhand

**KANUNGO**—A Revenue Inspector

**KAPAS**—Cotton

**KARAI**—A very venomous snake, *BUTRUS CANDIUS* or *CAERULEUS*

**KARHARI**—A manager Also Dewan in all States in Maharashtra and Gujarat

**KAREZ**—(Persian 'Kanat') Underground wells near the skirts of hills, by which water gradually led to the surface for irrigation, ecially in Baluchistan

**KARKUN**—A clerk or writer, Bombay

**KARMA**—The doctrine that existence is dictated by the sum of the good and evil ions in past existences

**KARNAM**—See **PATWARI**

**KAPTOOS**—A cartridge

**KAS**—The five "Kas" which denote the Sikh *Kes*, the uncut hair *Kachh*, the short wavy, *Kara*, the iron bangle; *Kirpan*, the knife, and *Kangha*, the comb.

**ASAI**—A butcher

**QAZI**—Better written *Qazi*—Under native, a judge administering Mahomedan law under British rule, the qazi registers marriages of Mahomedans and performs other functions, but has no powers conferred by law.

**KARITA**—Letter from an Indian Prince to Governor-General

**KARADAR**—Beware.

**KADI (or KHADDAR).**—Cotton cloth hand-spun from hand-spun yarn.

**KHALASI**—A native fireman, sailor, artilleryman, or tent-pitcher

**KHALSA**—Lit 'pure' (1) Applied especially to themselves by the Sikhs, the word *Khalasa* being equivalent to the Sikh community, (2) land directly under Government as opposed to land alienated to grantees, etc, Northern India, and Deccan

**KHAN**—Originally the ruler of a small Mahomedan state, now a nearly empty title though prized. It is very frequently used rather as part of a name, especially by Afghans and Pathans

**KHANDI, candy** A weight especially used for cotton bales in Bombay, equivalent to 20 mds

**KHANSAMA**—A butler

**KHARAB**—Also "Kharaba" In Bombay of any portion of an assessed survey No which being uncultivable is left unassessed

**KHARGOSH**—Hare

**KHARIF**—Any crops sown just before or during the main S W monsoon

**KHAS**—Special, in Government hands *Khas tahasildar*, the manager of a Government estate

**KHASADAR**—Local levies of foot soldiers, Afghanistan or N W Frontier

**KHAS-KHAS, Kus-Kus**—A grass with scented roots, used for making screens which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation, *ANDROPOGON SQUAROSUS*

**KHEDDA, kheda**—A stockade into which wild elephants are driven, also applied to the operations for catching

**KHICHADI, ki jjerce**—A dish of cooked rice and other ingredients, and by Anglo-Indians specially used of rice with fish

**KHILAT**—A robe of honour

**KHUTBA**—The weekly prayer for Mahomedans in general and for the reigning sovereign in particular

**KHWAJA**—A Persian word for "master," sometimes a name

**KINCOB, kamkhwab**—Silk textiles brocaded with gold or silver

**KIRPAN**—A Sikh religious emblem, a sword

**KISAN**—Agriculturist, used in North India "Byot" in Maharashtra, etc

**KODALI** Also "Kudali"—The implement like a hoe or mattock in common use for digging, syn *mamuti*, Southern India.

**KONKAN**—The narrow strip of low land between the Western ghats and the sea

**KOS**—A variable measure of distance usually estimated at about two miles. The distance between the kos-minars or milestones on the Mughal Imperial roads averages a little over 2 miles, 4 furlongs, 150 yards. Also means the leathern water-lift drawn by bullocks in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

**KOT**—Battlements

**KOTHI**—A large house.

**KOTWAL**—The head of the police in a town, under native rule. The term is still used in Hyderabad and other parts of India.

**KOTWALI**—The chief police station in a headquarters town.

**KUCHA BANDI**—A barrier or gateway erected across a lane

**KUFU**—Infidelity, unbelief in the Quran and the Prophet.

**KULKARNI**—See **PATWARI**.

**KUMBHAMELA**—The great fair at Hardwar, so called because when it is held every 12th year Jupiter and Sun are in the sign Kumbhas, (Aquarius).

**KUMBHAR**—(M.) A potter. U—"Kumhar"

**KUNBI**—An agriculturist (Kanbi in Gujarati Kurmi in N India)

**KUNWAR OR KUMAR**—The heir of a Raja (Every son of any chief in Gujarat and Kathiawar)

**KURAN**—A big grass land growing grass fit for cutting

**KUSHTI** (U), **KUSTI** (M)—Wrestling

**KYARI**—Land embanked to hold water for rice cultivation

**KYAUNG**—A Buddhist monastery, which always contains a school, Burma

**LAKH**, lac—A hundred thousand.

**LAL**—A younger son of a Raja (strictly a 4th son, but see under "Babu")

**LAKHARDA**—The representative of the co-sharers in a zamindari village, Northern India

**LANGUR**—A large monkey, **SEMROPIPOUS ENTELLUS**

**LASHCAR**, correct **lashkar**—(1) an army, (2) in English usage an Indian sailor

**LAT**—A monumental pillar. "Lat" Hindustani corruption of "Lord" e.g., "Bara Lat"—Viceroy, "Jangi Lat"—Commander-in-Chief, "Chhoti Lat"—Governor

**LATERITE**—A vesicular material formed of disintegrated rock, used for buildings and making roads, also probably valuable for the production of aluminium. Laterite produces a deep brichord soil

**LINGAM**—The phallic emblem, worshipped as the representative of Shiva.

**LITOMI**—A fruit tree grown in North India (**LITOMI CHINENSIS**)

**LOKAMANYA**—(Lit) Esteemed of the people A national hero.

**LOKENDRA OR LOKINDRA**—"Protector of the World," title of the Chiefs of Dholpur and Datia.

**LONGYI**—A waistcloth, Burma.

**LOTA**—A small brass water-pot

**LUNGI**, **loongi**—A cloth (coloured dhotti) simply wound round the waist

**MADRASA**—A school especially one for the higher instruction of Mahomedans

**MAHAJAN**—The guild of Hindu or Jain merchants in a city. The head of the Mahajan is the Nagarsbeth (q v).

**MAHAL**—(1) Formerly a considerable tract of country; (2) now a village or part of a village for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue; (3) a department of revenue, e.g., right to catch elephants, or to take stone, (4) in Bombay a small Taluka under a MAHALKARI

**MAHANT**—The head of a Hindu conventual establishment.

**MAHARAJA**—The highest of hereditary rulers among the Hindus, or else a personal distinction conferred by Government. It has several variations as under "Raja" with the addition of MAHARAJ RANA. Its feminine is MAHARANI (MAHA=great)

**MAHARAJ KUMAR**—Son of a Maharaja.

**MAHATMA**—(lit) A great soul, applied to men who have transcended the limitations of the flesh and the world.

**MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA**—A Hindu title denoting learned in Sanskrit lore

**MAHSER, mahasir**—A large carp **BARBUS** (lit. "the big-headed")

**MAHUA**—A tree, **BASSEIA LATIFOLIA**, producing flowers used (when dried) as food or for distilling liquor, and seeds which furnish oil

**MAHURAT**—The propitious moment fixed by astrologers for an important undertaking.

The word in Sanskrit and Marathi is "Muhurta", in Gujarati "Murrat" or "Mhurat."

**MAIDAN**—An open space of level ground the park at Calcutta.

**MAINA**—A bird

**MAJOR WORKS**—Irrigation works for which separate accounts are kept of capital, revenue, and interest

**MAJUR**—A labourer (in Bombay)

**MAKTAB**—An elementary Mahomedan school

**MALGUZAR** (revenue payer)—(1) The term applied in the Central Provinces to a co-sharer in a village held in ordinary proprietary tenure, (2) a cultivator in the Chamba State.

**MAKTA**—Licence, monopoly.

**MAKTADAR**—A licensee, monopolist.

**MALI**—A gardener

**MALIK**—Master, proprietor

**MAMLATDAR** (Mar "Mamledar")—The officer in charge of a taluka, Bombay, whose duties are both executive and magisterial-syn tahasildar.

**MANDAP**, or **mandapam**—A porch or pillared hall, especially of a temple.

**MANGOSTEEN**—The fruit of **GARCINIA MANGOS TANA**

**MARI**—A Baluch tribe. (Bhugtis and Maris generally spoken of together)

**MAREHOR**—A wild goat in North-Western India, **CAPRA FALCONERI**.

**MASJID**—A mosque. Jama Masjid, the principal mosque in a town, where worshippers collect on Fridays.

**MAHAD.**—Seat of state or throne, Mahomedan; syn. gaddi.

**MATH.**—A Hindu conventional establishment.

**MAULANA.**—A Mahomedan skilled in Arabic and religious knowledge.

**MAULVI.**—A person learned in Muhammadan law.

**MAUND, ver. MAN.**—A weight varying in different localities. The Ry. maund is 80 lbs.

**MAYA.**—Sanskrit term for "cosmic illusion" in Vedanta philosophy.

**MENEL or MAHAL.**—A palace.

**MELA.**—A religious festival or fair.

**MIAN.**—Title of the son of a Rajput Nawab resembling the Scottish "Master."

**MIHRAB.**—The niche in the centre of the western wall of a mosque.

**MINBAR.**—Steps in a mosque, used as a pulpit.

**MINAR.**—A pillar or tower.

**MINOR WORKS.**—Irrigation works for which regular accounts are not kept, except, in some cases, of capital.

**MIR.**—A leader, an inferior title which, like "Khan," has grown into a name, especially used by descendants of the Chiefs of Sind.

**MIRZA.**—If prefixed, "Mr" or "Esquire."

**MOFUSSE.**—See MUFFASSAL.

**MUTRI.**—(1) a foreman, (2) a cook.

**MOHUR.**—A Gold coin no longer current, worth about Rs. 16.

**MOHABALAM.**—A class of land holding Rajput Mussalmans in Gujarat who have retained Hindu names and customs.

**MONG, MOUNG, OR MAUNG (Arakanese).**—Leader.

**MORA.**—Stool.

**MONSOON.**—Lit. Season, and specifically (1) The S. W. Monsoon, which is a Northward extension of the S. E. trades, which in the Northern Summer cross the equator and circulate into and around the low pressure area over North India, caused by the excessive heating of the land area, and (2) The N. E. Monsoon, which is the current of cold winds blowing down during the Northern winter from the cold land areas of Central Asia, giving rain in India only in S. E. Madras and Ceylon through moisture acquired in crossing the Bay of Bengal, and passing across the equator into the low pressure areas of the Australian Southern summit.

**MOPLA (Mappila).**—A fanatical Mahomedan sect in Malabar.

**MOULVI OR MAULVI.**—A learned Mussalman or Muslim teacher.

**MUDALIAR OR MUD-LIAR.**—A personal proper name, but implying "steward of the lands."

**MUMIN.**—Person employed to sound the Mahomedan call to prayer.

**MUFFASSAL, mofussil.**—The outlying parts of a District, Province or Presidency, as distinguished from the headquarters (Sadar).

**MUSAWAR.**—Custodian of Mussalman sacred place, especially Saint's tomb.

**MUSTAHD.**—Lit. One who wages war against infidels. Learned Mahomedan. Generic name given to custodian of Mahomedan sacred places in some parts.

**MUKADAM.**—Chief, leader; in Bombay, leader of coolie gang; also one employed by a merchant to superintend landing or shipment of goods.

**MUKHTAR (corruptly mukhtiar).**—(1) A legal practitioner who has not got a sanad and therefore cannot appear in court as of right, (2) any person holding a power of attorney on behalf of another person.

**MUKHTIARKAR.**—The officer in charge of a taluka, Sind, whose duties are both executive and magisterial, syn. tahasildar.

**MUKTI.** 'release'—The perfect rest attained by the last death and the final reabsorption of the individual soul into the world soul, syn. NIRVANA, MOKSHA.

**MUMTAZ-UD-DAULA.**—Distinguished in the State. MULK, in the country.

**MUNG, mug.**—A pulse, PHASOLUS RADATUS. syn. mas Gujarat.

**MUNJ.**—(1) A tall grass (SACCHARUM MUNJA) in North India, from which mats are woven, and the Brahman sacred thread worn, (2) In Maharashtra "munj" means the thread ceremony.

**MUNSHI.**—A teacher of Hindustani or any Perso-Arabian language. President or presiding official. Also Secretary or writer.

**MUNSHI.**—Judge of the lowest Court with civil jurisdiction.

**MURLI (DEVADASI).**—A girl dedicated to a God or temple.

**MURUM moorum.**—Gravel and earth used for metalling roads.

**MUSALMAN, Muslim, Momin (plural Momin).**—The names by which Mahomedans describe themselves. "Momin" is also name of a particular caste of Muhammadans in Gujarat, also called "Mummas."

**MYOWUN.**—"Mr."

**NAGHANI, NAGLI.**—See RAGI.

**NAGARKHANA, Nakkarkhana.**—A place where drums are beaten.

**NAGARSHETH.**—The head of the trading guild of Hindu and Jain merchants in a city.

**NAIB.**—Assistant or Deputy.

**NAIK.**—A leader, hence (1) a local chieftain in Southern India, (2) a native officer of the lowest rank (corporal) in the Indian army (In Bombay a head peon).

**NAT.**—A demon or spirit, Burma.

**NAWAB.**—A title borne by Mussalmans, corresponding roughly to that of Raja among Hindus. Originally a Viceroy under the Moghal Government, now the regular leading title of a Muhammadan Prince, corresponding to "Maharaja" of the Hindu.

**NAWABZADA.**—Son of a Nawab.

**NASAR, nasarana.**—A due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions.

**NASIM.**—Superintendent or Manager.



**NET ASSETS.**—(1) In Northern India, the rent or share of the gross produce of land taken by the landlord, (2) In Madras and Lower Burma, the difference between the assumed value of the crop and the estimate of its cost of production.

**NEWAR.**—Broad webbing woven across bedsteads instead of iron slabs.

**NGAPI.**—Pressed fish or salted fish paste largely made and consumed in Burma.

**NILGAO.**—Blue Bull. A large antelope

**NIM, neem.**—A tree, *MELIA AZADIRACHTA* the berries of which are used in dyeing

**NIRVANA.**—See **MUKTI**

**NIKAN.**—Muslim legal marriage

**NISHAN.**—Sign, Sacred Symbol carried in a procession.

**NIZAM.**—The title of the ruler of Hyderabad, the one Mohammedan Prince superior to Nawab

**NIZAMAT.**—A sub-division of a Native State, corresponding to a British District, chiefly in the Punjab and Bhopal

**NON-AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT.**—Enhanced assessment imposed when land already assessed as agricultural is diverted to use as a building site or for industrial concerns.

**NON-COGNIZABLE.**—An offence for which the culprit cannot be arrested by the police without a warrant

**NONO** (Tibetan).—The ruler of Spitta

**NON-OCUPANCY TENANTS.**—A class of tenants with few statutory rights, except in Oudh, beyond the terms in their leases or agreements.

**NON-REGULATION.**—A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the regulations or full code of legislation was not in force in them

**NULLAH, NALA.**—A ravine, watercourse, or drain

**OCUPANCY TENANTS.**—A class of tenants with special rights in Central Provinces, in United Provinces

**PADAUK.**—A well-known Burmese tree (*PRENOCAEPUS* sp) from the behaviour of which the arrival of the monsoon is prognosticated

**PADDY.**—Unhusked rice

**PAGA.**—(Persian *Paigah*) troop of horses among the Marathas

**PAGI.**—A tracker of thieves of strayed or stolen animals.

**PAHAR.**—A mountain

**PAIGAH.**—A tenure in Hyderabad State (Lit. *Jagir* for maintaining "Paigah," i.e., mounted troops.)

**PAIK.**—(1) A foot soldier, (2) in Assam formerly applied to every free male above sixteen years

**PAILI.**—A grain measure

**PAILWAN, PAHLWAN.**—Professional Wrestler

**PAIRIE.**—The name of the second best variety of Bombay mango, distinguishable from the *APRUS* (q.v.) by its pointed tip, and by the colour being less yellow and more green and red.

**PAKKA, PUCCA.**—Ripe, mature, complete.

**PALAS.**—See **DHAK**

**PAIKI.**—A palanquin or litter

**PAN.**—The betel vine, *PIPE BETEL*.

**PANCHAMA.**—Low caste, Southern India.

**PANCHAYAT.**—(1) A committee for management of the affairs of a caste, village, or town (2) arbitrators. Theoretically the panchayat has five (panch) members

**PANDA.**—A Hindu priest, especially at holy places

**PANDIT.**—A Hindu title, strictly speaking applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures, but commonly used by Brahmans in Assam applied to a grade of inspectors of primary schools

**PANSUPANI.**—Distribution of PAN and SUPANI (q.v.) as a form of ceremonial hospitality

**PAPAIA.**—Fruit-tree or its fruit *Pawpaw* *Carica Papaya*

**PARAB.**—A public place for the distribution of water, maintained by charity

**PARABADI.**—A platform with a smaller platform like a dovecot on a centre pole or pillar built and endowed or maintained by charity, where grain is put every day for animals and birds

**PARDA, purdah.**—(1) A veil or curtain, (2) the practice of keeping women secluded, *syn* *gosha*

**PARDANASHIN.**—Women who observe purdah

**PARDESI.**—Foreign. Used in Bombay especially of Hindu servants, *syces*, &c., from Northern India

**PARGANA.**—Fiscal area or petty sub-division of a tahsil in Northern India.

**PASHM.**—The fine wool of the Tibetan goat, hence Pashmina cloth

**PASHTO, PUSHTO.**—Language of the Pathans

**PASO.**—A waistcloth

**PAT, put.**—A stretch of firm, hard clay Desert

**PATIL.**—A village headman, Central and Western India, *syn* *reddi*, Southern India, *gaonbura*, Assam, *padhan* Northern and Eastern India *Mukhi*, Gujarat (*Patil* in Maharashtra)

**PATIDAR.**—A co-sharer in a village, Gujarat.

**PATTAWALLA.**—See **CHAPRASI**

**PATWARI.**—A village accountant, *syn.* *kar nam*, Madras, *kulkarni*, Bombay Deccan, *talati*, Gujarat, *shambhog*, Mysore, Kanara and Coorg, *mandal*, Assam, *tapedar*, Sind

**PEON.**—See **CHAPRASI**

**PRESHAK.**—One who brings forward, submits papers, etc., personal clerk

**PRESHKASH.**—A tribute or offering to a superior

**PILAU** (*pulav*).—A dish of rice and other ingredients, and by Anglo-Indians specifically used of chicken with rice and spices.

**PHULKARI**.—An embroidered sheet, lit. flower-work

**PION, palisa**.—A copper or bronze coin worth one farthing, also used as a generic term for money

**PICOTAR**.—A lever for raising water in a bucket for irrigation, Southern India, syn. dhenkul or dhenkuli, or dhikli, Northern India

**PIPAL**.—Sacred fig-tree *Ficus Religiosa*.

**PIR**.—A Mahomedan religious teacher or saint

**PLADER**.—A class of legal practitioner.

**PONGYI**.—A Buddhist monk or priest, Burma

**POSTIN, Posteen**.—A coat or rug of sheep skin tanned with the wool on, Afghanistan

**PRABHAT PHERI**.—Lit. "Morning round," of parties going round early in the morning singing political songs

**PRANT**.—An administrative sub-division in Maratha States, corresponding to a British District (Baroda) or Division (Gwalior), also in Kathiawar

**PRANT OR PRANT SAHEB**.—Sub-Divisional Officer (in Bombay Presidency)

**PRISIDENCY**.—A former Division of British India

**PRINCE**.—Term used in English courtesy for "Shahzada," but specially conferred in the case of "Prince of Arcot" (called also "Armin-Arcot")

**PROTECTED**.—Forests over which a considerable degree of supervision is exercised but less than in the case of 'reserved' forests

**PROVINCE**.—One of the large Divisions of British India

**PUJA**.—Worship, Hindu

**PUJARI**.—The priest attached to a temple

**PUNDIT**.—See Pandit

**PURANA**.—Lit. 'old' Sanskrit (1) applied to certain Hindu religious books, (2) to a geological 'group', (3) also to 'punch marked' coins

**PURNA SWARAJ**.—Complete independence

**PUROHIT**.—A domestic chaplain or spiritual guide, Hindu.

**PWE**.—An entertainment, Burma

**PTALIS**.—Bands of revellers who accompany the Muharram processions.

**QILLA**.—A Fort

**RABI**.—Any crop sown after the main South-west monsoon

**RAG, RAGINI**.—Mode in Indian music.

**RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)**.—A small millet used as a food-grain in Western and Southern India, syn. marua, Nagli Nachni.

**RAIL-GARI**.—Railway train.

**RAIYAT OR RYOT**.—Farmer.

**RAJA**.—A Hindu Prince of exalted rank, but inferior to "Maharaja". The feminine is Rani (Princess or Queen), and it has the variations *Raj, Rana, Rao, Rai, Rawal, Rawat, Raikwar, Raikbar and Rastal*. The form *Rai* is common in Bengal, *Rao* in S. & W. India.

**RAJ KUMAR**.—Son of a Raja

**RAJ RAJESHWAR**.—King of Kings.

**RAMOSHI**.—A caste whose work is to watch and ward in the village lands and hence used for any chaulkidar (g. v.) Actually a criminal tribe in Maharashtra

**RANA**.—A title borne by some Rajput chiefs equivalent to that of Raja.

**RANI**.—The wife or widow of a Raja.

**RANN OR RUNN**.—Flat land flooded in the monsoon and incrustated with salt when dry, e.g. the Rann of Cutch

**RANZA**.—Mausoleum, shrine

**RAO**.—A title borne by Hindus, either equivalent to, or ranking below, that of Raja

**REGAR**.—Name for a black soil in Central and Southern India, which is very retentive of moisture, and suitable for growing cotton

**REGULATION**.—A term formerly applied to certain provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation applied to them.

**REN**.—Saline or alkaline efflorescences on the surface of the soil, Northern India.

**RESERVED**.—Forests intended to be maintained permanently

**RICKSHAW**.—A one or two seat vehicle on two wheels drawn by coolies, used in the hills

**RISALDAR**.—Commander of a troop of horses

**ROHI, ROZ**.—Nilgai

**ROHU**.—A kind of fish, LAKE ROHITA.

**ROTI**.—Bread

**ROZA**.—Muslim fast during Ramadan Also Mausoleum (corruption of "raza")

**RYOTWARI**.—The system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on the actual occupants of holdings

**SABHA**.—Assembly, Meeting, Council, Congress.

**SADHU**.—A Hindu ascetic.

**SADH, sudder**.—Chief (adjective) Hence the headquarters of a District, formerly applied to the Appellate Courts

**SABA JANG**.—A long-handled battleaxe carried by Jat Sikhs

**SAFFLOWER**.—A thistle which yields a yellow dye from its petals and oil from its seeds (*CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS*), var. kardal, kushant

**SAHEB**.—The native Hindu term used to or of a European ("Mr Smith" would be mentioned as "Smith Sahab," and his wife "Smith Mem-Sahab," but in addressing it would be "Sahab," i.e. "Sahaba," without the name); occasionally appended to a title in the same way as "Bahadur," but inferior (=master).

- MAHINEADA**.—Son of a person of consequence
- SAID, SAYID, SAITID, SIDI, SYED, SYUD**.—Various forms for a title adopted by those who claim direct male descent from Mohammed's grandson Husain.
- SAL**.—A useful timber tree in Northern India.
- SHORRA ROBUETA**
- SAMBAR**.—A deer, *Oryx unicorn*; syn *satan*.
- SAMITI**.—Association, Union, Assembly.
- SAN**.—Bombay hemp, *Crotalaria juncea*.
- SANAD**.—(1) A charter or grant, giving its name to a class of States in Central India held under a sanad, (2) any kind of deed of grants
- SANGATHAN**.—Literally tying together. A movement which aims at unity and the knowledge of the art of self defence among Hindus. A movement to unify the Hindu Community against non-Hindu aggression. The Hindu counterpart of the Musalman "Tanzim" q v
- SANGRAM SAMITI**.—War Council in the present Civil Disobedience movement
- SANNYASI**.—A Hindu mendicant
- SARI**.—A long piece of cloth worn by women.
- SARANJAM**.—Land held revenue free or on a reduced quit-rent in consideration of political services rendered by the holder's ancestors originally fiefdom tenure land for maintaining troops
- SARDAR** (corrupted to **SIRDAR**).—A leading Government official, either civil or military, even a Grand Vizier. Nearly all the Punjab Barons bear this title. It and "Diwan" are like in value and used by both Hindus and Mohammedans. But Mohammedans only are "Wali," "Sultan," "Amir," "Mir," "Mirza," "Mian," and "Khan"
- SARKAR**.—(1) The Government, (2) a tract of territory under Muhammadan rule, corresponding roughly to a Division under British administration.
- SARSUBAH**.—An officer in charge of a Division in the Baroda State corresponding to Commissioner of British territories
- SATI**.—Suicide by a widow, especially on the funeral pyre of her husband.
- SAUKAR, SAUKAR, SOWKAR**.—Banker, dealer in money, exchange, etc., money-lender
- SATTAGRAHA**.—(lit. Insistence on truth), passive resistance
- SATTAGRAHI**.—A passive resister, one who will follow the truth wherever it may lead.
- SATTA**.—Speculation.
- SAUDAGAR**.—Merchant
- SAWAI**.—A Hindu title implying a slight distinction (lit. one-fourth better than others).
- SAWWA**.—A title borne by chiefs in the Shan States, Burma.
- SEMAL** or cotton tree.—A large forest tree with crimson flowers and pods containing a quantity of seeds, *BOMBAX MALABARICUM*.
- SEROW, SARAU**.—A goat antelope, *NEHOR-HANDUS SUBALANUS*.
- SETH, SETHI**.—Merchant, banker.
- SETTLEMENT**.—(1) The preparation of a cadastral record and the fixing of the Government revenue from land, (2) the local inquiry made before Forest Reserves are created, (3) the financial arrangement between the Government of India and Local Governments
- SHARID**.—A Musalman martyr.
- SHAHADA**.—Son of a King
- SHAIKH or SHEIKH** (Arabic).—A chief
- SHAMS-UL-ULAMA**.—A Mohammedan title denoting "learned"
- SHAMSHER-JANG**.—"Sword of Battle" (a title of the Maharaja of Travancore.)
- SHANBOG**.—See **PATWARI**
- SHASTRA**.—The religious law-books of the Hindus
- SHIGADI, SEGGARIE, Shigri**.—A pan on 3 feet with live charcoal in it.
- SHER**.—Tiger.
- SHER, ser, seer**.—A weight, or measure varying much in size in different parts of the country. The Railway seer is about 2 lbs
- SHEETH, shethia**.—A Hindu or Jain merchant.
- SHIAS**.—Musalman who accept Ali as the lawful Khalif and successor of the prophet and deny the Khalifate of the first three Khalifs
- SHIGHAM**.—See **TONGA**
- SHISHAM or sisau**.—Blackwood. A valuable timber tree *DALBERGIA SISBOO*.
- SHRADHA**.—Annual Hindu ceremony of propitiating the manes
- SHRUTI**.—Literally "heard". Vedas revealed to inspired Rishis
- SHEROFF**.—Banker
- SHUDDHI**.—Literally purification. A movement started in Rajputana and Northern India for the reconversion to Hinduism of those, like the Malakana Rajputs, who, though Mahomedans for some generations, have retained many Hindu practices
- SIDI**.—A variation of "Said" Generic name for negroes domiciled in the Bombay Presidency Also applied by the French to the negroes in their Army.
- SILLADAR**.—A native trooper who furnishes his own horse and equipment.
- SINDHIA**.—See under "Gaekwar."
- SMRITI**.—Unrevealed Laws, as opposed to Shruti, revealed Vedas.
- SOLA**.—A water-plant with a valuable pith. *ASCHOTOMENE ASPERA*.
- SONI, SONAR**.—Goldsmith.
- SOWAR**.—A mounted soldier or constable.
- SOWKAR**.—Merchant
- SWADESHI**.—Lit Swa=one's own, desh=of country. There is actually a shade of difference between the two, the "Swa" emphasizing the preference against everything "par," foreign.

**SHRI OR SHRI.**—Lit. fortune, beauty, a Sanskrit term used by Hindus in speaking of a person much respected (never addressed to him; nearly = "Esquire"). used also of divinities. The two forms of spelling are occasioned by the intermediate sound of the *s* (that of *s* in the German *Stadt*).

**SHRIJUT SRITUT.**—Modern Hindu equivalent of "Mr."

**STUPA or tope.**—A Buddhist tumulus, usually of brick or stone, and more or less hemispherical, containing relics

**SUBAN.**—(1) A province under Mahomedan rule, (2) the officer in charge of a large tract in Baroda, corresponding to the Collector of a British District, (3) a group of Districts or Division, Hyderabad.

**SUBAHAR.**—(1) The governor of a province under Mahomedan rule, (2) a native infantry officer in the Indian Army, (3) an official in Hyderabad corresponding to the Commissioner in British territory.

**SUB-DIVISION.**—A portion of a District in charge of a junior officer of the Indian Civil Service or a Deputy Collector

**SULTAN.**—A King.

**SUNNAT.**—Traditional law followed by Sunnis

**SUNNIS.**—Muslimans who accept the first four Khalifs as lawful successors of the Prophet

**SUPARI.**—The fruit of the betel palm, **ARECA CATECHU**

**SUPERINTENDENT.**—(1) The chief police officer in a District, (2) the official in charge of a hill station, (3) the official, usually of the Indian Medical Service, in charge of a Central Jail.

**SURAJ, SURYA.**—Sun

**SURT.**—Native of Surat, specially used of persons of the dhed caste who work as house servants of Europeans, and whose house speech is Gujarati. Also called "Lala" or "Lalla"

**SWAMI.**—A Hindu religious ascetic. Also applied to Shankaracharyas, Mahants of Math, etc

**SYON, sais.**—A groom.

**SYED, SYUD.**—More variations of "Said"

**TABLIGH.**—The Mahomedan conversion movement.

**TABUT.**—See **TAKIA**

**TAHLIL.**—A revenue sub-division of a District syn *taluka*, Bombay, *taluka*, Madras and Mysore; township, Burma.

**TAHILDAR.**—The officer in charge of a tahsil, syn. Mamlatdar, Bombay, township officer, or myo-ok, Burma; Mukhtiar, Sind; Vahidatdar, Baroda. His duties are both executive and magisterial.

**TAKAVI.**—Loans made to agriculturists for seed, bullocks, or agricultural improvements, syn. *tagai*. Also "Tagavi" (*M.* "Tagai") Bombay.

**TAKLI.**—Small distaff for spinning yarn brought into fashion by Mr. Gandhi.

**TAL.**—Lake; Musical time

**TALAK.**—Mahomedan term for divorce.

**TALATI.**—Village accountant.

**TALAV, or talao.**—A lake or tank

**TALUK, taluka.**—The estate of a talukdar in Oudh, Gujarat and Kathiawar. A revenue sub-division of a District, in Bombay, Madras and Mysore, syn. *tahsil*

**TALUKDAR.**—A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. (1) An official in the Hyderabad State, corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (First Talukdar) or Deputy Magistrates and Collectors (Second and Third Talukdars); (2) a landholder with a peculiar form of tenure in Gujarat

**TALPUR.**—The name of a dynasty in Sind

**TAMAKHU, TAMBAKU.**—Tobacco.

**TAMASHA.**—Entertainment, gala. In sarcastic sense, exhibition

**TAMBU.**—Tent in the Bombay Presidency

**TAMTAM, tumtum.**—A North Indian name for a light trap or cart

**TANK.**—In Southern, Western, and Central India, a lake formed by damming up a valley, in Northern India, an excavation holding water

**TANM.**—Literally "organization" A movement among the Mahomedans which aims at securing better education and a closer approach to unity among Mahomedans in India

**TAPEDAR.**—See **PATWARI**

**TARAI.**—A moist swampy tract, the term especially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himalayas

**TARI, toddy.**—The sap of the date, palmyra, or coconut palm, used as a drink, either fresh or after fermentation. In Northern India the juice of the date is called *Sendhi*.

**TASAR, tussore.**—Wild silkworms, **ANTHERAEA PAPHIA**; also applied to the cloth made from their silk.

**TATLI.**—Brush woodfence or hurdle.

**TALIA.**—Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, carried in procession at the Muharram festival, syn *tabut*, Marathi, *dola*.

**TRAK.**—A valuable timber tree in Southern and Western India and Burma, **TRONOMA GRANDIS**.

**TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.**—See Council bills

**THAGI, thuggee.**—Robbery after strangulation of the victim.

**THAKUR.**—(1) The modern equivalent of the caste name *Kshatriya* in some parts of Northern India, (2) a title of respect applied to Brahmins, (3) a petty chief; (4) a hill tribe in the Western Ghats.

**THAMIN.**—The brow-antlered deer, Burma **CHERVUS ELDI**

**THANA.**—Military or Police-Station hence the circle attached to it

**TID or TIR.**—Locust.  
**TIKA.**—(1) Ceremonial anointing on the forehead, (2) vaccination.

**TIKA SAHIB.**—Hair-apparent in several North Indian States.

**TIKAM.**—The English pickaxe (of which "pikass" is the common corruption. "Tikam" is derived in dictionaries from Tikahna—Sharp)

**TIL.**—An oilseed, *SESAMUM INDICUM*, also known as gingelly in Madras

**TILAK.**—(Short a) the caste mark on the forehead among Hindus

**TINDAL, tandel.**—A foreman, subordinate officer of a ship.

**TIPAI, Teapoy.**—A table with 3 legs, and hence used of any small European style table.

**TITAR.**—Partridge

**TOFA.**—A weight equivalent to 180 grains (troy).

**TONGA.**—A one or two horse vehicle with a covered top, syn. *SIGURAM*

**TOTE.**—The word invariably used by South Indian planters to describe their estates. It is derived from the Kannarese *thota* and similar words in Tamil and Malayalam meaning an estate

**TSINE.**—Wild cattle found in Burma and to the southward, Bos SONDAICUS syn. *hasing* and *banteng*

**TUMANDAR.**—A Persian word denoting some Office.

**ULEMA, (Plural of Allin)**—Mahomedan learned men.

**UMARA.**—Term implying the Nobles collectively Plural of "Amir"

**UMBAR.**—A wild fig—(*PICUS GLOMERATA*)

**UMEDWAR.**—A hopeful person, one who works, without pay in the hope of gaining a situation, candidate.

**UNIT.**—A term in famine administration denoting one person relieved for one day.

**URDU.**—Hindustani language as spoken and written by Mussalmans opposed to Hindi, spoken and written by Hindus.

**URIAL.**—A wild sheep in North-Western India, OVIS VIGNEI

**URID, URID.**—A pulse, 'black grain' (*PHASOLUS MUNGU*)

**URUS.**—Mahomedan fete held in connexion with celebration at the tomb of a saint

**USAR.**—Soil made barren by saline efflorescence, Northern India

**USTAD.**—Master, teacher, one skilled in any art or science.

**UTRAMBA.**—Among Hindus, consolation visit paid on second or third day after the death of a person. Among Parsis, a religious ceremony held on the third day after the death of a person.

**VAHIVATDAR.**—Officer in charge of a revenue sub-division, with both executive and magisterial functions, Baroda, syn. *tahsildar*.

**VAID or Baldya** (is also a caste in Bengal).—A native doctor practising the Hindu system of medicine.

**VAKIL.**—(1) A class of legal practitioners; (2) an agent generally.

**VEDA.**—Revealed sacred books of Hindus.

**VEDANTA.**—The philosophy of the Upanishads.

**VIHARA.**—A Buddhist monastery.

**VILLAGE.**—Usually applied to a certain area demarcated by survey, corresponding roughly to the English parish

**VILLAGE UNION.**—An area in which local affairs are administered by a small committee.

**WAAR.**—Mahomedan sermon

**WADA or WADL.**—(1) An enclosure with houses built round facing a centre yard, (2) private closed land near a village

**WAKF.**—A Muhammadan religious or charitable endowment

**WALI.**—Like "Sardar" The Governor of Khelat is so termed, whilst the Chiefs of Kabul are both "Wali" and "Mir"

**WAO.**—A step well

**WATAN.**—A word of many senses In Bombay Presidency used mostly of the land or cash allowance enjoyed by the person who performs some service useful for Government or to the village community

**WAZIR.**—The chief minister at a Mahomedan court.

**WET RAY.**—The rate of revenue for land assured of irrigation

**WRITER.**—South Indian equivalent of *babu*

**YAMA.**—Hindu god of death

**YOGA.**—A system of Hindu philosophy Practice of breath control, etc., said to give supernatural powers

**YOGI.**—A Hindu ascetic who follows the Yoga system, a cardinal part of which is that it confers complete control over bodily functions

**YUNANI.**—Lit Greek, the system of medicine practised by Mahomedans.

**ZABARDAST.**—Lit. "Upper hand," hence strong, oppressive.

**ZABARDASTI.**—Oppression

**ZAMINDAR.**—A landholder

**ZAMINDARI.**—(1) An estate, (2) the rights of a landholder, zamindar, (3) the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual or community occupying the position of a landlord.

**ZANANA.**—Of women Women's apartment, harem.

**ZIARAT.**—Pilgrimage Ziarat-gah, any shrine or tomb to which people go in pilgrimage

**ZIKR.**—Commemorative prayer said at the tomb of the prophet or a Mahomedan saint.

**ZILA.**—A District

**ZOR-TALAN.**—Tribute paid to Junagadh Darbar by numerous Kathiawar States.

**ZULM, ZULUM.**—Tyranny, Oppression.

## Manners and Customs.

Next to the complexion of the people, which varies from fair to black, the tourist's attention in India is drawn by their dress and personal decoration. In its simplest form a Hindu's dress consists of a piece of cloth round the loins. Many an ascetic, who regards dress as a luxury, wears nothing more, and he would dispense with even so much if the police allowed him to. The Mahomedan always covers his legs, generally with trousers, sometimes with a piece of cloth tied round the waist and reaching to the ankles. Hill men and women, who at one time wore a few leaves before and behind and were totally innocent of clothing, do not appear to-day within the precincts of civilisation and will not meet the tourist's eye. Children, either absolutely nude or with a piece of metal hanging from the waist in front, may be seen in the streets in the most advanced cities, and in the homes of the rich. The child Krishna, with all the jewels on his person, is nude in his pictures and images.

**Dress**—The next stage in the evolution of the Hindu dress brings the loin-cloth nearly down to the feet. On the Malabar coast, as in Burma, the ends are left loose in front. In the greater part of India, they are tucked up behind—a fashion which is supposed to befit the warrior, or one end is gathered up in folds before and the other tucked up behind. The simplest dress for the trunk is a scarf thrown over the left shoulder, or round both the shoulders like a Roman toga. Under this garment is often worn a coat or a shirt. When an Indian appears in his full indigenous dress, he wears a long robe, reaching at least down to the calves; the sleeves may be wide, or long and sometimes puffed from the wrist to the elbow. Before Europeans introduced buttons, a coat was fastened by ribbons, and the fashion is not obsolete. The Mahomedan prefers to button his coat to the left, the Hindu to the right. A shawl is tied round the waist over the long coat, and serves as a belt, in which one may carry money or a weapon, if allowed. The greatest variety is shown in the head-dress. More than seventy shapes of caps, hats, and turbans, may be seen in the city of Bombay. In the Punjab and the United Provinces, in Bengal, in Burma and in Madras other varieties prevail. Cones and cylinders, domes and truncated pyramids, high and low, with sides at different angles, folded brims, projecting brims, long strips of cloth wound round the head or the cap in all possible ways, ingenuity culminating perhaps in the "parrot's beak" of the Maratha turban—all these fashions have been evolved by different communities and in different places, so that a trained eye can tell from the head-covering whether the wearer is a Hindu, Mahomedan or Parsi, and whether he hails from Poona or Dharwar, Ahmedabad or Bhavnagar.

**Fashion Variations.**—Fashions often vary with climate and occupation. The Bombay fisherman may wear a short coat and a cap, and may carry a watch in his pocket, yet, as he must work for long hours in water, he does not cover his legs, but suspends only a coloured kerchief from his waist in front. The Pathan

of the cold north-west wears loose baggy trousers, a tall head-dress bending his stature and covers his ears with its folds as if to keep off cold. The poorer people in Bengal and Madras do not cover their heads, except when they work in the sun or must appear respectable. Many well-to-do Indians wear European dress at the present day, or a compromise between the Indian and European costumes; notably the Indian Christians and Parsis. Most Parsis however have retained their own head-dress, and many have not borrowed the European collar and cuffs. The majority of the people do not use shoes, those who can afford them wear sandals, slippers and shoes, and a few cover their feet with stockings and boots after the European fashion in public.

**Women's Costumes**—The usual dress of a woman consists of a long piece of cloth tied round the waist, with folds in front, and one end brought over the shoulder or the head. The folds are sometimes drawn in and tucked up behind. In the greater part of India women wear a bodice, on the Malabar coast many do not, but merely throw a piece of cloth over the breast. In some communities petticoats, or drawers, or both are worn. Many Mussalman ladies wear gowns and scarfs over them. The vast majority of Mahomedan women are *goshas* and their dress and persons are hidden by a veil which they appear in public a few converts from Hinduism have not borrowed the custom. In Northern India Hindu women have generally adopted the Mussalman practice of seclusion. In the Dekhan and in Southern India they have not.

As a rule the hair is daily oiled, combed, parted in the middle of the head, plaited and rolled into a chignon, by most women. Among high caste Hindu widows sometimes shave their heads in imitation of certain ascetics, or monks and nuns. Hindu men do not, as a rule, completely shave their heads, Mahomedans in most cases do. The former generally remove the hair from a part of the head in front, over the temples, and near the neck, and grow it in the centre, the quantity grown depending upon the fancy of the individual. Nowadays many keep the hair cropped in the European fashion, which is also followed by Parsis and Indian Christians. Most Mussalmans grow beards, most Hindus do not, except in Bengal and elsewhere, where the Mahomedan influence was paramount in the past. Parsis and Christians follow their individual inclinations. Hindu ascetics, known as Sanyasis or Bairagis as distinguished from Sanyasis, do not clip their hair, and generally coil the uncombed hair of the head into a crest, in imitation of the god Shiva.

Hindu women wear more ornaments than others of the corresponding grade in society. Ornaments bedeck the head, the ears, the nose, the neck, the arms, wrists, fingers, the waist until motherhood is attained, and by some even later—and the toes. Children wear anklets. Each community affects its peculiar ornaments, though imitation is not uncommon. Serpents with several heads, and flowers, like

the lotus, the rose, and the champaka, are among the most popular object of representation in gold or silver.

**Caste Marks.**—Caste marks constitute a mode of personal decoration peculiar to Hindus, especially of the higher castes. The simplest mark is a round spot on the forehead. It represents prosperity or joy, and is omitted in mourning and on fast-days. It may be red, or yellowish as when it is made with ground sandalwood paste. The worshippers of Vishnu draw a vertical line across the spot, and as Lakshmi is the goddess of prosperity, it is said to represent her. A more elaborate mark on the forehead has the shape of U or V, generally with the central line, sometimes without it, and represents Vishnu's foot. The worshippers of Shiva adopt horizontal lines, made with sandalwood paste or ash. Some Vaishnavas stamp their temples, near the corners of the eyes, with figures of Vishnu's couch and disc. Other parts of the body are also similarly marked. The material used is a kind of yellowish clay. To smear the arms and the chest with sandalwood paste is a favourite kind of toilet, especially in the hot season. Beads of Tulsi or sacred Basil and berries of Rudraksha *elocarpus ganitrus*, strung together are worn round their necks by Vaishnavas and Shaivas,

respectively. The Lingayats, a Shaiva sect suspend from their necks a metallic casket containing the Linga or phallus of their god. Bairagis, ascetics, besides wearing Rudraksha rosaries round their necks and matted hair, smear their bodies with ash. Religious mendicants suspend from their necks figures of the gods in whose name they beg. Strings of cowries may also be seen round their necks. Muslim dervishes sometimes carry peacock's feathers.

Hindu women mark their foreheads with a red spot or horizontal line. High caste widows are forbidden to exhibit this sign of happiness, nor may they deck themselves with flowers or ornaments. Flowers are worn in the chignon. Hindu women smear their faces, arms, and feet sometimes with a paste of turmeric, so that they may shine like gold. The choice of the same colour for different purposes cannot always be explained in the same way. The red liquid with which the evil eye is averted may be a substitute for the blood of the animal slaughtered for the purpose in former times. In many other cases this colour has no such associations. The Muslim dervish affects green, the Sikhs Akali is fond of blue, the Sanyasi adopts orange for his robe, and no reason can be assigned with any degree of certainty.

## Indian Names.

The personal name of most Hindus denotes a material object, colour, or quality, an animal, a relationship, or a deity. The uneducated man, who cannot correctly pronounce long Sanskrit words, is content to call his child, father, brother, uncle, or mother, or sister, as the case may be. This practice survives among the higher classes as well. Appa Saheb, Anna Rao, Babaji, Bapu Lal, Bhal Shankar, Tatacharya, Jijibhai, are names of this description, with honorific titles added. It is possible that in early society the belief in the re-birth of departed kinsmen lent popularity to this practice. Nothing could be more natural than to call a man white, black, or red; gold or silver; gem diamond, ruby, pearl, or merely a stone; small or tall, weak or strong; a lion, a snake, a parrot, or a dog; and to name a woman after a flower or a creeper. Thus, to take a few names from the epics, Pandu means white, and so does Arjuna. Krishna black. Bhima terrible. Nakula a nongoose. Shunaka a dog. Shuka a parrot. Shringa a horn. Among the names prevalent at the present day Hira is a diamond. Ratna or Batan a jewel. Sonu or Chinnu gold. Velli or Belli, in the Dravidian languages, means white metal or silver. Men are often called after the days of the week on which they were born, and hence they bear the names of the seven heavenly bodies concerned. When they begin to assume the names of the Hindu deities, they practically enter upon a new stage of civilisation. It is doubtful whether the Animists ever venture to assume the names of the dreaded spirits worshipped by them. To pronounce the name

of a devil is to invite him to do harm. If the spirits sometimes bear the names of human beings, the reason seems to be that they were originally human.

**High-caste practices.**—The high caste Hindu, on the other hand, believes that the more often the name of a deity is on his lips, the more merit he earns. Therefore he deliberately names his children after his gods and goddesses, so that he may have the opportunity of pronouncing the holy names as frequently as possible. These are also sonorous and picturesque. Shiva is happy. Vishnu is a perverse Govinda is the cowherd Krishna. Keshava has fine hair. Rama is a delighter. Lakshmana is lucky. Narayana produced the first living being on the primeval waters. Ganesh is the Lord of Shiva's hosts. Dinakara is the luminary that makes the day. Subrahmanya is a brother of Ganesh. Sita is a turrow. Savitri a ray of light. Tara a star. Radha prosperity. Rukmini is she of golden ornaments. Bhama of the glowing heart. Shiva and Vishnu has each got at least a thousand names, and they may be freely drawn upon and paraphrased in naming one's children, and the whole Hindu pantheon is as crowded as it is large.

**Family names.**—When a person rises in importance, he adds to his personal name a family or caste name. It was once the rule, that the title Sharma might be added to a Brahman's name, Varma to a Kshatriya's, Gupta to a Vaishya, and Dasa to a Shudra's. This rule is fairly well observed in the case of

the first two titles, but the meaning of the other two has changed. *Das* means a slave or servant, and the proudest Brahman cannot disdain to call himself the servant of some god. Thus, although *Kalidas*, the famous poet, was a *Shudra*, *Ramadas*, the famous guru of *Shivaji*, was a *Brahmin*. The *Vaishnavas* have made this fashion of calling oneself a servant of some god exceedingly popular, and in Western India high caste Hindus of this sect very commonly add *Das* to their names. The Brahmins of Southern India add *Aliyer* or *Aliyengar* to their names. *Shastri*, *Acharya*, *Bhat*, *Bhattacharya*, *Upadhyaya*, *Mukhopadhyaya*, changed in Bengal into *Mukherji*, are among the titles indicative of the Brahmanical profession of studying and teaching the sacred books. Among warlike classes, like the *Rajputs* and *Sikhs*, the title *Singh* (*lion*) has become more popular than the ancient *Varma*. The *Sindhi* *Mal*, as in *Gidumal*, means brave and has the same force. *Raja* changed into *Raya*, *Rao* and *Rai* was a political title, and is not confined to any caste. The Bengali family names, like *Bose* and *Ghose*, *Dutt* and *Mitra*, *Sen* and *Guha*, enable one to identify the caste of their bearers, because the caste of a family or clan cannot be changed. *Shet*, chief of a guild or a town, becomes *Chetty*, a *Vaishya* title, in Southern India. *Mudaliyar* and *Nayudu*, meaning leaders, are titles which were assumed by castes of political importance under native rulers. *Nayar* and *Menon* are the titles of important castes in Malabar. *Ram*, *Lal*, *Nand*, *Chand*, are among the additions made to personal names in Northern India. Suffixes like *Ji*, as in *Ramji* or *Jamshedji*, the *Kanarese* *Appa*, the *Telegu* *Garu*, the feminine *Bai* or *Devi*, are honorific. Prefixes like *Babu*, *Baba*, *Lala*, *Sobhil*, *Pandit*, *Raja*, and the *Burmese* *Maung* are also honorific.

**Professional names.**—Family names sometimes denote a profession: in some cases they might have been conferred by the old rulers. *Mehra*, *Knirkarni*, *Deshpande*, *Chitnavis*, *Mahalanavis* are the names of offices held in former times. One family name may mean a flour seller, another a cane-seller, and a third a liquor-seller. To insert the father's name between one's personal and the family name is a common practice in Western India. It is rare elsewhere. When a family comes from a certain place, the suffix '*kar*' or '*wallah*' is added to the name of the place and it makes a family surname in Western India. Thus we may have *Chiplunkars* and *Suratwallahs*, or without these affixes we may have *Bhavnagris*, *Malabaris* and *Billmorias*, as among *Parais*. Thus *Vasudev Pandurang Chiplunkar* would be a Hindu, whose personal name is *Vasudev*, his father's name *Pandurang*, and family name derived from the village of *Chiplun*, is *Chiplunkar*. In Southern India the village name precedes the personal name. The evolution of *Musalman* names follows the same lines as *Hindu* names. But *Muslims* have no god or goddesses, and their names are derived from their religious and secular history. These names and titles are often as long and picturesque as *Hindu* appellations. The surnames *Baksh*, *Din*, *Ghulam*, *Khwaja*, *Fakir*, *Kasi*, *Munshi*, *Shelkh*, *Syed*, *Bugum*, *Bibi* and others, as well as honorific additions like *Khan* have meanings which throw light on *Muslim* customs and institutions. The *Parais* also have no gods and goddesses, and their personal names are generally borrowed from their sacred and secular history. Their surnames frequently indicate a profession or a place, as in the case of *Hindus* in Western India. *Batiwallah*, *Ready money*, *Contractor*, *Sakiatwallah*, *Adenwallah* and others like them are tell-tale names.

## Indian Art.

In India there has never been so marked a separation between what are now known as the *Fine Arts*, and those applied to industry as was the case in Europe during the nineteenth century. As, however, industrial art forms the subject of a special article in this book, the term *Indian Art* will here be confined to *Architecture*, *Sculpture* and *Painting*.

**Historical.**—The degree of proficiency attained in art by Indians prior to B.C. 250, can only be conjectured by their advancement in literature; and by the indirect evidences of indebtedness shown by the works of the historic period, to those which preceded them, or direct records of artistic work of an earlier date than B.C. 250 do not exist. The chief historic schools of architecture are as follows—

Name.	Dates.	Locality of the best Examples.
Buddhist	B.C. 250—A.D. 750.	Ellora, Ajanta, Kail, Sanchi.
Jaina	A.D. 1000—1300.	Ellora, Mount Abu, Palitana.
Brahminical.	A.D. 500 to the present day.	Ellora, Elephanta, Orissa, Bhuvanagar, Dharwar.

Name	Dates	Locality of the best Examples.
Chalukyan	A.D. 1000—1200.	Umer, Somnathpur, Belur.
Dravidian	A.D. 1350—1750.	Ellora, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely.
Pathan	A.D. 1200—1550.	Delhi, Mandu, Jaunpore.
Indo-Saracenic	A.D. 1520—1750.	Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Amber, Bijapur.

**Buddhist Architecture** is mainly exemplified by the rock-cut temples and monasteries found in Western India and in the *Togers* or sacred mounds. The interior decorations, and external facades of the former, and the rails and gates surrounding the latter point unmistakably to their being derived from wooden structures of an earlier period. The characteristic features of these temples are horse-shoe openings in the facades to admit light, and colonnades of pillars with richly ornamented caps in the interior halls. *Jaina Architecture* is found in its most highly developed form in the *Diwar* temples at Mount Abu. The ground plan consists of a shrine for the god or saint a



porch, and an arched courtyard with niches for images. The characteristic of the style is grace and lightness, with decorative carving covering the whole interior, executed with great elaboration and detail. Constructional methods suggest that original types in wood have been copied in marble.

Brahminical, Chalukyan and Dravidian styles differ little in essential plan, all having a shrine for the god, preceded by pillared porches. The outer forms vary. The northern Brahminical temples have a curved pyramidal roof to the shrines, which in the southern or Dravidian style are crowned by a horizontal system of storied towers, and each story, decreasing in size, is ornamental with a central cell and figures in high relief. The Chalukyan style is affected by the northern and southern neighbours, taking features from each without losing its own special characteristics of which the star-shaped plan of the shrine, with the five fold bands of external ornament, is the principal feature. Pathan Architecture was introduced into India by the Mahomedan invasion of the thirteenth century. At old Delhi are fine examples in the Kutub Mosque and Minar. The characteristics of the style are severity of outline, which is sometimes combined with elaborate decoration due, it is stated, to the employment of Hindu craftsmen. The mosques and tombs at Ahmedabad already show Hindu influence; but purer examples are to be found at Jaunpore and Mandu. Indo-Saracenic Architecture reached the climax of its development during the reigns of the Moghul Emperors Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan. It eclipsed in richness of material and refinement of taste the building efforts of previous periods, its crowning example being the Taj Mahal at Agra. The buildings erected during the Adil Shahi dynasty at Bijapur at a slightly later date, exhibit a certain Turkish influence, especially in the great tomb of Mahmood. Though less refined and lacking the attraction of precious materials in their decoration, these splendid edifices are held in higher esteem by some critics than those of the Moghals, on account of their simplicity, grandeur and fine proportions. The era of great civil architecture in India was revived by the Mahomedan powers. Splendid palaces and fortresses were built at Madras, Delhi, Agra, Fatehpore-Sikri and Bijapur, and the example thus set was copied by the Hindu princes at Jaipur, Udaipur and elsewhere in India. The application of great architectural treatment, unequalled in extent elsewhere, is to be seen in the Ghats or steps enclosing lakes and on the banks of rivers. The most notable constructional contribution of the Mahomedans to Indian architecture was the introduction of the true arch and dome.

**Sculpture**—The use of sculpture and painting in isolated works of art was practically non-existent in India until modern times. One or two relics and certain gigantic figures may be quoted as exceptions, but taken generally it may be stated that these arts were employed as the decorative adjuncts of architecture. No civil statuary, such as is now understood by the term, was executed, for no contemporary portrait figures, or busts in marble, or bronze, have come down to us from the ruins of ancient India, as they have from those of

Egypt, Greece and Rome. Sculpture has been used exclusively as the handmaid of religion, and to this fact may be attributed the stereotyped forms to which it became bound. The lavish use of sculpture on Indian temples often exceeds good taste, and mars the symmetry and dignity of their mass and outline, but for exuberance of imagination, industrious elaboration and vivid expression of movement, Indian sculpture is perhaps without its equal elsewhere in the world. The most impressive specimens are the earliest, found in the Buddhist and Brahminical cave temples of Ellora, Ajanta and Elephanta. The great Trimurthi in the last named of these temples ranks for mystery and expressive grandeur with the greatest masterpieces of art.

**Painting**—Much of the carved stonework upon ancient Indian buildings was as in ancient Greece decorated with colour, but the only paintings, in the modern acceptation of the term, now existing, which were executed prior to the Moghul period, are those upon the walls of the cave temples at Ajanta, Bagh, and in Ceylon. These remarkable works were produced at intervals during the first 600 years of the Christian era. They exhibit all the finer characteristic of the best Indian sculpture, but with an added freedom of expression due to the more tractable vehicle employed. The Ajanta Caves remained hidden in the Deccan jungles for nearly twelve hundred years, until accidentally rediscovered by officers of the Madras army in 1920. They are painted in a species of tempera, and when first brought to light were well preserved, but they have greatly deteriorated owing to the wall meant, but misguided action of copyists, and the neglect of the authorities. The Nizam's Government have in recent years done a great deal towards the preservation and study of these mural paintings. The second period of Indian painting owed its origin to the introduction of Persian methods of painting by the Moghul Emperor Akbar, and the establishment of the indigenous Moghul school was due to the encouragement and fostering care of his successors, Jehangir and Shah Jahan. Unlike the works of the Ajanta painters, which were designed upon a large scale, the pictures of the Moghul school were miniatures. They were executed in a species of opaque water-colour upon paper or vellum, resembling to some extent the illuminated missals produced by the monks in Europe during the middle ages. Some of the finest of the earlier specimens in India are of a religious character; this phase of development being closely allied to the art of the calligraphist. As its range extended, a remarkable school of portrait painters arose notable for restrained but extremely accurate drawing, keen insight into character, harmonious colour, fine decorative feeling, and extraordinary delicacy and finish in the painting of detail. The artists of a Hindu offshoot of this movement, known as the Rajput school, were less interested in portraiture than in depicting poetical and imaginative subjects. The pictures of both branches of the Moghul school, although highly decorative in character, were not intended for exhibition upon the walls of rooms, according to Western practice, and when not used as illustrations or decorations

to manuscript books, were preserved in portfolios.

**Modern Painting**—As the reign of Shah Jahan exhibits the high tide of artistic development in India, so the reign of his successor Aurangzeb marks the period of its rapid decline. The causes of this are attributable to the absence of encouragement by this Emperor, to his long periods of absence from the court at Delhi or Agra, entailed by the continuous wars he waged in his efforts to bring the whole of the Peninsula under his rule, and partly to the fact of the school of Moghul painting becoming stereotyped in its practice. Foreign designers, painters and craftsmen who had been attracted to India by the great works carried out by Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan left the country, and their places were taken by no successors. The indigenous artists left to themselves in the isolated courts of small Indian princes, or collected in schools in remote districts, employed themselves mainly upon repeating the works of a previous age, instead of seeking new motifs for artistic treatment. At the time when the British East India Company ceased to be only a guild of merchants and became a great administrative power in 1757, very little vitality survived in the ancient art of the country. During the century of its administrative history between the battle of Plassey and the Indian Mutiny, the "Company" was too fully occupied in fighting for its existence, extending its borders and setting the internal economy of its ever increasing territories, to be able to give much attention to conserving any remnant of artistic practice which had survived. Without any deliberate intention of introducing western art into the country, Greek and its derivative style of architecture were adopted for public and private buildings in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras because these were found to be more suitable for their purpose than buildings of indigenous pattern. The practical result was the same, for the Indian craftsmen employed upon their erection were confronted with styles affording no scope for the application of their traditional ornament and concerning which they had no knowledge or sympathy. As there were no sculptors in India capable of modelling or carving civil sculpture, the monuments to distinguish public servants were imported from Europe, and the portraits, or other paintings which decorated the interior walls of the buildings, were furnished by European painters who visited India or by artists in Europe. Although a considerable amount of research work of a voluntary nature was done by Archaeologists, no official interest was taken in artistic education until the Government of India was transferred to the British Crown in 1859.

The Schools of Art then instituted throughout England in the 19th Century were imitated in India, and were attached to the educational system, which had been previously modelled upon a definitely European basis. The work of the Schools of Art in regard to industrial art is referred to elsewhere, and as several of them have confined their activities almost exclusively to this branch of the subject it is sufficient to mention only the work of a few of the Indian Art Schools in the present article. The Calcutta

school, except for occasional experiments in the application of the graphic arts to lithography, engraving and stained glass, has become chiefly a school of painting and drawing. That at Bombay covers a wider field; for in addition to classes for modelling, painting and design it possesses a special school of architecture, and a range of technical workshops, in which instruction is given in the applied arts. It is in the principles underlying the instruction in painting that the schools at Calcutta and Bombay have taken almost diametrically opposite roads to reach the end they both have in view, namely, the revival of the art of painting in India by means of an indigenous school of Indian painters. Mr. Havell, who several years ago was the Principal of the Calcutta School, (he left India in 1907) banished from within its walls every vestige of European art and claimed that the traditional art of India, in its old forms, is not dead, but merely sleeping or smothered by the blanket of European culture laid upon it for the last 150 years, and needed but to be released from this incubus to regain its pristine vigour.

**Bombay School of Art.**—The attitude towards the development of art in modern India taken by its successive Principals Messrs. Lockwood Kipling, Griffiths, Greenwood, and Cecil Burns, was on wider lines than that favoured by Mr. Havell. In general the view this School of Art has taken is that with European literature dominating the system under which the educated classes in India are trained and with European ideas, and science permeating the professional commercial, industrial, and political life of the country, it is not possible for modern artists in India to work on purely archaic models, and that to copy these would be as unprofitable as it would be for the artists of Europe to harness themselves to the conventions of the Greek and Roman sculptors or to those of the medieval painters, that with European pictures, often of inferior quality illustrating every educational text book, and sold in the shops of every large city, it is essential for the proper education of art students that they should have before them the masterpieces of European art, and that, with the wide adoption of European styles of architecture in India, it is necessary for a school of art to possess the best examples of ornament applicable to the great historic styles, for the purpose of study and reference. There are certain basic principles common to the technique of all great art, such as fine and accurate drawing in its widest sense, composition and design, and the science of colour harmony.

Among the developments during Mr. Burns' administration were the founding of the Architectural School, the extension of drawing classes in the Government Schools, and the appointment of an Inspector of Drawing to inspect and report on the drawing classes in the schools. A Pottery Department was also started and was abolished in 1926. Mr. Burns retired in 1918 and was succeeded in 1919 by Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, K.I.H., F.R.S., who retired in 1937. He was succeeded by the present Director, Mr. C. R. Gerrard, A.R.C.A., F.R.A., F.O.I.

Mr. Solomon entirely reorganised the courses of study. He also, as Chairman of the Government Art Examinations, revised and recon-

tructed the code which governs these tests in co-operation with the Board of Examiners. The result is an efficient system of tests of efficiency in Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, and the latest development in the curriculum has been the introduction in 1935 of a section devoted to the study of Commercial Art. The popularity of the improved curriculum is shown by the great influx of students to the School of Art. These now number some six hundred including at least sixty-five ladies. It is noteworthy that whereas no candidates had entered for the Government Diploma of Sculpture prior to 1920 in the year 1937 no fewer than 54 competed in this very advanced test of capacity. The life Classes which were organised at the end of 1919 have been pronounced by competent judges as well up to the level of the Life Classes of the European Schools of Art. But proficiency in technique forms only one side of the present system of training, for even in Europe, too much of the study from Life is quite capable of negating its own object. In India, where the decorative instinct is inherent, and where the possibilities of freehand drawing are still understood, the danger of overdoing the Life Class is even more palpable. So side by side with these realistic aids to study, and at the same period, a class of Indian Decorative Painting was inaugurated in the Bombay School of Art on a basis of scholarships under the patronage of the Governor of Bombay (Lord Lloyd). As this class specialises in Mural Painting it has long been popularly known as the Class of Mural Painting. This class has executed the decorations for many public and private buildings, and painted the ceiling and panels of a specially constructed Indian Room which was exhibited at Wembley in 1924, and found a purchaser in England.

The School of Art has of late years enjoyed the patronage of successive Governors of Bombay and, largely due to the efforts of Sir Leslie Wilson, the Government of India inaugurated a competition of Indian Artists in 1927 for the decoration of wall spaces in the new buildings at New Delhi. The result of the Competition was notified in October 1928, when five artists of Bombay, and the Bombay and Lahore Schools of Art were commissioned to paint Mural Decorations in the

new Secretariat buildings. The Bombay School undertook the decoration of Committee Room "A" (in the North Block) and the paintings, which were executed in oils on canvas, were finished, and successfully placed in position on the dome and walls by the middle of September 1929. These decorations were original compositions of life size figures, symbolising the main periods of Indian Art, and the different branches of the Fine and Applied Arts. In April 1929, the Government of Bombay converted the Bombay School into a Department independent of the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal (Mr W E Gladstone Solomon) being made Director. In October 1930 the latter organised an exhibition of the work of all Departments of this School of Art in India House, London. The Exhibition was very well patronised by the public and extremely well received by the art critics and the Press. Her Majesty the Queen Empress graciously patronised the exhibition and selected several of the paintings displayed.

**Exhibition in London**—The India Society of London organised an Exhibition of Modern Indian Art in London, which was opened by H H the Duchess of York at the New Burlington Galleries on December 10, 1934. The most instructive feature of this Exhibition was that the representation of India was secured by means of Regional Committees which collected pictures and sculptures from their own districts. Thus the respective sections of the Exhibition devoted to Bombay and Bengal were compared, and the work from Western India received a most favourable welcome from most of the prominent art critics and journals in England. The Regional Committee of Bombay had selected a varied and fairly representative collection of paintings, sculpture, and architectural drawings. At the request of this Committee, the Government of Bombay deputed Mr Gladstone Solomon to supervise, arrange, and catalogue the Bombay exhibits in London. The whole enterprise was a successful demonstration of the aims and ideals of the Bombay School of Painting, and since this exhibition the long-standing controversy as to the Bombay methods of art training has collapsed though it is hardly to be expected that it will not occasionally reassert itself in sporadic outbursts hereafter.

## Indian Architecture.

The architecture of India has proceeded on lines of its own, and its monuments are unique among those of the nations of the world. An ancient civilisation, a natural bent on the part of the people towards religious fervour of the contemplative rather than of the fanatical sort, combined with the richness of the country in the sterner building materials—these are a few of the factors that contributed to making it what it was, while a stirring history gave it both variety and glamour. Indian architecture is a subject which at the best has been studied only imperfectly, and a really comprehensive treatise on it has yet to be written. The subject is a vast and varied one, and it may be such a treatise never will be written in the form of one work at any rate. The spirit of Indian arts foreign to the European and few

can entirely understand it, while art criticism and analysis is a branch of study that the Indian has not as yet developed to its full extent. Hitherto the best authority on the subject has been Fergusson, whose compendious work is that which will find most ready acceptance by the general reader. But Fergusson attempted the nearly impossible task of covering the ground in one volume of moderate dimensions and it is sometimes held that he was a man of too purely European a culture, albeit wide and eclectic, to admit of sufficient depth of insight in this particular direction. Fergusson's classification by races and religions is, however, the one that has been generally accepted hitherto. He asserts that there is no stone architecture in India of an earlier date than two and a half centuries before the Christ-

tan era, and that "India owes the introduction of the use of stone for architectural purposes, as she does that of Buddhism as a state religion, to the great Asoka, who reigned B C 272 to 236."

#### Buddhist Work

Fergusson's first architectural period is when the Buddhist, of which the great top at Sanchi with its famous Northern gateway is perhaps the most noted example. Then we have the Gandharan topos and monasteries. Perhaps the examples of Buddhist architecture of greatest interest and most ready access to the general student are to be found in the Chaitya halls or rock-cut caves of Karli, Ajanta, Nasik, Ellora, and Kanheri. A point with relation to the Gandhara work may be alluded to in passing. This is the strong European tendency, variously recognized as Roman, Byzantine but most frequently as Greek, to be observed in the details. The foliage seen in the capitals of columns bears strong resemblance to the Greek acanthus, while the sculptures have a distinct trace of Greek influence, particularly in the treatment of drapery, but also of hair and facial expression. From this it has been a fairly common assumption amongst some authorities that Indian art owed much of its best to European influence, an assumption that is strenuously combated by others as will be pointed out later.

The architecture of the Jains comes next in order. Of this rich and beautiful style the most noted examples are perhaps the Dilwara temples near Mount Abu, and the unique "Tower of Victory" at Chittore.

#### Other Hindu Styles.

The Dravidian style is the generic title usually applied to the characteristic work of the Madras Presidency and the South of India. It is seen in many rock-cut temples as at Ellora, where the remarkable "Kylas" is an instance of a temple cut out of the solid rock, complete, not only with respect to its interior (as in the case of mere caves) but also as to its exterior. It is, as it were, a life-size model of a complete building or group of buildings, several hundred feet in length, not built, but sculptured in solid stone, an undertaking of vast and, to our modern ideas, unprofitable industry. The Pagoda of Tanjore, the temples at Srirangam, Chidambaram, Vellore, Vijayanagar, &c. and the palaces at Madura and Tanjore are among the best known examples of the style.

Amongst a vast number of Hindu temples the following may be mentioned as particularly worthy of study—Those at Mukteswara and Bhuvaneswar in Orissa, at Khajuraho, Bindraban, Udaipur, Benares, Gwalior, &c. The palace of the Hindu Raja Man Singh at Gwalior is among the most beautiful architectural examples in India. So also are the palaces of Amber, Dattiya, Urcba, Dig and Udaipur.

#### Indo-Saracenic

Among all the periods and styles in India the characteristics of none are more easily recognizable than those of what is generally called the "Indo-Saracenic" which developed after the Mahomedan conquest. Under the new influences now brought to bear on it the architecture of India took on a fresh lease of activity and underwent remarkable modifi-

cations. The dome, not entirely an unknown feature hitherto, became a special object of development, while the arch, at no time a favourite constructional form of the Hindu builders, was now forced on their attention by the predilections of the ruling class. The minaret also became a distinctive feature. The requirements of the new religion,—the mosque with its wide spaces to meet the needs of organized congregational acts of worship—gave opportunities for broad and spacious treatments that had hitherto been to some extent denied. The Moslem hatred of idolatry set a tabu on the use of sculptured representations of animate objects in the adornment of the buildings, and led to the development of other decorative forms. Great ingenuity came to be displayed in the use of pattern and of geometrical and foliated ornament. This Moslem trait further turned the attention of the builders to a greater extent than before to proportion, scale and mass as means of giving beauty, mere richness of sculptured surface and the æsthetic and symbolic interest of detail being no longer to be depended on to the same degree.

Agra and Delhi may be regarded as the principal centres of the Indo-Saracenic style—the former for the renowned Taj Mahal, for Akbar's deserted capital of Fatehpur Sikri, his tomb at Secundra, the Moti Masjid and palace buildings at the Agra fort. At Delhi we have the great Jumma Masjid, the Fort, the tombs of Humayun, Sulair Jung, &c., and the unique Qutb Minar. Two other great centres may be mentioned, because in each there appeared certain strongly marked individualities that differentiated the varieties of the style there found from the variety seen at Delhi and Agra, as well as that of one from that to the other. These are Ahmedabad in Gujarat and Bijapur on the Dekhan, both in the Bombay Presidency.

At Ahmedabad with its neighbours Sirkehl and Champanir there seems to be less of a departure from the older Hindu forms, a tendency to adhere to the lintel and bracket rather than to have recourse to the arch, while the dome though constantly employed, was there never developed to its full extent as elsewhere, or carried to its logical structural conclusion. The Ahmedabad work is probably most famous for the extraordinary beauty of its stone "jali"—or pierced lattice-work, as in the palm tree windows of the Sidi Sayyid Masjid.

#### Bijapur

The characteristics of the Bijapur variety of the style are equally striking. They are perhaps more distinctively Mahomedan than those of the Ahmedabad buildings in that here the dome is developed to a remarkable degree, indeed the tomb of Mahmud—the well-known "Gol Gumbaz"—is cited as showing the greatest space of floor in any building in the world roofed by a single dome, not even excepting the Pantheon. The lintel also was here practically discarded in favour of the arch. The Bijapur style shows a bold masculine quality and a largeness of structural conception that is unequalled elsewhere in India though in richness and delicacy it does not attempt to rival the work of the further North,

## II. MODERN.

The modern architectural work of India divides itself sharply into two classes. There is first that of the indigenous Indian "master-builder" to be found chiefly in the Indian States, particularly those in Rajputana. Second there is that of British India, or of all those parts of the peninsula where Western ideas and methods have most strongly spread their influence, chiefly in the case of architecture, through the medium of the Department of Public Works. The work of that Department has been much unadverted upon as being all that building should not be, but, considering it has been produced by men of whom it was admittedly not the *metier*, and who were necessarily contending with lack of expert training on the one hand and with departmental methods on the other, it must be conceded that it can show many notable buildings. Of recent years there has been a tendency on the part of professional architects to turn their attention to India, and a number of these has even been drafted into the service of Government as the result of a policy initiated in Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty.

To the work of the indigenous "master-builder" public attention has of recent years been drawn with some insistence, and the suggestion has been pressed that efforts should be directed towards devising means for the preservation of what is pointed out—and now universally acknowledged—to be a remarkable survival—almost the only one left in the world—of "living art," but which is threatened with gradual extinction by reason of the spread of Western ideals and fashions. The matter assumed some years ago the form of a mild controversy centring round the question of the then much discussed project of the Government of India's new capital at Delhi. It was urged that this project should be utilised to give the required impetus to Indian art rather than that it should be made a means of fostering European art which needed no such encouragement at India's expense. The advocates of this view appear for the most part to have been adherents of the "indigenous Indian" school of archaeologists already mentioned, and to have based their ideas on their own reading of

the past. They still muster a considerable following not only amongst the artistic public of England and India, but even within the Government services. Their opponents, holding what appears to be the more official view both as to archaeology and art, have pointed to the "death" of all the arts of the past in other countries as an indication of a natural law, and deprecate as waste of energy all efforts to resist this law, or to institute what they have termed "another futile revival". The British in India, they contend, should do as did the ancient Romans in every country on which they planted their conquering foot. As those were wont to replace indigenous art with that of Rome, so should we set our seal of conquest permanently on India by the erection of examples of the best of British art. This is the view which, as we have indicated, appears to have obtained for the moment the more influential hearing, and the task of designing and directing the construction of the principal buildings in the new Capital was accordingly entrusted jointly to two famous British architects, neither of whom can be unduly influenced by either past or recent architectural practice so far as India is concerned. The building of New Delhi is perhaps too recent an event for the passing of a definite verdict. The work of Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker abides the judgment of posterity. If that work has had its severe critics, it has also received the commendation of many.

The controversy of East and West, however vital to the interests of the country's architecture, is too purely technical for its merits to be estimated by the general reader or discussed here. Its chief claim on our attention lies in the fact that it affords an added interest to the tourist, who may see the fruits of both schools of thought in the modern buildings of British India as well as examples of the "master builders" work in nearly every native town and bazaar. The town of Lashkar in Gwalior State may be cited as peculiarly rich in instances of picturesque modern Indian street architecture, while at Jaipur, Udaipur, Benares, etc., this class of work may be studied in many different forms both civil and religious.

## Industrial Arts.

The ancient industrial arts of India formed two distinct groups. The first included those allied to, and dependent upon, architecture; the second comprises those applied to articles devoted to religious ritual, military weapons and trappings, domestic accessories and to personal adornment.

The articles of the first group were intended for some fixed and definite position, and the style of their design and the character of their workmanship were dictated by that of the building with which they were incorporated. Those of the second group were movable, and the range of their design was less constricted and their workmanship was more varied.

Examples of work in both groups are so numerous, and the arts comprise such a diversity of application, that only a cursory survey can be attempted within the limits of a short review. Although the design and treatment differ in the two groups, the materials used were often the same. These materials cover a very wide range but space only permits of reference to work applied to the four materials upon which the Indian craftsman's skill has been most extensively displayed. These are stone, wood, metal and textiles.

Before dealing separately with each of these materials a few words upon the principal Indian styles are necessary. The two distinctive styles

are Hindu and Mahomedan. The former may be termed indigenous, dating as it does from remote antiquity, the latter was a variation of the great Arabian style, which was brought into India in the fourteenth century, and has since developed features essentially Indian in character. The art of both Hindus and Mahomedans is based upon religion and the requirements of religious ritual. The obvious expression of this is shown in the different motifs used for their ornament. In Hindu art all natural forms are accepted and employed for decorative purposes, but in that of the Mahomedans, nearly all natural forms are rejected and forbidden. The basis of Mahomedan decoration is therefore mainly geometrical. In each of them, racial characteristics are strikingly exhibited. The keynote of Hindu work is exuberance, imagination and poetry, that of Mahomedan, reticence, intellect and good taste. The Hindus are lavish, and often indiscriminating in their employment of ornament, the Mahomedans use more restraint.

**Stone Work**—Carved stone work is the principal form of decoration employed in Hindu temples. In variety and scope it ranges from the massive figures in the Buddhist and Brahminical Cave Temples, and the detached sculpture of the temples of Southern India, to the delicately incised reliefs and elaborately fretted ornament of the Jain temples at Mount Abu. A curious fact in relation to Hindu work is that priority of date appears to have no relation to artistic development. It is not possible to trace, as in the case of Greek, Roman and Mediaeval craftwork, the regular progressive steps from art in its primitive state to its culminating point and its subsequent decay. Styles in India seem to spring into existence fully developed, the earlier examples often exhibiting finer craftsmanship than those of a later date. There can be little doubt that stone carving in India was simply the application of the wood carvers' art to another material.

The stone carving on Mahomedan buildings except where Hindu carvers have been allowed a free hand, is much more restrained than that on Hindu temples. The fact that geometrical forms were almost exclusively used dictated lower relief and greater refinement in the carving, while the innate good taste of the designers prompted them to concentrate the ornament upon certain prominent features, where its effect was heightened by the simplicity of the rest of the building. The invention displayed in working out geometrical patterns for work screens, inlay, and other ornamental details appears to be inexhaustible, while wonderful decorative use has been made of Arabic and Persian lettering in panels and their framing. To obtain a rich effect the Hindus relied upon the play of light and shade upon broken surfaces, the Mahomedans to attain the same end used precious materials, veneering the surfaces of their buildings with polished marble which they decorated with patterns of mosaic composed of jade, agate, onyx and other costly stones. Although the art of inlaying and working in hard stones was of Italian origin, it proved to be one eminently suited to the genius of the Indian craftsman, and many wonderful examples of their skill in the form of book rests, tables, thrones, footstools, vases and sword handles

are extant to show the height of proficiency they attained.

**Wood Work**—With a fine range of timbers suitable for the purpose, wood has played a great part in the construction and decoration of Indian buildings. Unfortunately, much of the ancient woodwork has been destroyed by the action of the climate and the teeming insectivorous life of India, and that which escaped these enemies was wiped out by fire and the sword. It is therefore only possible to conjecture the height of artistic development these buildings and their decorations displayed by the copies in stone which have been preserved. Few if any examples of a date earlier than the sixteenth century are to be found. Many of these, and specimens of a later date to be seen in towns and cities throughout the country, are masterpieces of design and craftsmanship. The carved timber fronts and inner courtyards of houses in Ahmedabad, Nasik, and other parts of Western India are notable for their picturesqueness and beauty, the structural beams, the overhanging balconies, with their screens and supporting brackets, being carved in a manner which unites richness of effect with good taste and propriety. Of furniture, as the term is now understood, few examples were in use in India before Europeans introduced their own fashions. These were confined to small tables and stools, book rests, clothes chests and screens, the designs of which conformed somewhat closely to the architectural style of the period. Many of these were decorated with inlays of coloured woods, ivory and metal, while in some cases the wooden basis was entirely plated with copper, brass or silver. In Southern India, where close grained sandalwood is grown, jewel cases and boxes are enriched with carving executed with the attention to detail and the finish generally associated with the carving of ivory. Coloured lac was freely used to decorate many articles of furniture, especially those turned on the lathe, and rich colour effects were obtained in this, perhaps the most distinctive and typically Indian development of decoration as applied to woodwork.

**Metal Work**—With the exception of weaving, the metal working industry employed and still employs the greatest number of artistic craftsmen in India. Copper and brass have always been the two metals most widely used for domestic purposes by Mahomedans and Hindus. The shapes of many of these humble vessels are among the most beautiful to be found in the country. They exhibit that sense of variety and touch of personality which are only given by the work of the human hand, and the shapes are those which grow naturally from the working of the material with the simplest implements. In the technical treatment of brass and copper Indian craftsmen have shown a taste and skill unsurpassed by those of other nations, except in the department of fine casting. In this, and in the working of gold and silver, a higher standard of technical and constructive exactness has been reached by the metal workers of Europe and Japan. It may be taken as an axiom that the more beautiful the shape of an article is, and this especially applies to metal work, the less need exists for the decoration of its surface. It is

equally true that the highest test of craftsmanship is the production of a perfect article without any decoration. The reason being that the slightest technical fault is apparent on a plain surface, but can be hidden or disguised if one which is covered with ornament. The goldsmiths and silversmiths of India were extremely skilful and industrious, but judged by this test their works often exhibit a lack of care and exactness in the structural portion and a completely satisfactory example of perfectly plain work from the hands of the gold and silversmiths of India is rarely to be met with. Much of the excessive and often inappropriate ornamentation of the articles that they produced owed its application as much to the necessity of hiding defective construction as it did to any purely decorative purpose.

**Textiles.**—The textile industry is the widest in extent in India and is that in which her craftsmen have shown their highest achievements. Other countries, east and west of India have produced work equal at least in stone, wood, and metal, but none has ever matched that of her weavers in cotton and wool, or excelled them in the weaving of silken fabrics. Some of the products of the looms of Bengal are marvels of technical skill and perfect taste, while the plum bloom quality

of the old Cashmere shawls is an artistic achievement which places them in a class by themselves. Weaving being essentially a process of repetition, was the first to which machinery was applied, and modern science has brought power loom weaving to such a state of perfection that filaments of a substance finer even than those of Dacca, which astonished our ancestors, are now produced in the mills of Lancashire. But for beauty of surface and variety of texture no machine-made fabrics have ever equalled the finest handwork of the weavers of India. Many of the most beautiful varieties of Indian textile work have disappeared, killed by the competition of the power loom. In other branches of art as applied to textiles India does not hold so pre-eminent a position as in that of weaving. The printed silks and calicoes of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries deservedly held a high place in the estimation of Western nations, whose craftsmen learnt many valuable lessons from the technical skill, and artistic taste they display. Nothing approaching the tapestries made in Europe in the middle ages has been produced in India. The nearest approach to these is in carpets and rugs. This art was introduced from Persia, but Indian craftsmen have never succeeded in equalling the finest work of their instructors either in colour or designs.

## Archæology.

The ancient monuments of India are as varied as they are numerous. Until a few years ago, the earliest known were the brick and stone erections of the Maurya period, (3rd century B C) and some rough stone walls at the ancient city of Rajagriha of about the 6th or 7th century B C. The absence of structures of an earlier period was then supposed to be due to the fact that all previous architecture had been of wood and had completely perished. The recent excavations, however, at Mohenjo-daro, in Sind and at Harappa in the Punjab, have completely revolutionised ideas on this subject and proved that as far back as the 3rd or 4th millennium B C and probably much earlier still, India was in possession of a highly developed civilisation with large and populous cities, well built houses, temples and public buildings of brick and many other amenities enjoyed at that period by the peoples of Mesopotamia and Egypt. Both at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa there are the remains of some 5 or 6 cities superimposed one upon the ruins of another.

The structures that have so far been exposed at Mohenjo-daro belong to the three latest cities on the site. Those of the third or earliest are the best in style, those of the first the poorest. Most of the structures are dwelling houses or shops, but there are others which appear to have been temples and one—of particularly massive proportions—is a large bath, surrounded by fenestrated galleries and halls. All were built of well burnt brick and most of them were of two or more storeys with staircases giving access to the upper rooms. In and around the ruins have been found many minor antiquities including gold and silver jewellery, engraved seals of stone and ivory and paste, copper im-

plements and vessels, terracotta figurines and toys, shell ornaments and potteries both painted and plain.

These discoveries establish the existence in Sind and the Punjab during the 4th and 3rd millennia B C of a highly developed city life, and the presence, in many of the houses, of wells and bathrooms as well as an elaborate drainage system betoken a social condition of the citizens at least equal to that found in Sumer and superior to that prevailing in contemporary Babylon and Egypt. The inhabitants of these cities lived largely no doubt by agriculture and it is a point of interest that the specimens of wheat found at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa resemble the common variety grown in the Punjab to-day. Besides bread, their food appears to have included beef, mutton, and pork, the flesh of tortoises, turtles and gharial, fresh fish from the Indus and dried fish from the sea coast. Among their domesticated animals were the humped Indian bull, the buffalo, a short horned bull, the sheep, pig, dog and elephant. Besides gold and silver they used copper, tin, bronze and lead, they were familiar with the arts of spinning and weaving and with the cultivation of cotton and had attained a high degree of proficiency in the jeweller's and potter's arts.

That they possessed a well developed system of writing is evidenced by the discovery of over a thousand tablets engraved with well-executed animal devices and pictographic legends in an unknown script. The method of disposal of the dead at Mohenjo-daro is uncertain but at Harappa two types of burial have been met with, namely, complete burials or fractional along with funerary pottery, and "pot burials." Only 27

of the latter were found to contain skulls and human bones and are seemingly post exposure fractional burials.

This Indus Valley culture has now been traced in the South-east as far as Rupar in the Ambala District, relatively close to the watershed of the Sutlej and Jumna and it is therefore highly improbable that this civilization was confined to the Indus Valley and there can hardly be any reasonable doubt that future researches will trace it into the valley of the Ganges. On the south-east, this prehistoric culture has been traced upto Limbdi State in Kathiawar. Of the long period of more than 2,000 years that separate the prehistoric monuments referred to above from the historic period of India, little or nothing is yet known but there is every hope that this gap in our knowledge may be filled in by further excavations. From the time of the Mauryas, i.e., 4th century B.C., the history of architecture and the formative arts of India is clear and can be traced with relative precision. The financial stringency caused by the world economic depression caused almost the suspension of excavation in these areas but there are welcome signs of a revival of activities in the near future.

**Monumental Pillars.**—The monuments which have come down to us from the Maurya period include, besides the caves to be referred to below, the wooden palisade (4th century B.C.) which surrounded the ancient city of Pataliputra (modern Patna), and of which a large section has been exposed, the rock and pillar edicts of Asoka (c. 250 B.C.), the remains of a large pillared hall constructed by the same emperor at Pataliputra, a number of brick stupas and a monolithic rail which originally surmounted an Asoka stupa at Sarnath near Benares. Altogether thirteen pillars of Asoka are known besides the Elephant capital of a 14th at Sankisa and a fragment of a 15th at Benares. Ten of them bear his inscriptions. Of these the Lauriya-Nandangarh column in the Champaran District, Tirhut, is practically uncoloured. The capital of each column, like the shaft, was monolithic, and comprised three members, viz., a Persepolitan bell, abacus, and crowning sculpture in the round. By far the best capital of Asoka's time was that exhumed at Sarnath near Benares. The four lions standing back to back on the abacus are carved with extraordinary precision and accuracy, and originally supported a wheel symbolizing the law of piety preached by the Buddha. Several pieces of this wheel were found and are now preserved in the Archaeological Museum at Sarnath. Of the post-Asokan period one pillar (B.C. 150) stands to the north-east of Benares in the Gwallior State, another in front of the cave of Karli (A.D. 70), and a third at Eran in Central Provinces belonging to the 5th Century A.D. All these are of stone, but there is one of iron also. It is near the Qutb Minar at Delhi, and an inscription on it speaks of its having been erected by a king called Chandra identified with Chandragupta II (A.D. 375-413) of the Gupta dynasty. It is wonderful "to find the Hindus at that age forging a bar of iron larger than any that have been forged even in Europe to a very late date, and not frequently even now." Pillars of later style are found all over the country, especially in the

Madras Presidency. No less than twenty exist in the South Kanara District. A particularly elegant example faces a Jaina temple at Mudabidri, not far from Mangalore. An interesting discovery was lately made concerning the Iron Pillar at Dhar, Central India. The Pillar is like that at New Delhi, one of those large sized products of ancient Indian metal workers which have excited the admiration of modern metallurgists. The Pillar is now broken in three pieces, measuring together more than 43 feet in length, and there is reason to believe that a fourth piece 7 feet long has disappeared. The date and purpose of the Pillar were uncertain until a recent discovery which is of an inscription of the time of the Paramara King Bhoja of Dhar, A.D. 998-1053, fragments of which were found in a Dhar mosque which occupies the site of a grammar school established by that King. This is held to fix the period when the pillar was made.

**Topes.**—*Stupas*, known as *dagabas* in Ceylon and commonly called *topes* in North India, were constructed either for the consecration of relics hidden in a chamber often near the base or to mark the scene of notable events in Buddhist or Jaina legends. Though we know that the ancient Jains built *stupas*, no specimen of Jaina *stupas* is now extant. A notable structure of this kind which existed until recent times, was the Jaina *stupa* which stood on the Kankali Tila site at Muttra and yielded a large number of Jaina sculptures now deposited in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow. Of those belonging to the Buddhists, the great Tope of Sanchi in Bhopal State is the most intact and entire of its class. It consists of a low circular drum supporting a hemispherical dome of less diameter. Round the drum is an open passage for circumambulation, and the whole is enclosed by a massive stone railing with lofty gates facing the cardinal points. The gates suggest wooden prototypes and are carved, inside and out, with elaborate bas-reliefs depicting the legends current among the Buddhists and the stories of the Master's life and previous existence. The original *stupa*, which was of brick and not more than half the present dimensions, was apparently erected by Asoka at the same time as his lion-crowned pillar near the south gate, but as Sir John Marshall's explorations have conclusively shown, its outer casing of stone, the railing and the gateways were at least 150 and 200 years later respectively. Other famous Buddhist *stupas* that have been found are those of Bharhut in Nagod State, C. I., Amaravati and Nagarjunikonda in the Madras Presidency, Piprahwa on the Nepalese frontier, Manikyala and Dharmarajika (Taxila) *stupas* in the Punjab, the Dhamekhi at Sarnath and Mirpur Khas in Sind. The tope proper at Bharhut has entirely disappeared, having been utilised for building villages, and what remained of the rail has been removed to the Indian Museum, Calcutta. The bas-reliefs on this rail which contain short inscriptions and thus enable one to identify the scenes sculptured with the *Jatakas* or Birth Stories of the Buddha give it a unique value. The *stupa* at Amaravati also no longer exists, and portions of its rail, which is unsurpassed in point of elaboration and artistic merit, are now in the British and Madras Museums. The *stupa* at Piprahwa was opened by Mr. W. C. Peppe in 1898, and a stupa or soap-stone reliquary with an inscription on it was unearthed.



The inscription, now in Calcutta, speaks of the relics being of the Buddha himself and enshrined by his kinsmen, the Sakyas. If this interpretation is correct, we have here one of the *stupas* that were erected over the ashes of Buddha immediately after his demise. The Sarnath *stupa* erected at the spot where Buddha delivered his first sermon have recently formed the centre of a Buddhist revival in India, and the Government of India have presented three Buddhist relics from Nagarjunikonda, Taxila and Mirpur Khas respectively for enshrinement at the Mulagandhakutivihara temple erected by the Mahabodhi Society.

**Caves.**—Of the rock caves which are one of the wonders of India, nine-tenths belong to Western India. The most important groups of caves are situated in Bhaja, Beda, Karli, Kanheri, Junnar, Nasik and Badami in the Bombay Presidency, Ellora and Ajanta in Nizam's Dominions, Bagh in Gwalior State, Barabar and Nagarjuni 16 miles north of Gaya, and Udayagiri and Khandagiri 20 miles from Cuttack in Orissa. The caves belong to the three principal sects into which ancient India was divided, viz, the Buddhists, Hindus and Jainas. The earliest caves so far discovered are those of Barabar and Nagarjuni which were excavated by Asoka and his grandson Dasaratha, and dedicated to Ajivikas, a naked sect founded by Mankhaliputta Gosala. The next earliest caves are those of Bhaja, Pitalkhora and cave No. 9 at Ajanta and No. 19 at Nasik. They have been assigned to 200 B.C. by Fergusson and Dr Burgess. But there is good reason to suppose from Sir John Marshall's researches and from epigraphic considerations that they are considerably more modern. The Buddhist caves are generally of two types—the *chaityas* or chapel caves and *viharas* or monasteries for the residence of monks. The first are with vaulted roofs and horse-shoe shaped windows over the entrance and have interiors consisting of a nave and side aisles with a small *stupa* at the inner circular end. They are thus remarkably similar to Christian basilicas. The second class consist of a hall surrounded by a number of cells. In the later *viharas* there was a sanctum in the centre of the back wall containing a large image of Buddha. Hardly a *chaitya* is found without one or more *viharas* adjoining it. Of the Hindu cave temples the group at Badami is earliest in date but that at Elephanta near Bombay is perhaps the most frequented. It is dedicated to Shiva and is not earlier than the 7th century A.D. But by far the most renowned cave-temple of the Hindus is that known as Kailasa at Ellora. It is on the model of a complete structural temple but carved out of solid rock. It also is dedicated to Shiva and was excavated by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna I (A.D. 788), who may still be seen in the paintings in the ceilings of the upper porch of the main shrine. Of the Jainas caves the earliest are at Khandagiri and Udayagiri, those of the mediæval type, in Indra Sabha at Ellora, and those of the latest period, at Ankai in Nasik. The ceilings of many of these caves were once adorned with fresco paintings. The earliest cave paintings are those at Ramgarh in Sirsujia State in the Eastern States agency, but the most famous and the best preserved are those at Ajanta, which were ex-

cuted at various periods between 350-650 A.D. and have elicited high praise as works of art. Copies were first made by Major Gill, but most of them perished by fire at the Crystal Palace in 1868. The lost ones were again copied by John Griffiths of the Arts School, Bombay, half of whose work was similarly destroyed by a fire at South Kensington. They were last copied by Lady Herringham during 1909-11. Her pictures, which are in full scale, are at present exhibited at the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, and have been reproduced in a volume brought out by the India Society. Another group of caves where equally interesting though less well preserved paintings exist is found at Bagh in Gwalior State. These caves form the subject of a monograph issued by the India Society.

**Gandhara Monuments.**—On the north-west frontier of India, anciently known as Gandhara, are found a class of remains, ruined monasteries and buried *stupas*, among which we notice for the first time representations of Buddha and the Buddhist pantheon. The free use of Corinthian capitals, friezes of nude Erotes bearing a long earland, winged Atlantes without number and a host of individual motifs clearly establish the influence of Hellenistic art. The Museum at Peshawar amply illustrates the wealth of these finds recovered from the ancient sites of the district particularly Sairi Bahol, Takhti-Bahi and Jamalgarhi. The mound at Peshawar, locally known as Shujai Dheri, which was explored in 1900, brought to light several interesting sculptures of this school together with a richly carved casket, the most remarkable bronze object of the Gandhara period. The inscription on the casket left no doubt as to the mound being the *stupa* raised over a portion of the body relics of Buddha by the Indo-Scythian king Kanishka. They were presented by Lord Minto's Government to the Buddhists of Burma and are now enshrined at Mandalay. To about the same age belong the *stupas* at Manikila in the Punjab opened by Knight Singh's French Generals, Ventura and Court, in 1830. Some of them contained coins of Kanishka. There was brought to light at Taxila during the winter of 1932-33 what proved to be the largest monastery so far unearthed in north-west India. In it there was an inscription dated in the year 134 of unspecified era and roughly corresponding with the year 76 A.D. The record is regarded as important because of the assistance it gives in dating Gandhara sculptures in various parts.

**Structural Temples.**—Of this class the earliest examples are the Varaha temple at Deogarh, District Jhansi, another temple at Sanchi, the brick temples at Bhitargaon in the district of Cawnpore, and the temples at Tigwara, Nachna, Etan and Bhumaran all of which belong to the Gupta period and a later one at Tigwara in the Central Provinces. In the Bombay Province we have two more examples viz, Lad Khan and Durja temples at Ajhola in Bilapur, the latter of which cannot be later than the eighth century A.D. The only common characteristic is flat roofs without spires of any kind. In other respects they are entirely different and already here we mark the beginning of the two styles, Indo-Aryan and Dravidian, whose differences become

more and more pronounced from the 7th century onwards. In the Indo-Aryan style, the most prominent ones tend to the perpendicular, and in the Dravidian to the horizontal. The salient feature of the former again is the curvilinear steeple, and of the latter, the pyramidal tower. The most notable examples of the first kind are to be found among the temples of Dhyaneswar in Orissa, Khajuraho in Bundelkhand, Osa in Jodhpur, and Dilwara on Mount Abu. One of the best known groups in the Dravidian style is that of the Mamallapuram Rathas, or 'Seven Pagodas,' on the seashore to the south of Madras. They are each hewn out of a block of granite, and are rather models of temples than *rathas*. They are the earliest examples of typical Dravidian architecture, and belong to the 7th century. To the same age has to be assigned the temple of Kailasanath at Conjeevaram, and to the following century some of the temples at Alibole and Pattadakal of the Bijapur District, Bombay Presidency, and the monolithic temple of Kailasa at Ellora, referred to above. Of the later Dravidian style the great temple at Tanjore and the Srirangam temple near Trichinopoly are the best examples.

Intermediate between these two main styles comes the architecture of the Deccan, called Chaityan by Ferguson. In this style the plan becomes polygonal and star-shaped instead of quadrangular, and the high-storeyed spire is converted into a low pyramid in which the horizontal treatment of the Dravidian is combined with the perpendicular of the Indo-Aryan. Some fine examples of this type exist at Dambal, Ratihalli, Tiliwalli and Hangal in Dharwar, Bombay Presidency and at Itagi and Warangal in Nizam's Dominions. But it is in Mysore among the temples at Halebidu, Belur, and Somnathpur that the style is found in its full perfection.

Another type of architecture, which originating in India, formed the principal type of Burmese, Javanese and Indonesian architecture has only recently been brought to light by the spade. This consists of monuments raised in several terraces, on a cruciform plan, with projections between each arm of the cross. The earliest example of this class, referable to the early centuries of the Christian era has been unearthed at Nandagarh in North Bihar. The most complete and ornate example is the great Buddhist temple at Palahpur in North Bengal, attributed to the Pala King Dharmapala (c. 800 A.D.), which shows a wealth of terra-cotta decorations and stone images. It is from Bengal that the colonial style must have developed.

**Saracenic Architecture**—This begins in India with the 15th century after the permanent occupation of the Muhammadans. Their first mosques were constructed of the materials of Hindu and Jaina temples, and sometimes with comparatively slight alterations. The mosque called *Arhas-din-ka-jhompra* at Ajmer and that near the Qutb Minar are instances of this kind. The Muhammadan architecture of India varied at different periods and under the various dynasties, imperial and local. The early Pathan architecture of Delhi was massive and at the same time was characterised by elaborate richness of ornamentation. The Qutb Minar and tombs of Alauddin and Ala-ud-din

Kilji are typical examples. Of the Sharqi style we have three mosques in Jaunpur with several tombs. At Mandu in the Dhar State, a third form of Saracenic architecture sprang up, and we have here the Jamī Masjid, Hoshang's tomb, Jahas Mahal and Hindola Mahal as the most notable instances of the secular and ecclesiastical styles of the Malwa Pathans. The Muhammadans of Bengal again developed their own style, and Pandua, Malda, and Gaur teem with the ruins of the buildings of this type, the most important of which are the Adina Masjid of Sikandar Shah, the Eklakhi mosque, Barad-wari Masjid, and so forth. The Bahmani dynasty of Gulbarga and Bidar were also great builders, and adorned their capitals with important buildings. The most striking of these is the great mosque of Gulbarga, which differs from all mosques in India in having the whole central area covered over so that what in others would be an open court is here roofed by sixty-three small domes. "Of the various forms which the Saracenic architecture assumed," says Ferguson, "that of Ahmedabad may probably be considered to be the most elegant." It is notable for its carved stone work; and the work of the perforated stone windows in Sidi Sayyid's mosque, the carved niches of the minars of many other mosques, the sculptured *Mihrabs* and domed and panelled roofs is so exquisite that it will rival anything of the sort executed elsewhere at any period. No other style is so essentially Hindu. In complete contrast with this was the form of architecture employed by the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur. There is here relatively little trace of Hindu forms or details. The principal buildings now left at Bijapur are the Jamī Masjid, Qagan Mahal, Mihtar Mahal, Ibrahim Rauza and mosque and the Gol Gumbaz. Like their predecessors, the Pathans of Delhi, the Moghuls were a great building race. Their style first began to evolve itself during the reign of Akbar in a combination of Hindu and Muhammadan features. Noteworthy among the emperor's buildings are the tomb of Humayun, and the palaces at Fatehpur Sikri and Agra. Of Jehangir's time his tomb at Lahore and the tomb of Iltmad-ud-daula at Agra are the most typical structures. "The force and originality of the style gave way under Shah Jahan to a delicate elegance and refinement of detail." And it was during his reign that the most splendid of the Moghul tombs, the Taj Mahal at Agra, the tomb of his wife Mumtaz Mahal, was constructed. The Moti Masjid in Agra Fort is another surprisingly pure and elegant monument of his time.

**Inscriptions**—We now come to inscriptions, of which numbers have been brought to light in India and are particularly numerous in South India. They have been engraved on varieties of materials, but principally on stone and copper. The earliest of these are found incised in two distinct kinds of alphabet, known as Brahmi and Kharoshthi, the latter being confined to the north-west of India. Brahmi was read from left to right, and from it have been evolved all the modern vernacular scripts of India. The Kharoshthi script was written from right to left, and was a modified form of the ancient Aramaic alphabet introduced into the Punjab during the period of the Persian domination.

in the 5th century B.C. It was prevalent up to the 4th century A.D. and was supplanted by the Brahmi. The earliest datable inscriptions are the celebrated edicts of Asoka to which a reference has been made above. One group of these has been engraved on rocks, and another on pillars. They have been found from Shahbargarhi 40 miles north-east of Peshawar to Nigdiya in the Nepal Tarai, from Girnar in Kathiawar to Dhaul in Orissa, from Kalsi in the Lower Himalayas to Jonnagiri in Madras showing by the way the vast extent of territory held by him. The reference in his Rock Edicts to the five contemporary Greek Princes, Antiochus II of Syria, Ptolemy Philadelphus, and so forth is exceedingly interesting, and fixes B.C. 269 as the date of his coronation. His Kummindel pillar inscription, again, discovered in Nepal Tarai, now settles, beyond all doubt, the birth-place of Buddha which was for long disputed. Another noteworthy record is the inscription of the Benagar pillar. The pillar had been known for a long time but Sir John Marshall was the first to notice the inscription on it. It records the erection of this column, which was a Garuda pillar, in honour of the god Vasudeva by one Heliodorus, son of Dion, who is described as an envoy of King Antialcidas of Taxila. Heliodorus is herein called a *Bhagavata* which shows that though a Greek he had become a Hindu and a Vaishnava. Another inscription worth noticing and especially in this connection is that of Cave No. 10 at Nasik. The donor of this cave, Ushavadata, who calls himself a Saka and was thus an Indo-Scythian, is therein spoken of as having granted three hundred thousand kine and sixteen villages to gods and Brahmins and as having annually fed one hundred thousand Brahmins. Here is another instance of a foreigner having embraced Hinduism. Thus for the political, social, economical and religious history of India at the different periods the inscriptions are invaluable records, and are the only light but for which we are 'forlorn and blind'.

**Archæological Department**—As the archæological monuments of India must attract the attention of all intelligent visitors, they would naturally feel desirous to know something of the Archæological Department. The work of this Department is primarily twofold, conservation, and research and exploration. None but spasmodic efforts appear to have been made by Government in these directions till 1870 when they established the Archæological Survey of India and entrusted it to General (afterwards Sir) Alexander Cunningham, who was also the first Director-General of Archæology. The next advance was the initiation of the local Surveys in Bombay and Madras three years after. The work of these Surveys, however, was restricted to antiquarian research and description of monuments, and the task of conserving old buildings was left to the fitful efforts of the local Governments, often without expert guidance or control. It was only in 1878 that the Government of India under Lord Lytton awoke to this deplorable condition, and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs to the repair of monuments in United Provinces, and soon after appointed a conservator, Major Cole, who did useful work for three years. Then a reaction set in, and his post and that of the Director-General were

abolished. The first systematic step towards recognising official responsibility in conservation matters was taken by Lord Curzon's Government who established most of the Archæological Circles that now obtain, placed them on a permanent footing and united them together under the control of a Director-General, provision being also made for subsidising local Governments out of Imperial funds, when necessary. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act was passed for the protection of historic monuments and relics especially in private possession and also for State control over the excavation of ancient sites and traffic in antiquities. Under the direction of Sir John Marshall, Kt., C.I.E., late Director-General of Archæology, a comprehensive and systematic campaign of repair and excavation was prosecuted and at present the Central Government bears all expenditure in connection with the preservation and maintenance of monuments as well as with excavation and research. Under later Directors General it was continued with equal vigour (the present D. G. is Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit) and the result of it is manifest in the present altered conditions of many old and historic buildings and in the scientific excavation of buried sites such as Taxila, Patelli-putra, Sanchi in the Bhopal State, Samath near Benares, Nalanda in Bihar, Paharpur in Bengal and Nagarjuni-konda in Madras and in the Indus Valley at Harappa in the Punjab and Mohenjodaro in Sind. Of all these works those of most general interest are the Mohenjodaro excavations, for here the Archæological Department have unearthed remains of prehistoric cities dating back to 3000 B.C. and further. The Archæological Survey has devoted considerable attention to the organization and development of museums as centres of research and education. It maintains the archæological section of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, small museums at the Forts at Delhi and Lahore, and at the Taj, the Central Asian Antiquities Museum at New Delhi and has erected local museums at the excavated sites of Taxila, Sarnath, Nalanda, Mohenjodaro and Harappa with the object of keeping the principal movable antiquities recovered at these sites in close association with the structural remains to which they belong, so that they may be studied amid their natural surroundings and not lose focus and meaning by being transported to some distant place. Duplicates of antiquities from Mohenjodaro and other places have, however, been distributed among other Museums.

The epigraphical material dealt with by the Archæological Survey has enabled the history and chronology of the various dynasties of India to be established on a firmer basis and in greater detail. The "Epigraphia Indica" is now in the 24th volume, a revised edition of the Asoka inscriptions has been recently published, while the companion volume of post Asokan Brahmi inscriptions is under preparation along with two others devoted to the records of the Gupta and Kalachuri epochs. The volume of work done in South India, which is particularly rich in Hindu records, will be apparent from the fact that over 20,000 inscriptions have been copied and noticed in the Annual Reports on South Indian epigraphy and a large number published *in extenso*.

The example of British India has stimulated several among the progressive Indian States to

create their own Archaeological Departments prominent among these must be mentioned Hyderabad, Mysore, Gwalior, Baroda andampur. In Hyderabad the systematic and scientific treatment of the frescoes at Ajanta is an outstanding achievement of the Archaeological Department, which was created in the year 1914. Besides this, attention has been devoted to the rock cut temples at Ellora and many other structural temples. Among the Islamic monuments the great mosque of Gulbarga and the Bahamani mosque at Bidar have been fully conserved. The Mysore Archaeological Department has nearly completed half a century of its existence. The first Director, Mr. R. L. Dyer, published some 10,000 inscriptions in 2 volumes of the *Epigraphia Karnatica*. This progress has been well maintained, and the conservation work has rescued many famous temples, such as the Kesava temple at Somanathpur, and the temples at Belur and Halebidu. Excavations conducted at Chaudravalli have been very fruitful. In Gwalior the Department established in 1913 has done excellent work in exploration of ancient sites, such as Pawaya, Jhain, Besnagar and Mandasor. The conservation of the Bagh caves and other ancient monu-

ments and the maintenance of a good museum are among the other achievements of the Department. In Jaipur excavations conducted by the late Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni have revealed the existence of a unique Buddhist establishment at Bairat and a city site near the Sambhar lake. The recently started Archaeological Department of the Baroda State has done a valuable work in the listing of monuments and the exploration of several sites including Anroli in Kathiawad and Pattan in Gujarat.

The recently amended Ancient Monuments Preservation Act has established a system of licenses for scientific excavations to non-official bodies. The first Society to take part in this work was the American School of Indic and Iranian Studies which, cooperating with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, organized an expedition for work in Chanhdaro in Sind. Here, several phases of the prehistoric culture of the Indus Valley represented by Mohenjodaro were unearthed. The University of Calcutta have recently taken licence for excavation at Bangur in North Bengal and the Punjab Exploration Fund have recently started work at the site of Bhira in the District of Punjab.

## Indian Time.

For many years Indian time was in a state of chaotic confusion. What was called Madras or Railway time was kept on all the railways and each great centre of population kept its own local time, which was not based on any common scientific principle and was divorced from the standards of all other countries. It was with a view to remedying this confusion that the Government of India took the matter up in 1904, and addressed to the Local Government, and through them to all local bodies, a long letter which reviewed the situation and made suggestions for the future. The essential point in this letter are indicated below.

"In India we have already a standard time which is very generally, though by no means universally, recognised. It is the Madras local time, which is kept on all railway and telegraph lines throughout India and which is 5h 21m 10s. in advance of Greenwich. Similarly Rangoon local time is used upon the railways and telegraphs of Burma, and is 5h 24m 47s. ahead of Greenwich. But neither of these standards bears a simple and easily remembered relation to Greenwich time.

"The Government of India have several times been addressed by Scientific Societies, both in India and in England, and urged to fall into line with the rest of the civilised world. And now the Royal Society has once more returned to the attack. The Committee of that Society which advises the Government of India upon matters connected with its observatories, writes—'The Committee think that a change from Madras time to that corresponding to a longitude exactly 6½ hours east of Greenwich would be an improvement upon the existing arrangements; but that

for international scientific purposes the hourly zone system, making the time 5 hours in advance of Greenwich in the west, and 6 hours in advance in the east of India would be preferable.'

"Now if India were connected with Europe by a continuous series of civilised nations with their continuous railway system, all of which had adopted the European hour-zone system, it would be imperative upon India to conform and to adopt the second suggestion. But as she is not, and as she is as much isolated by uncivilised States as Cape Colony is by the ocean, it is open to her to follow the example of that and some other similarly situated colonies and to adopt the first suggestion.

"It is believed that this will be the better solution. There are obvious objections to drawing an arbitrary line right across the richest and most populous portions of India, and so as to bisect all the main lines of communication, and keeping times differing by an hour on opposite sides of that line. India has become accustomed to a uniform standard in the Madras time of the railways, and the substitution for it of a double standard would appear to be a retrograde step, while it would, in all probability, be strongly opposed by the railway authorities. Moreover, it is very desirable that whatever system is adopted should be followed by all Europeans and Indians alike, and it is certain that the double standard would puzzle the latter greatly, while by emphasising the fact that railway differed from local time, it might postpone or even altogether prevent the acceptance of the former instead of the latter by people generally over a large part of India. The one great advantage which the second

possesses over the first alternative is, that under the former the difference between local and standard time can never exceed half an hour whereas under the latter it will even exceed an hour in the extreme cases of Karachi and Quetta. But this inconvenience is believed to be smaller than that of keeping two different times on the Indian system of railways and telegraphs.

"It is proposed, therefore, to put on all the railway and telegraph clocks in India by 8m. 50s. They would then represent a time 5½ hours faster than that of Greenwich, which would be known as Indian Standard Time, and the difference between standard and local time at the places mentioned below would be approximately as follows, the figures representing minutes, and F and S. meaning that the standard time is in advance of or behind local time respectively.—Dibrugarh 51 S, Shillong 38 S, Calcutta 24 S, Allahabad 2 F, Madras 9 F, Lahore 38 F, Bombay 39 F, Peshawar 44 F., Karachi 62 F., Quetta 62 F.

"This standard time would be as much as 54 and 55 minutes behind local time at Mandalay and Rangoon, respectively, and since the railway system of Burma is not connected with that of India, and already keeps a time of its own, namely, Rangoon local time, it is not suggested that Indian Standard Time should be adopted in Burma. It is proposed, however, that instead of using Rangoon Standard Time as at present, which is 6h 24m 47s in advance of Greenwich, a Burma Standard Time should be adopted on all the Burmese railways and telegraphs, which would be one hour in advance of Indian Standard Time, or 6½ hours ahead of Greenwich time, and would correspond with 97° 30' E longitude. The change would bring

Burma time into simple relation both with European and with Indian time, and would (among other things) simplify telegraphic communication with other countries.

"Standard time will thus have been fixed for railways and telegraphs for the whole of the Indian Empire. Its general adoption for all purposes, while eminently advisable, is a matter which must be left to the local community in each case."

It is difficult to recall, without a sense or bewilderment, the reception of this proposal by various local bodies. To read now the fears that were entertained if Standard Time was adopted is a study in the possibilities of human error. The Government scheme left local bodies to decide whether or not they would adopt it. Calcutta decided to retain its own local time, and to-day Calcutta time is still twenty-four minutes in advance of Standard Time. In Bombay the first reception of the proposal was hostile, but on reconsideration the Chamber of Commerce decided in favour of it and so did the Municipality. Subsequently the opposing element in the Municipality brought in a side resolution, by which the Municipal clocks were put at Bombay time which is thirty-nine minutes behind Standard Time. On the 1st January 1906 all the railway and telegraph clocks in India were put at Indian Standard Time, in Burma the Burma Standard Time became universal. Calcutta retains its former Calcutta time, but in Bombay local time is retained only in the clocks which are maintained by the Municipality and in the establishments of some orthodox Hindus. Elsewhere Standard Time is universal.

## Coinage, Weights and Measures.

As the currency of India is based upon the rupee, statements with regard to money are generally expressed in rupees, nor has it been found possible in all cases to add a conversion into sterling. Down to about 1873 the gold value of the rupee (containing 165 grains of pure silver) was approximately equal to 2s., or one-tenth of a £, and for that period it is easy to convert rupees into sterling by striking off the final cipher (Rs 1,000=£100). But after 1873, owing to the depreciation of silver as compared with gold throughout the world, there came a serious and progressive fall in the exchange, until at one time the gold value of the rupee dropped as low as 1s. In order to provide a remedy for the heavy loss caused to the Government of India in respect of its gold payments to be made in England, and also to relieve foreign trade and finance from the inconvenience due to constant and unbroken fluctuations in exchange, it was resolved in 1893 to close the mints to the free coinage of silver, and thus force up the value

of the rupee by restricting the circulation. The intention was to raise the exchange value of the rupee to 1s 4d., and then introduce a gold standard at the rate of Rs 15=£1. From 1899 onwards the value of the rupee was maintained, with insignificant fluctuations, at the proposed rate of 1s 4d until February 1920 when the recommendation of the Committee appointed in the previous year that the rupee should be linked with gold and not with sterling at 2s instead of 1s. 4d. was adopted. This was followed by great fluctuations. (See article on Currency System).

Notation.—Another matter in connection with the expression of money statements in terms of rupees requires to be explained. The method of numerical notation in India differs from that which prevails throughout Europe. Large numbers are not punctuated in hundreds of thousands and millions, but in lakhs and crores. A lakh is one hundred thousand (written out as 1,00,000), and a crore is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (written

as 1,00,00,000). Consequently, according to the exchange value of the rupee, a lakh of rupees (Rs. 1,00,00,000) may be read as the equivalent of £10,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £6,667 after 1899, while a crore of rupees (Rs. 1,00,00,000) may similarly be read as the equivalent of £1,00,000 before 1873 and as the equivalent of (about) £666,667 after 1899. With the rupee at 1s. 6d. a lakh is equivalent to £7,500 and a crore is equivalent to £750,000.

**Image**—Finally, it should be mentioned that the rupee is divided into 16 annas, a fraction commonly used for many purposes by Indians and Europeans. The anna was formerly reckoned as 1/16, it may now be considered as exactly corresponding to 1/16. The anna is again sub-divided into 12 pies.

**Weights**—The various systems of weights in India combine uniformity of scales with considerable variations in the weights of units. Cases used generally throughout Northern India and less commonly in Madras and standard in Bombay Presidency under the Indian Weights and Measures Act, 1932, may thus be expressed as one maund = 40 seers, or = 80 tolas. The actual weight of seer varies greatly from district to district and even village to village in India except in Bombay Presidency. In the standard system the tola is 180 grains, and seer thus weighs 2,057 lbs. The maund is 82.28 lbs. This standard is used in official reports.

**Standard**—For calculating retail prices, the usual custom in India is to express them in terms of the rupee. Thus, when prices are given, what varies is not the amount of money paid for the same quantity, but the quantity obtained for the same amount of money. In other words, prices in India are quantities, not money prices. When the figure of the rupee goes up, this of course means that the value has gone down, which is at first sight surprising to an English reader. It may, therefore, be mentioned that quantity prices are altogether unknown in England except at small shops where pennyworths of groceries can be bought. Eggs, likewise, are commonly sold at a varying number for the rupee. If it be desired to convert quantities from Indian into English denominations, it is often better to have recourse to money prices (which often be misleading), the following scale being adopted—based upon the assumption that the rupee remains constant at 1s. 4d., 1 seer = (about) 3 lb. for 2s., 2 seers per rupee = (about) 6 lb. for 2s., and so on.

**Area**—The name of the unit for square measure in India generally is the *bigha*, which varies greatly in different parts of the country. It has been expressed in this work in square miles or in acres.

**Proposed Reforms**—Indian weights and measures have never been settled upon any standard basis suitable for commerce and characteristic of the modern age. They vary from town to town and village to village, so that could only work satisfactorily as the dealings of towns and villages self-contained and before roads and railways opened up trade between one and the

other. If we take, for instance, the maund denomination of weight common all over India, we shall find that in a given city there are nearly as many maunds as there are articles to weigh. If we consider the maund as between district and district the state of affairs is worse. Thus in the United Provinces alone, the maund of sugar weighs 48½ seers in Oawnpore, 40½ in Muttra, 72½ in Gorakhpur, 40 in Agra, 50 in Moradabad, 48½ in Saharanpur, 50 in Bareilly, 46 in Fyzabad, 48½ in Shahjehanpur, 51 in Goshengunge. The maund varies throughout all India from the Bengal or railway maund of 82.27 lbs. to the Factory maund of 74 lbs. 10 oz. 11 drs. the Bombay maund of 28 lbs., which apparently answers to the Forest Department maund in use at the Fuel Depot, and the Madras maund, which some authorities estimate at 25 lbs. and others at 24 lbs. and so on.

**Committees of Inquiry**—These are merely typical instances which are multiplied indefinitely. There are variations of every detail of weights and measures in every part of India. The losses to trade arising from the confusion and the trouble which this state of things causes are heavy. Municipal and commercial bodies are continually returning to the problem with a view to devising a practical scheme of reform. The Supreme and Provincial Governments have made various attempts during 40 years past to solve the problem of universal units of weights and measures and commerce and trade have agitated about the question for the past century. The Indian Railways and Government departments adopted a standard tola (180 grains), seer (80 tolas) and maund (40 seers) and it was hoped that this would act as a successful "lead" which would gradually be followed by trade throughout the empire, but the expectation has not been realised.

The Government of India considered the whole question in consultation with the provincial Governments in 1890-1894 and various special steps have at different times been taken in different parts of India. The Government of Bombay appointed a committee in 1911 to make proposals for reform for the Bombay Presidency. Their final report has not been published, but they presented in 1912 an *ad interim* report which has been issued for public discussion. In brief, it points out the practical impossibility of proceeding by compulsory measures affecting the whole of India. The Committee stated that over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency a standard of weights and measures would be heartily welcome by the people. They thought that legislation compulsorily applied over large areas subject to many diverse conditions of trade and social life would not result in bringing about the desired reform so successfully as a "lead" supplied by local legislation based on practical experience. The want of coherence, *savoir faire*, or the means of co-operation among the people at large pointed to this conclusion. The Committee pointed out that a good example of the results that will follow a good lead is apparent in the East Khandesh District of the Presidency, where the District Officer, Mr. Simcox, gradually

during the course of three years, induced the people to adopt throughout the district uniform weights and measures, the unit of weight in this case being a tola of 180 grains. But the committee abstained from recommending that the same weights and measures should be adopted over the whole Presidency, preferring that a new system started in any area should be as nearly as possible similar to the best system already prevailing there.

**Committee of 1913**—The whole problem was again brought under special consideration by the Government of India in October, 1913, when the following committee was appointed to inquire into the entire subject anew—

Mr C. A. Sillberrard (*President*).

Mr A. Y. G. Campbell.

Mr Rustomji Fardoonji.

This Committee reported, in August 1915, in favour of a uniform system of weights to be adopted in India based on the 180 grain tola. The report says—Of all such systems there is no doubt that the most widespread and best known is that known as the Bengal or Indian Railway weights. The introduction of this system involves a more or less considerable change of system in parts of the United Provinces (Gorakhpur, Bareilly and neighbouring areas), practically the whole of Madras, parts of the Punjab (rural portions of Amritsar and neighbouring districts), of Bombay (South Bombay, Bombay city and Gujarat), and the North-West Frontier Province. Burma has at present a separate system of its own which the committee think it should be permitted to retain. The systems recommended are—

#### FOR INDIA

8 khakhas	= 1 chawal
8 chawals	= 1 ratti
8 rattis	= 1 maasha
12 mashes or 4 tanks	= 1 tola
5 tolas	= 1 chatak
16 chataks	= 1 seer
40 seers	= 1 maund

#### FOR BURMA.

2 small ywes	= 1 large ywe.
4 large ywes	= 1 pe
2 pes	= 1 mu
5 pes or 2½ mus	= 1 mat
1 mat	= 1 ngamus
2 ngamus	= 1 tilka [viss]
100 tikals	= 1 pelikha or

The tola is the tola of 180 grains, equal to the rupee weight. The viss has recently been fixed at 3 60 lbs or 140 tolas.

**Government Action**—The Government of India at first approved the principles of the Report and left the Provincial Governments to take action, but they passed more detailed orders in January, 1922. In these they again, for the present and subject to the restrictions imposed by the Government of India Act and the devolution rules, left it entirely to local Governments to take such action as they think advisable to standardise dry and liquid measures of capacity within their provinces. Similarly, they announced their decision not to adopt all-India standards of length or area.

As regards weights they decided in favour of the standard mentioned under the heading "Weights", near the commencement of this article, this having been recommended by a majority of the Weights and Measures Committee and having received the unanimous support of the Local Governments. At the same time they provisionally undertook to assist provincial legislation or standardisation and stated that "if subsequently, opinion develops strongly in favour of the Imperial standardisation of weights, the Government of India will be prepared to undertake such legislation, but at present they consider that any such step would be premature."

**Provincial Government Action**—Amongst the various Provincial Governments in India, Bombay Government is the only one which has taken action to standardize the weights and measures, etc., used in trade in the Presidency.

## The Peoples of India.

It is essential to bear in mind, when dealing with the people of India, that it is a continent rather than a country. Nowhere is the complex character of Indians more clearly exemplified than in the physical type of its inhabitants. One would confuse the main types, such as Kurkhas, Pathans, Sikhs, Rajputs, Burmans, Jags, Tamils, etc., nor does it take long to carry the differentiation much farther. The typical inhabitants of India—the Dravidians—differ altogether from those of Northern Asia, and more nearly resemble the tribes of Malaya, Sumatra and Madagascar. Whatever may be their origin, it is certain that they have settled in the country for countless ages and that their present physical characteristics have been evolved locally. They have been displaced in the North-West by successive hordes of invaders, including Aryans, Scythians, Pathans and Moghals, and in the North-East by Mongoloid tribes allied to those of Burma, which is India only in a modern political sense. Between these foreign elements and the pure Dravidians is borderland where the contiguous races have intermingled.

The people of the Indian Empire are divided by Sir Henry Risley (Caste, Tribe and Race, Indian Census Report, 1901, the Gazetteer of India, Ethnology and Caste, Volume I, Chapter 6) into seven main physical types. There would be eight if the Andamanese were included, but this tiny group of Negritos may be disregarded.

**The Turko-Iranian**, represented by the Baloch, Brahui and Afghans of Baluchistan and the North West Frontier Province. Probably formed by a fusion of Turkan and Persian elements, in which the former predominate. Stature above mean, complexion fair, eyes mostly dark but occasionally grey, hair on face plentiful, head broad, nose moderately narrow, prominent, and very long. The feature in these people that strikes one most prominently is the portentous length of their noses, and it is probably this peculiarity that has given rise to the tradition of the Jewish origin of the Afghans.

**The Indo-Aryan** occupying the Punjab, Rajputana, and Kashmir, and having as its characteristic members the Rajputs, Khattris, and Jats. This type, which is readily distinguishable from the Turko-Iranian, approaches most closely to that ascribed to the traditional Aryan colonists of India. The stature is mostly tall, complexion fair, eyes dark, hair on face plentiful, head long, nose narrow, and prominent but not specially long.

**The Scytho-Dravidian**, comprising the Maratha Brahmans, the Kunbis, and the Coorgs of Western India. Probably formed by a mixture of Scythian and Dravidian elements. This type is clearly distinguished from the Turko-Iranian by a lower stature, a greater length of head, a higher nasal index, a shorter nose, and a lower orbito-nasal index. All of these characters, except perhaps the last, may be due to a varying degree of intermixture with the Dravidians. In the higher groups the amount of crossing seems to have been slight, in the lower Dravidian elements are more pronounced.

**The Aryo-Dravidian or Hindustani**, found in the United Provinces, in parts of Rajputana, and in Bihar and represented in its upper strata by the Hindustani Brahman and in its

lower by the Chamar. Probably the result of the intermixture, in varying proportions, of the Indo-Aryan and Dravidian types. The head-form is long with a tendency to medium, the complexion varies from lightish brown to black, the nose ranges from medium to broad, being always broader than among the Indo-Aryans, the stature is lower than in the latter group and usually below the average according to the scale. The higher representatives of this type approach the Indo-Aryans while the lower members are in many respects not very far removed from the Dravidians. The type is essentially a mixed one, yet its characteristics are readily definable, and no one would take even an upper class Hindustani for a pure Indo-Aryan or a Chamar for a genuine Dravidian. The distinctive feature of the type, the character which gives the real clue to its origin and stamps the Aryo-Dravidian as racially different from the Indo-Aryan is to be found in the proportion of the nose.

**The Mongolo-Dravidian**, or Bengali type of Lower Bengal and Orissa, comprising the Bengal Brahmans and Kayasthas, the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, and other groups peculiar to this part of India. Probably a blend of Dravidian and Mongoloid elements, with a strain of Indo-Aryan blood in the higher groups. The head is broad, complexion dark, hair on face usually plentiful, stature medium, nose medium, with a tendency to broad. This is one of the most distinctive types in India, and its members may be recognized at a glance through out the wide area where their remarkable aptitude for clerical pursuits has procured them employment. Within its own habitat the type extends to the Himalayas on the north and to Assam on the east, and probably includes the bulk of the population of Orissa, the western limit coincides approximately with the hilly country of Chota Nagpur and Western Bengal.

**The Mongoloid type** of the Himalayas, Nepal, Assam, and Burma, represented by the Kanets of Lahul and Kulu, the Lepchas of Darjeeling and Sikkim, the Limbus, Murmis and Gurungs of Nepal, the Bodos of Assam, and the Burmese. The head is broad, complexion dark, with a yellow tinge, hair on face scanty, stature short or below average, nose fine to broad, face characteristically flat, eyelids often oblique.

**The Dravidian type** extending from Ceylon to the valley of the Ganges, and pervading Madras, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, most of Central India and Chota Nagpur. Its most characteristic representatives are the Panjyans of Malabar and the Santals of Chota Nagpur. Probably the original type of the population of India, now modified to a varying extent by the admixture of Aryan, Scythian, and Mongoloid elements. In typical specimens the stature is short or below mean, the complexion very dark, approaching black, hair plentiful, with an occasional tendency to curl, eyes dark, head long, nose very broad, sometimes depressed at the root, but not so as to make the face appear flat. This race, the most primitive of the Indian types, occupies the oldest geological formation in India, the medley of forest clad ranges, terraced plateau, and undulating plains which stretch roughly speaking, from the Vindhya to Cape



Comorin On the east and the west of the peninsular area the domain of the Dravidian is continuous with the Ghats, while further north it reaches on one side to the Aravallis, and on the other to the Rajmahal Hills. Where the original characteristics have been unchanged by contact with Indo-Aryan or Mongoloid people, the type is remarkably uniform and distinctive. Labour is the birthright of the pure Dravidian whether hoeing tea in Assam, the Duars, of Ceylon, cutting rice in the swamps of Eastern Bengal or doing scavenger's work in the streets of Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore, he is recognizable at a glance by his black skin, his squat figure, and the negro-like proportion of his nose. In the upper strata of the vast social

deposit which is here treated as Dravidian these typical characteristics tend to thin and disappear, but even among them traces of the original stock survive in varying degrees.

The areas occupied by these various types do not admit of being defined as sharply as they must be shown on an ethnographic map. They melt into each other insensibly, and although at the close of a day's journey from one ethnic tract to another, an observer whose attention had been directed to the subject would realise clearly enough that the physical characteristics of the people had undergone an appreciable change, he would certainly be unable to say at what particular stage in his progress the transformation had taken place.

### TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The progress of urbanisation in India—if there has been any progress at all—has been very slow during the past thirty years, the whole increase being a little more than one per cent. The percentage of the urban population to the total is only 11, which however shows an increase of 0.8 per cent since the last census, due partly to the natural increase of the pre-existing urban population and partly to migration from rural areas. The percentage of urban population ranges from 3.4 in Assam to 22.6 in Bombay which is the most urbanised of the major provinces. Compared to this, the urban population in France is 49 per cent, in Northern

Ireland 50.8 per cent, in Canada 53.7 per cent, in the U. S. A. 56.2 per cent and in England and Wales 80 per cent.

The greatest degree of growth has been in the number of towns with a population of from 20,000 to 50,000, the total population of which is now nearly double that of towns of 50,000 to 100,000. All classes of towns have increased in population, except those with populations of between 5,000 and 10,000 and those having under 5,000. Thus the large industrial and semi-industrial towns have benefited at the expense of the smaller towns.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN GROUPS OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO SIZE AND IN RURAL TERRITORY

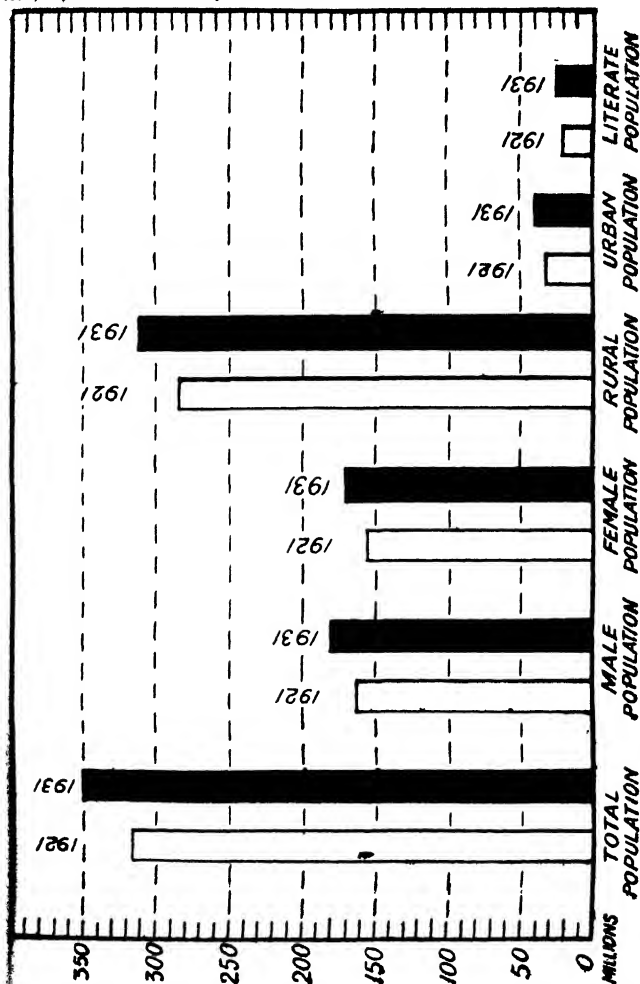
Class of Places	1931		1921		Percentage of total Population				
	Places	Population	Places	Population	31	21	11	51	91
Total Population	699,406	352,837,778	687,941	318,942,480	100	100	100	100	100
Rural Areas	696,811	313,852,351	685,665	286,467,204	89.89	89.90	69.00	190.5	
Urban Areas	2,576	38,985,427	2,316	32,475,276	11.10	2.2	9.4	9.0	9.5
Towns having 100,000 and over	18	9,674,032	35	8,211,704	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
Towns having 50,000 to 100,000	65	4,572,119	54	3,517,749	1.3	1.1	9.1	2.1	1.1
Towns having 20,000 to 50,000	268	8,091,288	200	5,968,794	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6
Towns having 10,000 to 20,000	543	7,449,402	451	6,220,889	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9
Towns having 5,000 to 10,000	987	6,992,832	885	6,223,011	2	2	1.9	1	2.1
Towns having under 5,000	674	2,205,760	691	2,333,129	6	7	6	1	6

**Migration.**—Of the population of the Indian Empire only 730,546 were enumerated as born in other parts of the world. Of these 595,078 are of Asiatic birth, 118,089 of European birth and 17,379 others. The emigration from India is approximately 2.5 million, the balance of migration being against India.

Nearly all of these migrants are resident in other parts of the British Empire. There are about 165,500 Indians in the Union of South Africa, of whom 142,979 are found in Natal. There are 26,759 in Kenya, the other overseas Indian communities in order of size are Mauri-

lius 268,870, Trinidad and Tobago 138,667, British Guiana 130,540, Fiji 75,117 and much smaller numbers in Tanganyika, Jamaica, Zanzibar, Uganda and Hong Kong. There are about 11,000 Indians scattered in numbers of under 2,000 in various other parts of the British Empire and probably about 9,000 in the British Isles. The total number of Indians in the Empire outside India is 2,300,000. Outside the Empire there are about 100,000 Indians, 25,000 in the Dutch East Indies, 35,000 in Dutch Guiana, 7,500 in Madagascar and smaller numbers in Portuguese East Africa, the U. S. A., Persia, Iraq and other countries.

The Chart below gives at a glance the changes in India's population in the decade 1921-31—the total, sex, urban rural and literacy



## RELIGIONS.

The subject of religion is severely controversial in India, where often it is coloured by politics and racialism. As the Year Book aims at being impartial, all disputed inferences are excluded. As a matter of fact, Dr Hutton, the Commissioner for the latest census, refers to an excess of zeal on the part of all parties to register as many adherents as possible in view of the possibility of a communal franchise based on the census returns "So high did feeling run over the return of religion in the Punjab", he says, "that disputes as to whether a man was *Adi Dharmi* (Adherent of the original reli-

gion) or Sikh added to a number of affrays and at least to one homicide. Speaking broadly, of every hundred persons in the Indian Empire 68 are Hindus, 22 Mahomedans, 3 Buddhists, 3 follow the religion of their tribes, one is a Christian and one a Sikh. Of the remaining 2 one is equally likely to be a Buddhist or a Christian, and the other most probably a Jain, much less probably a Parsi and just as possibly either a Jew, a Brahmo, or a holder of indefinite beliefs. The enumerated totals of the Indian religions are set out in the following table —

Religion.	Actual number in 1921. (000's omitted)	Proportion per 10,000 of population in 1921	Variation per cent (Increase + Decrease—) 1911-1921
Hindu . . . . .	239,195	6,824	+10 4
Arya . . . . .	468	15	+92 1
Sikh . . . . .	4,386	124	+33 9
Jain . . . . .	1,252	36	+ 6 2
Buddhist . . . . .	12,787	365	+10 5
Iranian [Zoroastrian (Parsi)] . . . . .	110	3	+ 7 8
Musalman . . . . .	77,678	2,216	+ 13
Christian . . . . .	6,297	179	+32 5
Jew . . . . .	24	1	+10 9
Primitive (Tribal) . . . . .	8,280	236	—15 3
Miscellaneous (Minor religions and religions not returned)	571	16	+3,072 6

A feature of the above table is easily the large increase in the number of those returned as "miscellaneous". This is explained by the fact that the latest census grouped all those who returned their religion as *Adi-Hindu*, *Adi-Dravida*, etc., under "miscellaneous".

The Hindus largely predominate in the centre and south of India, and in the Madras Presidency they are no less than 88 per cent. of the population. Hindus are in the majority in Assam, Bihar and Orissa the United Provinces, the Central India tracts, Rajputana and Bombay. Muhammadans monopolise the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Kashmir and are considerably in excess in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal and Sind. They form about 32 per cent. of the population of Assam, 15 per cent. in the United Provinces and 10 per cent. in Hyderabad. The Buddhists are almost entirely confined to Burma where they are 84 per cent. of the population. The Sikhs are localized in the Punjab and the Jains in Rajputana, Ajmer-Merwara and the neighbouring States. Those who were classed as following Tribal Religions are chiefly found in Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam, but Bengal,

Burma, Madras, Rajputana, Central India and Hyderabad also returned a considerable number under this head. More than half of the total number of Christians reside in South India including the Hyderabad State. The remainder are scattered over the continent, the larger numbers being returned in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Bombay and Assam. The Parsis and Jews are chiefly residents of the Bombay Presidency.

**Christians**—The Christian community now numbers just 64 millions of persons in India or 1.79 per cent. of the population. This constitutes an increase of 32.5 per cent. over the last census of which 20 per cent. is ascribed to conversions during the decade 1921-31. Nearly 60 per cent. of Christians are returned from the Madras Presidency and its States, and the community can claim 35 persons in every 1,000 of the population of the British districts of Madras and as large a proportion as 27 per cent. in Cochin and 31.5 per cent. in Travancore. Elsewhere the Christians are scattered over the larger Provinces and States of India, the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa.

## MAIN STATISTICS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The Census of India was taken on the night of February 24th in Burma and on that of 26th in India. The total population of India as thus ascertained is 352,837,778, viz., British Territory 271,526,933 and Indian States 81,310,845 giving an increase of 24,670,742 in British Territory and 9,224,556 in Indian States.

The following table shows the percentage of variation in the country's population at the

last two censuses and in the last 50 years —

—	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1881 to 1931
Whole India . .	+10 6	+1.2	+39 0
Provinces . .	+10.0	+1 3	+36 8
States . .	+12.8	+1 0	+46 6

## CENSUS OF INDIA 1931—Population of Provinces and States

Province, State or Agency	POPULATION, 1931				POPULATION, 1921	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION, INCREASE (+), DECREASE (—)			
	Area in Square Miles	Persons	Males	Females		Both Sexes	1921-31	1911-21.	1891-1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
INDIA	1,808,679	352,837,778	181,828,923	171,008,855	318,942,480	+ 10 6	+ 1 2	+ 39 0	
PROVINCES	1,096,171	271,526,933	139,931,556	131,595,377	246,856,191	+ 10 0	+ 1 3	+ 36 8	
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	560,292	296,081	264,211	459,271	+ 13 1	— 1 2	+ 21 4	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,143	29,483	19,702	9,781	27,086	+ 8 8	+ 2 4	+ 101 4	
Assam	55,014	8,622,251	4,637,206	4,085,045	7,459,128	+ 15 6	+ 13 4	+ 79 2	
Baluchistan	54,228	463,508	270,004	193,504	420,648	+ 10 2	+ 1 5	+ 21 3*	
Bengal	77,521	50,114,002	26,041,698	24,072,204	46,702,807	+ 7 3	+ 2 7	+ 37 0	
Bihar and Orissa	83,054	37,677,576	18,794,138	18,683,488	33,995,418	+ 10 8	— 1 4	+ 21 6	
Bombay Presidency including Aden Burma	123,679 233,492	21,930,801 14,667,146	11,535,903 7,490,601	10,394,698 7,176,545	19,348,219 13,212,192	+ 13 3 + 11 0	— 1 8 + 9 1	+ 32 8 + 292 5	
Central Provinces and Behar	99,920	15,507,723	7,761,818	7,745,905	13,912,760	+ 11 5	+ 0 0	+ 29 8	
Coorg	1,593	163,327	90,575	72,752	163,838	— 0 3	— 6 4	+ 8 4	
Delhi	573	636,246	369,497	266,749	488,452	+ 30 3	+ 18 0	+ 81 3	
Madras	142,277	46,740,107	23,082,999	23,657,108	42,318,985	+ 10 4	+ 2 2	+ 51 6	
North-West Frontier Province (Districts and Administered Territories)	13,518	2,425,076	1,315,818	1,109,258	2,251,340	+ 7 7	+ 2 5	+ 53 9	
Punjab	99,200	23,580,852	12,890,510	10,760,342	20,685,478	+ 14 0	+ 5 7	+ 39 2	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	106,248	48,408,763	24,445,006	23,963,757	45,375,069	+ 6 7	— 3 1	+ 10 6	

## Census of India 1931—Continued

Province, State or Agency.	POPULATION, 1931.				POPULATION, 1921	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION, INCREASE (+), DECREASE (—).			
	Area in Square Miles	Persons	Males	Females		Both Sexes	1921-31	1911-21	1891-1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
States and Agencies	712,508	81,310,845	41,897,367	39,413,478	72,086,289	+ 12 8	+ 1 0		46 6
Assam States	12,320	625,606	306,927	318,679	531,118	+ 17 8	+ 10 2		98 8
Baluchistan States	80,410	405,109	218,410	186,699	378,977	+ 6 9	— 9 8		5 5*
Baroda State	8,164	2,443,007	1,257,817	1,185,190	2,126,522	+ 14 9	+ 4 6		12 0*
Bengal States	6,484	973,336	516,162	457,174	896,926	+ 8 5	+ 9 0		39 4
Bihar and Orissa States	28,684	4,652,007	2,288,452	2,363,555	3,959,669	+ 17 5	+ 0 4		93 0
Bombay States	27,994	4,468,396	2,238,623	2,179,773	3,867,819	+ 15 5	+ 0 1		28 2
Central India Agency	51,597	6,632,790	3,405,438	3,227,352	6,002,551	+ 10 5	— 2 1		22 0*
Central Provinces States	31,175	2,483,214	1,235,385	1,247,829	2,096,900	+ 20 1	— 2 4		79 0
Gwalior State	93,367	3,523,070	1,837,031	1,686,039	3,193,176	+ 10 3	— 1 3		14 0*
Hyderabad State	32,698	14,436,148	7,370,010	7,066,138	12,471,770	+ 15 8	+ 6 8		46 6
Jammu and Kashmir State	34,516	3,616,243	1,938,338	1,707,905	3,320,518	+ 9 8	+ 5 1		43 3†
Madras States Agency	10,698	6,754,484	3,373,032	3,381,452	5,460,312	+ 23 7	+ 13 5		101 9
Cochin States	1,460	1,296,016	599,813	615,203	979,080	+ 23 1	+ 6 6		100 7
Tamil Nadu State	7,625	5,096,973	2,565,073	2,530,900	4,006,062	+ 27 2	+ 16 8		112 2
Other Madras States	1,593	453,495	218,146	235,349	475,170	— 4 6	+ 2 2		32 1
Mysore State	29,326	6,557,302	3,333,963	3,203,339	5,978,892	+ 9 7	+ 3 0		56 6
North-West Frontier Province (Agency and Tribal Areas)	22,838	2,259,288	1,212,347	1,046,941	2,825,196	— 20 0	+ 74 2		2,690 8*
Punjab States	5,820	437,787	229,290	208,497	408,019	+ 7 3	— 1 0		21 5
Punjab States Agency	31,241	4,272,218	2,451,394	2,020,824	4,008,017	+ 11 6	+ 5 6		27 7
Rajputana Agency	193,069	11,225,712	5,885,028	5,340,681	9,831,755	+ 14 2	— 6 5		11 1
Sikkim State	2,818	109,808	55,825	53,983	81,721	+ 34 4	— 7 1		200 5†
United Provinces States	5,943	1,206,070	618,171	587,899	1,134,831	+ 6 3	— 4 6		9 7
Western India States Agency	35,442	3,999,250	2,025,754	1,973,496	3,581,610	+ 12 9	+ 0 5		16 5

\* Variation calculated from 1901-1931

† Variation calculated from 1891-1931

## POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

It is claimed that the city of Calcutta contains 35,000 more inhabitants than Bombay which is the next largest city in India. There are nearly twice as many inhabitants in Calcutta proper as there are in Madras and almost three times as many as there are in Rangoon. Alone of the large cities of India, Bombay records a decrease in population since the 1921 census.

Lahore which has expanded to more than half as large again as it was in 1921 has increased its population by actually a larger number during the decade than Calcutta. The same is true of Delhi and Madras which increased by 47 per cent and 22 per cent over their population of 1921. On the other hand, although the increase of 119,470 in the population of Calcutta during the last decade is greater than has been recorded in any of the other cities the percentage increase amounts to only 11 as compared with 21.5 in Karachi, 15.9 in Rangoon, 14.6 in Ahmedabad and 14.2 in Lucknow. Taking the suburban areas into account the population of Calcutta is 1,485,582 of which 1,196,784 are to be found in the city proper included in the municipal area.

City	Total Population	Density	Females per 1,000 males	Literates per 1,000	PERCENTAGE VARIATION						
					Males	Females	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931	1881 to 1931.	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9		10
Calcutta with Howrah	1,485,582	24,354	439	430	269		+ 11.0	+ 4.3	+ 11.9	+ 79.2	
Bombay	1,161,383	48,000	554	291	153		+ 26.2	+ 20.0	- 1.2	+ 50.2	
Madras	647,230	22,249	897	433	170		+ 1.8	+ 1.6	+ 22.8	+ 59.1	
Hydrabad with Secunderabad, etc	466,894	8,809	899	449	118		+ 12.0	- 19.0	+ 16.0	+ 27.0	
Delhi with New Delhi, Shahdara, etc	447,442	6,835	670	246†	80†		+ 11.6	+ 30.7	47.0	+ 158.1	
Lahore	429,747	10,913	565	297	124		+ 12.7	+ 23.2	+ 52.5	+ 187.7	
Rangoon	400,415	16,146	477	512	379		+ 24.9	+ 16.6	+ 17.1	+ 198.4	
Ahmedabad	313,789	853	853	•	•		+ 16.6	+ 26.4	+ 14.5	+ 145.9	
Bombay with Civil and Military Station	306,470	11,790	902	405	168		+ 19.1	+ 25.3	+ 29.0	+ 96.6	
Lucknow	274,659	13,272	745	253	43		- 1.6	- 4.6	+ 14.2	+ 8.2	
Amritsar	264,840	24,844	666	205	69		- 6.0	+ 4.9	+ 65.3	+ 74.4	
Karachi	293,565	6,720	638	286	114		+ 30.2	+ 42.8	+ 21.5	+ 258.3	
Poona	250,187	6,400	811	408	149		+ 5.3	+ 23.9	+ 16.5	+ 82.6	
Cawnpore	243,755	24,756	696	233	82		- 12.0	+ 21.2	+ 12.6	+ 56.9	
Agra	229,764	12,449	813	214	52		- 1.4	+ 0.0	+ 23.8	+ 4	

• Not available

† For Delhi and New Delhi Cities only.

## Population of Principal Towns—Continued

City	Total Population	Density	Females per 1,000 males	Literate per 1,000	PERCENTAGE VARIATION					
					Males	Females	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931	1881 to 1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Nagpur	215,165	10,578	848	308	95	— 21 0	— 43 0	— 48 0	— 119 0	
Benares	205,315	23,945	802	300	83	— 4 4	— 2 6	— 3 5	— 6 1	
Allahabad	183,914	12,118	776	347	133	— 0 2	— 8 4	— 17 0	— 14 9	
Madura	182,018	22,555	985	444	94	— 26 6	— 2 8	— 31 0	— 146 6	
Bijnagar	173,573	13,779	531	174	14	— 3 0	— 12 2	— 22 5	— 46 0†	
Patina	159,690	10,646	731	305	86	— 1 0	— 11 9	— 33 1	— 6 42	
Mandalky	147,982	5,917	905	704†	390†	— 24 8	— 7 7	— 0 7	— 21 7†	
Sholapur	144,684	4,89†	825	234†	48†	— 18 5	— 9 4	— 21 0	— 141 6	
Jalpur	144,179	48,060	850	278	32	— 14 4	— 12 3	— 19 9	— 1 1	
Bareilly	144,031	17,652	842	297	62	— 2 8	— 0 0	— 11 3	— 25 1	
Tachinopoly	142,843	17,657	957	455	132	— 17 9	— 2 5	— 18 6	— 99 1	
Dacca	133,518	23,086	745	444	281	— 21 0	— 10 0	— 18 0	— 76 8	
Meerut	136,709	18,749	750	266	108	— 1 6	— 5 1	— 11 5	— 36 8	
Indore	127,327	14,147	734	338	98	— 43 2	— 107 1	— 36 8	— 53 4†	
Jubbulpore	124,332	7,837	796	357	109	— 11 0	— 8 0	— 14 0	— 64 0	
Peshawar	121,866	13,801	607	235†	67†	— 2 9	— 6 7	— 16 7	— 52 4	
Almer	119,524	7,031	811	322	95	— 16 8	— 31 7	— 6 8	— 15 2	
Multan	119,457	9,084	754	200	33	— 13 6	— 14 5	— 40 9	— 73 9	
Rawalpindi	119,234	9,527	570	326	64	— 1 4	— 16 9	— 17 9	— 125 2	
Baroda	112,860	10,964	799	496	184	— 4 3	— 4 7	— 19 2	— 6 0	
Moradabad	110,562	29,020	802	205	75	— 8 0	— 1 9	— 33 7	— 59 5	
Tinnevely with Palamcottah	109,068	11,314	1,098	458	103	— 12 1	— 11 9	— 8 6	— 164 8	
Mysore	107,142	10,714	887	420	173	— 4 7	— 17 7	— 27 6	— 77 7	
Balem	102,179	23,065	973	339	72	— 16 2	— 11 7	— 95 6	— 101 7	

\* Not available

† For Municipality only

‡ 1891-1931

## AGE AND SEX.

The table below shows the age distribution of 10,000 males and females of the Indian population by 10-yearly age groups at the last two censuses —

Age-group	1931		1921		Age-group	1931		1921	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males		Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
0—10	2,802	2,889	2,673	2,810	40—50	968	891	1,013	967
10—20	2,086	2,062	2,087	1,896	50—60	561	545	619	606
20—30	1,768	1,856	1,640	1,766	60—70	269	281	347	377
30—40	1,431	1,351	1,461	1,398	70 and over	115	125	180	180
					Mean age	23 2	22 8	24 8	24 7

The mean age in India is only 23 02, as against 30 6 in England and Wales. The rate of infant mortality in India in the decade 1921-31 shows an appreciable reduction on the rate of the previous decade, even if allowance

be made for the heavy mortality of the influenza years. It is in the towns that the highest infantile mortality is found. The table below shows the rates from 1925 to 1930 for presidency towns and certain provincial capitals

## INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 LIVE-BIRTHS DURING

City	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Bombay	357	255	316	314	301	298
Calcutta	326	372	340	276	259	268
Madras	279	282	240	289	259	246
Rangoon	352	320	294	341	321	278
Lucknow	260	287	256	301	269	329
Lahore	222	241	201	204	214	187
Nagpur	258	302	254	299	291	270
Delhi	183	238	201	210	259	199

Special causes contribute to the high mortality on infants in India.

Owing to the custom of early marriage, cohabitation and child-birth commonly take place before the woman is physically mature and this, combined with the primitive and insanitary methods of midwifery, seriously affects the health and vitality of the mother and through her of the child. If the child survives the prenatal and natal chances of congenital debility and the risks of child-birth, it is exposed to the dangers of death in the early months of life from diarrhoea or dysentery. According to the Executive Health Officer of Bombay city, by far the greater number of infantile deaths are due to infantile debility and malformation, including premature birth, respiratory diseases coming next, then convulsions, then diarrhoea and enteritis.

**Sex Ratio.**—The figures of the population of India by sexes, as recorded by the latest census, show a further continuation of the steady fall in the proportion of females to males that

has been going on since the beginning of this century. This shortage of females is characteristic of the population of India as compared to that of most European countries. The female infant is definitely better equipped by nature for survival than the male, but in India the advantage she has at birth is probably neutralised in infancy by comparative neglect and in adolescence by the strain of bearing children too early and too often. A good deal of recent work on sex ratios has tended to the view that an increase in masculinity is an indication of declining population, but this is not the case in India as a whole. The all-India ratio is 901 females per 1,000 males for Muslims and 951 females per 1,000 males for Hindus. The only provinces in which there is actually an excess of women over men are Madras and Bihar and Orissa, though the Central Provinces can be added if Berar be excluded. Where females are in excess, the excess is still most marked in the lower castes and does not always extend to the higher. Among the aboriginal tribes, however, the numbers of the two sexes are approximately equal.



**Marriage**—The subject of polygamy has been discussed fully in the report of 1911. Both Hindus and Muhammadans are allowed more wives than one, Muhammadans being nominally restricted to four. As a matter of practice polygamy is comparatively rare owing to domestic and economic reasons and has little effect on the statistics. The custom of polyandry is recognized as a regular institution among some of the tribes of the Himalayas and in parts of south India. It is also practised among many of the lower castes and aboriginal tribes. Its effect is reflected in the statistics of a few small communities such as the Buddhists of Kashmir where the proportion of married women to married men is exceptionally low, but otherwise the custom is of sociological rather than of statistical interest.

The table below shows the percentage for each sex of married persons who are under the age of 15 years.

*Number per 1,000 of total married who are under 15 years*

Provinces, etc	Males	Females
India . . .	65.7	157.3
Burma . . .	1.8	6.7
India Proper	68.0	161.8
Hindus . . .	73.1	164.1
Muslims . . .	59.4	174.3
Jains . . .	32.5	108.3
Tribal . . .	49.6	93.3
Sikhs . . .	26.9	74.6
Christians	15.4	43.3

**Widows and Remarriage**—Infant marriage naturally involves infant widowhood, a feature of no significance where remarriage is allowed, but of serious importance where it is not. Widows among Hindus numbered just under two millions in 1931, but the general ratio of widows has decreased as compared with 1921. In the 1921 census there were 175 widows in every 1,000 females, a figure which had fallen in 1931 to 155. It is, however, Jains and

Hindus who place an effective ban on widow remarriage, and in both these communities the total ratio of widows has fallen. Jain widows in 1931 were 258 per 1,000 females, but in 1921 only 221, and the 1921 figure of 191 widows in every 1,000 Hindu females has fallen to 169 in 1931. On the other hand, there has already been a very remarkable increase in child widows particularly under the age of 5 years, which can be attributed to the rush of marriages antedeporary to the Child Marriage Restraint Act, a rush which it is to be feared will contribute large numbers of young widows to the figures of the 1941 census unless there is before then a very pronounced change of attitude towards widow remarriage in Hindu society generally. In every thousand Hindu women there are still 169 widowed, 22 of whom are under thirty years of age and over a quarter of those under 20. In spite of reformist movements to popularise widow remarriages, they are still uncommon enough to attract attention in Indian papers whenever they take place.

*Proportion of widows in the population per 1,000 of all religions*

Age	1931	1921.
All ages	155	175
0-5	1	1
5-10	5	5
10-15	10	17
15-20	34	41
20-30	78	92
30-40	212	212
40-60	507	494
60 and over	802	814

## SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

**Literacy**—The number of persons in India literate in the sense of being able to write a letter and read the reply

Literacy, in the sense of ability to write a letter and to read the answer to it, has grown enormously in the past fifty years, although it is at present not very high in comparison with countries in the west. Ninety-five out of every 1,000 of the population are now literate, as against 82 ten years ago and less than 40 half a century ago. Burma leads the provinces in the matter of literacy, for in that province literacy, even if not of a very high order, is a habit, traditional in both sexes and all classes, both boys and girls being taught in the monasteries of which almost every Burman village has at least one. Cochin, Travancore and Baroda follow Burma in the order of literacy, Cochin State in spite of a very rapid growth

in population and in spite of having started with a very high ratio, has been able to do more than keep pace with that growth.

Literacy is much more prevalent in towns than in the country, as both the need for, and the opportunities of, acquiring it are greater. An analysis of the population of the cities shows that 848 out of 1,000 males and 149 out of 1,000 females are literate, while the corresponding figures for literacy in English in towns are 1,478 males and 434 females.

The country taken as a whole, female literacy is comparatively absent in India proper except in Kerala. Cochin State has more than one literate female to every two literate males and Travancore only a little less, while Malabar has nearly one to every three, Coorg a little less than one to every three, Baroda a little fewer and Mysore one to every five. Besides the

difficulty, still felt very strongly in most provinces, of getting good women teachers, one of the most serious obstacles to the spread of female education is the early age of marriage, which causes girls to be taken from school before they have reached even the standard of the primary school leaving certificate

Treated in communal or religious groups, the greatest progress has been made by Sikhs, Jains, Muslims and Hindus, in that order, but the leading literate communities are the Parsis, Jews, Burmans, Jains and Christians. The following table analyses the position of the Indian communities in respect of literacy —

Religion	Number per 1,000 who are literate
All religions (India)	95
Hindus	84
Sikhs	91
Jains	353
Buddhists	90
Zoroastrians (Parsis)	791
Muslims	64
Christians	279
Jews	416
Tribal	7
Others	19

hundred and twelve out of every 10,000 males and 28 out of every 10,000 females are literate in English, and both sexes taken together 128 out of 10,000. Viewed in relation to the various religious and communities, the figures are as follow —

Religion	Number per 10,000 aged 5 and over who are literate in English.
All religions (India)	128
Hindus	113
Sikhs	151
Jains	306
Buddhists	119
Zoroastrians (Parsis)	5,041
Muslims	92
Christians	919
Jews	2,636
Tribal	4
Others	28

Territorially, Cochin State leads in literacy in English with 307 per 10,000, Coorg follows with 238, Bengal (211) and Travancore (158) coming next.

**English Language**—Literacy in English language is still less in India and is confined mostly to the town-dwelling population. Two 225 languages were returned at the census, dialects, as has been previously explained, not having been separately considered.

The principal languages are given in the following statement —

Language	Total number of speakers (000's omitted)				Number per 10,000, of total population	
	1931		1921		Males	Females
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Western Hindi	37,748	38,804	50,210	46,504	2,090	1,990
Bengali	27,517	25,952	25,239	24,055	1,523	1,527
Telugu	13,291	13,083	11,874	11,727	736	770
Marathi	10,573	10,317	9,296	9,095	585	607
Tamil	10,073	10,339	9,284	9,496	558	608
Punjabi	8,799	7,040	8,961	7,272	487	414
Rajasthani	7,271	6,627	6,656	6,025	403	390
Kanarese	5,690	5,516	5,253	5,121	315	325
Oriya	5,485	5,709	4,952	5,192	304	336
Gujerati	5,610	5,240	4,967	4,585	311	308
Burmese	4,332	4,522	4,135	4,288	240	266
Malayalam	4,533	4,905	3,786	3,762	257	271
Lahnda (or Western Punjabi)	4,603	3,963	3,050	2,602	255	273

The necessity of a common medium of conversation and intercourse, which has given rise to bi-lingualism and the consequent displacement of tribal languages, has formed the subject of a considerable amount of discussion and suggestion during the last decade and a good deal has been written on the possibility of a *lingua franca* for India. The combined speakers of Eastern and Western Hindi considerably exceed in number the strength of any other individual language in India, and if we add to these two languages Bihari and Rajasthani, which so resemble Hindi as to be frequently returned under that name in the census schedules, we get well over 100 millions of speakers of tongues which have some considerable affinities and cover a very large area of northern and

central India. In their pure forms these four languages may be scientifically distinct, but this is not the popular view. There is a common element in the main languages of northern and central India which renders their speakers, without any great conscious change in their speech, mutually intelligible to one another, and this common basis already forms an approach to a *lingua franca* over a large part of India.

**Infirmities**—These are classes under four main heads—insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy. The appended statement shows the number of persons suffering from each infirmity at each of the last six censuses and the proportion per hundred thousand of the population—

Infirmity.	NUMBER AFFLICTED WITH RATIO PER HUNDRED THOUSAND OF THE POPULATION					
	—	1921	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881
Insane ..	120,304	88,306	81,008	66,205	74,279	81,132
	34	28	26	23	27	35
Deaf mutes .	230,895	189,644	199,891	153,168	196,861	197,215
	66	60	64	52	75	86
Blind ..	601,370	479,637	443,653	354,104	458,868	526,748
	172	152	142	121	167	229
Lepers .	147,011	102,513	109,094	97,340	126,244	131,968
	42	32	35	33	46	57
TOTAL ..		860,099	833,644	670,817	856,252	937,063
		272	267	229	315	407

There had been a continuous decline in the total number as well as in the proportion of persons recorded as afflicted up to 1901. This fall has been ascribed partly to a progressive improvement in the accuracy of the diagnosis and partly to an actual decrease in the prevalence of the infirmities, owing to the improvement in the material condition of the people to better sanitation and (especially in the case of blindness) to the increasing number of cures effected with the aid of modern medical and surgical science. In the decade ending 1901 the relatively high mortality of the afflicted in the two severe famines must have been a considerable factor in the decline shown at that census, but the method of compilation adopted in 1901 and in the previous census was defective, and, certainly in 1901, many of the persons afflicted must have escaped notice in the course of tabulation. Compared with the year 1891, there was a slight decrease in the total number of persons recorded as afflicted in 1911, the proportion per hundred thousand persons falling from 315 to 267. The increase in ratio as well as in numbers since then is attributed to increased accuracy of enumeration.

**Occupation.**—It is a well-known fact that the majority of the people in India live on agriculture. The latest census puts down the number of those engaged in the exploitation of animals and vegetation at 108,800,000, while those engaged in industry number 15,400,000. Thus about 87 per cent of the country's workers are employed in the former and 10 per cent in the latter. This does not, however, mean that all the 108 millions are land-owners. Rights in land in India are complicated and involved to a degree, incredible to persons familiar only with the simpler tenures of western Europe.

Between the man who cultivates land and the man who nominally owns it there are often a number of intermediate holders of some interest or other in the produce of the land. If a comparison is made between the area of land under crops and the number of agriculturists actually engaged in cultivation in British India, it is that for each agriculturist there are 2.9 acres of cropped land of which 0.65 of an acre is irrigated. The cultivation of special crops occupies under two per cent of the populations concerned in pasture and agriculture, the greater part of whom are engaged in the production of tea. Forestry employs fewer than special cultivation.

In recent years there has been an increase in the number of people living on the production and transmission of physical force, that is, heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc. Silk spinning and weaving, manufacture of chemical products, and the manufacture of tobacco have proved more popular than before. Transport by road has attracted more men, while the use of water for internal transport has decreased, harbours being used more freely for external transport by sea. About five million persons are engaged in organised industry.

It is noteworthy that less than one million people, who man, the army, the navy, the air force, the police, the services, etc., manage the administration of this vast country, in other words, 850 odd millions are ruled by one million servants of the state.

There has of late been increasing unemployment, especially among the educated classes. An attempt to include these in the last census has not met with success, but it is significant that graduates of Madras University join the police department on Rs 10 per mensem and are held fortunate in getting even that.

## Indian Roads.

India's road system may be briefly described as follows —

There exists four great trunk roads, stretching diagonally across the country, which form the framework with which most of the important subsidiary roads are linked. These trunk roads have been in existence for an immense period and are rich in historical association. The most famous is the ancient marching route,—known as the Grand Trunk Road,—which stretches right across the northern part of the country from the Khyber to Calcutta, the other three connect Calcutta with Madras, Madras with Bombay and Bombay with Delhi, and the four of them together account for about 5,000 out of the 69,000 miles of metalled road in British India. None of these roads however can be considered safe "all weather" trunk roads according to modern standards. The Madras-Calcutta road in particular is far from being bridged throughout its entire length, and its improvement even in the Madras Presidency would be likely to absorb a large proportion of their funds for some years to come, whilst further North, where it enters Orissa, it has to cross so many large waterways that it will be quite impossible to make it a complete trunk road in the modern sense within any predictable period. And even the other three roads require a great deal of improvement, on the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to the North West Frontier, for example, there is as yet no road bridge over the river Sone in Bihar, and on all of them there are places where floods are liable to cause serious interruption to traffic. As regards the subsidiary roads the best and most numerous are to be found in Southern India. As one would expect, the worst served regions are Rajputana, Sind and parts of the Punjab on the one hand, and Orissa and Bengal on the other, the former owing to its aridity and sparse population and the latter because of the numerous unbridged and mostly unbridgable waterways which dissect it, in addition of course there are numerous other parts of the country, such as the lower Himalayas, where the difficulties of the ground provide obvious reason for the dearth of communications. Besides surfaced roads, there is a very large mileage of "kutchra" roads in India amounting to approximately 200,000 miles, some of which provide good going for motor traffic during the dry weather. On the whole it is reasonable to say that India's road system, even before the advent of motor transport, was altogether insufficient for her needs, and it is the increasing realization of this fact that led to the appointment of the special

Road Development Committee in 1927 whose functions were to examine the question of the development of road communications in view of the increasing use of motor transport and suggest ways and means of financing it.

The recommendations put forward by the Committee were carefully considered by the Government of India, whose conclusions upon them were embodied in a resolution and provided that the increase from four to six annas per gallon in the import and excise duties on motor spirit, which had been effected in March 1929, should be maintained for a period of five years in the first instance, and that the additional duty should be allotted as a block grant for expenditure on road development, and credited to a separate Road Development Account, whose unexpended balances should not lapse at the end of the financial year.

The original resolution dealing with the disposal of the Road Development Account has since been amended twice, the resolution at present in force having been passed by the Legislative Assembly in February 1937. Its main features may be described as follows. The special tax on petrol introduced in 1929 shall continue to be levied for road development, the proceeds of which, after retaining a reserve of 15% for administration, research and special grants-in aid, shall be allocated for expenditure in the different provinces, Indian States, etc., in the ratio of the petrol consumption in the various areas. These sums may be spent on the construction, re-construction or substantial improvement of roads and bridges including the cost of preparation of road schemes—but not for ordinary road upkeep or maintenance—on interest and amortization charges on road loans sanctioned hitherto by the Government of India and also on administration of Provincial Boards of Communications and establishment connected with the control of motor transport. A new clause inserted in the present resolution lays down that "if in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council the Government of any Governor's province has at any time —

- (a) failed to take such steps as the Governor-General in Council may recommend for the regulation and control of motor vehicles within the province, or
- (b) delayed without reasonable cause the application of any portion of the Road Fund allocated or re-allocated as the case may be for expenditure within the province

The Governor-General-in-Council may resume the whole or part of any sums which he may at that time hold for expenditure in that province. The actual statement of the Account up to date is as follows —

	Lakhs Rs
Gross Receipts to end of 1936-37	960 88
Gross Receipts for first half of 1937-38 (i.e., from 1st April to 30th September 1937) ..	77 19
Total Receipts to end of 30th September 1937	1,038 02
Deduct—Civil Aviation Grant (including probable upto 30th September 1937) ..	5 52
Nett Credit to the Road Fund	1,032 50
Deduct Reserve	Lakhs Rs.
From 1929-30 to 1936-37, including Special Contribution by Oil Companies in 1929 (Rs. 9 89 Lakhs) and from the revenue Surplus for 1934-35 (Rs. 40 Lakhs)	159 77
For 1st half of 1937-38	11 47
Net amount available for distribution ..	861 26
Amount distributed up to 31-1-38.	
Provinces	610.80
Minor Administrations and British Administered Areas in States ..	22.09
Indian States	87 87
Balance on hand on 31-1-38 to be shortly distributed	141 50

On the administrative side, roads are a Provincial subject and may be divided into two main classes, Provincial Roads under the Public Works Department and Local Roads in charge of

Local bodies. The extent to which the administration of roads has been delegated to Local Bodies varies considerably from Province to Province but in British India as a whole about 80% of the extra-Municipal mileage is under the charge of District Boards or District Councils including a certain mileage, mainly in Madras and the Central Provinces, which is termed "Provincial" but maintained under their agency, and within Municipal areas all roads, other than sections of main roads passing through the towns, are controlled by the respective Municipalities.

Up to the introduction of the Road Fund in 1929 all Provincial roads were financed exclusively from the General Revenues of the Provinces and Local roads from Local Revenue supplemented by Provincial Grants. Since 1929, however, the Road Fund is being distributed to Provinces and is available for construction, reconstruction or improvement of roads, but not for ordinary road upkeep. The object of creating the Road Fund was to supplement and not to replace the normal expenditure on "original" road works from Provincial and Local revenue but unfortunately the years following the introduction of the Fund have been marked by acute financial stringency with the result that Provincial Governments and Local Bodies have had to make drastic curtailments in the allotments made for roads from their revenue.

The effect of these curtailments has been to starve the construction and development of feeder roads, as the Road Fund was being used exclusively for roads of inter-provincial and inter-district importance. The Government of India, however, have now laid down that at least 25% of the Provincial shares in the Road Fund should be used on feeder roads and that not more than 25 per cent. can be used on roads which compete with the Railways.

Questions affecting roads and road transport were up till recently being dealt with by the Government of India through the Department of Industries & Labour, while Railways came under the Commerce Department, each under a separate Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. With a view to co-ordinating the different means of communications, however, a portfolio for Communication has been formed with effect from November 1937, the Member in charge of which is responsible for Roads and Railways as well as Inland Navigation, Aviation Telegraphs, &c.

Including the amounts spent from the Road Development Fund the total expenditure on extra-Municipal roads during recent years is as follows:—

	1933-34			1934-35			1935-36			1936-37		
	In Lakhs of Rs			In Lakhs of Rs			In Lakhs of Rs			In Lakhs of Rs		
	Original Works	Repairs	Total	Original Works	Repairs	Total	Original Works	Repairs	Total	Original Works	Repairs	Total
Madras	42.6	100.7	143.3	42.6	99.8	142.4	43.0*	95.6	138.6	46.0*	97.9	143.9
Bombay including { Sind	17.7	42.7	60.4	18.4	42.4	60.8	17.6	36.4	54.0	27.0	39.5	66.5
Bengal	11.2	39.5	50.7	9.4	24.4	33.8	25.8	47.6	73.4	29.4	47.4	76.8
U P	2.1	23.4	25.5	4.5	30.4	34.9	17.4	55.1	72.5	23.1	54.3	77.4
Punjab	5.7	59.1	64.8	8.3	59.1	67.4	11.8	57.8	69.6	11.6	56.8	68.4
B & O	7.8	33.1	40.9	10.9	42.1	53.0	8.4	42.5	50.9*	11.7	51.3	63.0*
C. P.	4.6	30.4	35.0	6.6	31.1	37.7	8.3	29.8	38.1*	6.4	33.2	39.6*
Assam	2.6	25.9	28.5	5.4	27.5	32.9	15.4	27.9	43.3	18.9	27.5	46.4
N W F P	3.9	19.1	23.0	3.2	18.7	21.9	2.2	17.7	19.9	3.9	18.3	22.2
Burma	6.7	30.2	36.9	10.6	36.7	47.3	28.2	42.7	70.9	26.6	43.9	70.5
Total	104.9	404.1	509.0	119.9	412.2	532.1	181.3	459.5	640.8	206.6	477.0	683.6

\* Approx.

## The Government of India.

The impulse which drove the British to India was not conquest but trade. The Government of India represents the slow evolution from conditions established to meet trading requirements. On September 24, 1599, a few years before the deaths of Queen Elizabeth and Akbar, the merchants of London formed an association for the purpose of establishing direct trade with the East and were granted a charter of incorporation. The Government of this Company in England was vested in a Governor with a General Court of Proprietors and a Court of Directors. The factories and affairs of the Company on the East and West Coasts of India, and in Bengal, were administered at each of the principal settlements of Madras (Fort St. George), Bombay and Calcutta (Fort William), by a President or Governor and a Council consisting of the senior servants of the Company. The three "Presidencies" were independent of each other and subordinate only to the Directors in England.

### Territorial Responsibility Assumed

The collapse of government in India consequent on the decay of Moghul power and the intrigues of the French on the East Coast forced the officers of the Company to assume territorial responsibility in spite of their own desires and the insistent orders of the Directors. Step by step the Company became first the dominant, then the paramount power in India. In these changed circumstances the system of government by mutually independent and unwieldy councils of the merchants at the Presidency towns gave rise to grave abuses. Parliament intervened, and under the Regulating Act of 1773, a Governor-General and four councillors were appointed to administer the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal), and the supremacy of that Presidency over Madras and Bombay was for the first time established. The subordinate Presidencies were forbidden to wage war or make treaties without the previous consent of the Governor-General of Bengal in Council, except in cases of imminent necessity. Pitt's Act of 1784, which established the Board of Control in England, vested the administration of each of the three Presidencies in a Governor and three councillors, including the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency Army. The control of the Governor-General-in-Council was somewhat extended, as it was again by the Charter Act of 1793. Under the Charter Act of 1833 the Company was compelled to close its commercial business and it became a political and administrative body holding its territories in trust for the

Crown. The same Act vested the direction of the entire civil and military administration and sole power of legislation in the Governor-General-in-Council, and defined more clearly the nature and extent of the control to be extended over the subordinate governments. After the Mutiny, there was passed, in 1858, an Act transferring the Government of India from the Company to the Crown. This Act made no important change in the administration in India, but the Governor-General, as representing the Crown, became known as the Viceroy. The Governor-General was the sole representative of the Crown in India, he was assisted by a Council, composed of high officials, each of whom was responsible for a special department of the administration.

### Functions of Government.

The functions of the Government in India are perhaps the most extensive of any great administration in the world. It claims a share in the produce of the land and in some provinces it has restricted the alienation of land from agriculturists to non-agriculturists. It undertakes the management of landed estates where the proprietor is disqualified. In times of famine it undertakes relief work and other remedial measures on a great scale. It manages a vast forest property and is the principal manufacturer of salt and opium. It owns the bulk of the railways of the country, and directly manages a considerable portion of them, it has constructed and maintains most of the important irrigation works, it owns and manages the post and telegraph systems, it had until 1st April 1928 the monopoly of the Note issue, and it alone can set the mints in motion. It lends money to municipalities, rural boards, and agriculturists and occasionally to owners of historic estates. It controls the sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs and has direct responsibilities in respect to police, education, medical and sanitary operations and ordinary public works of the most intimate character. The Government has also close relations with the Indian States which collectively cover more than one-third of the whole area of India and comprise more than one-fifth of its population. The distribution of these great functions between the Government of India and the provincial administrations has fluctuated. It was definitely regulated by the Reform Act of 1919, and the democratic principle then widely implanted is greatly developed in the constitutions for the Provinces and the centre enacted by the Imperial Parliament in 1935.

## THE REFORMS OF 1919 AND 1935.

Great changes were made in the system of government in British India by the Government of India Act, 1919, which, together with the rules framed under it—almost as important in their provisions as the Act itself—came into general operation in January 1921, having received the Royal Assent on 23rd December 1919. (For detailed particulars see *The Indian Year Book, 1936-37* and preceding years). Still vaster changes in the direction of Indian Self-Government and of Dominion

Status were brought about by the Government of India Act, 1935, which received the Royal Assent on 2nd August 1935. The new Act embodied two main principles—(1) Provincial Autonomy, with a Government responsible to an elected Legislature in every Province, and (2) at the centre a Responsible Government of India, based on a federation of British Indian Provinces and Indian States. Detailed provisions for the whole scheme are made in the Act of 1935, which includes 478 sections and 16

schedules and is the largest and most complex legislative enactment of the kind ever negotiated on to a statute book.

The new Constitutional provisions relating to the Provincial Governments were brought into force on 1st April 1937. Over the inauguration of Federation there is inevitable delay. The Indian States have, except for a small minority, indicated their readiness to enter a Federation on the lines proposed by the Act. But, because of their Treaties with the British Crown no State can be compelled to enter and each State which decides to enter must do so by a separate

Instrument of Accession negotiated in relation to that State's particular circumstances. The settlement of these Instruments requires time. This was foreseen and hence the Act of 1935 contains a chapter of Transition provisions for the regulation of the form and powers of the Government of India pending the inauguration of Federation.

In what here follows will be found an account of the new Constitutional arrangements for the Provinces and for the Government of India as it exists prior to Federation.

## THE PROVINCES.

The following are under the Act of 1935 the Governors' Provinces of British India (there being besides these Provinces certain Chief Commissioners' Provinces and also certain "Excluded areas" where the population is not yet ripe for the introduction of an advanced Constitution)—Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, the North West Frontier Province, Orissa, Sind. The Act recognises Berar as being under the sovereignty of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad whose Heir Presumptive is elsewhere created Prince of Berar and the Act specially provides for its administration as part of the major Province to which its name is given. The Act creates Orissa and Sind separate Governors' Provinces and provides for the separation of Burma from India and for its constitution as a separate country under the Crown. The Act gives powers for the creation of other Governors' Provinces.

The Provincial Constitution provides for the exercise of the executive authority on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor. It also provides for a "Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is by or under this Act required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion." The Governor chooses his Ministers, who hold office during his pleasure and he is directed by his Instrument of Instructions to select such as are likely to have the support of the Legislature and is enjoined to accept their advice except in special cases for which other provision is made in the Act.

The following special responsibilities are laid upon the Governor—

- (a) the prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of the Province or any part thereof;
- (b) the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities;
- (c) the securing to, and to the dependents of, persons who are or have been members of the public services of any rights provided or preserved for them by or under this Act and the safeguarding of their legitimate interests;
- (d) the securing in the sphere of executive action of the purposes for which the provisions of chapter III of Part V of this Act are designed to secure in relation to legislation (these provisions are concerned with the prevention of legislative discrimination against British

subjects in regard to taxation, trade, professional business and qualifications),

- (e) the securing of the peace and good government of areas which by or under the provisions of this Act are declared to be partially excluded areas;
- (f) the protection of the rights of any Indian State and the rights and dignity of the Ruler thereof; and
- (g) the securing of the execution of orders or directions lawfully issued to him under Part VI of this Act by the Governor-General in his discretion (i.e., concerning agency functions in behalf of the Central Authority, inter-provincial co-operation in certain matters and so forth).

"If and in so far as any special responsibility of the Governor is involved he shall in the exercise of his functions exercise his individual judgment as to the action to be taken." Where the Governor is required by the Act to act in his discretion or to exercise his individual judgment he is placed under the control of the Governor-General in the latter's discretion.

**The Provincial Legislatures.**—The Act provides that there shall for every Province be a Provincial Legislature consisting of His Majesty represented by the Governor and (a) in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar and Assam two Chambers and (b) in the other Provinces one Chamber the two Chambers being called the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly and where there is only one Chamber the Legislative Assembly. Every Legislative Council is to be a permanent body not subject to dissolution but as near as may be one-third of its members are to retire in every third year. Every Legislative Assembly of every Province unless sooner dissolved is to continue for five years.

The Houses of the Legislature are electoral bodies, with special electoral provisions for communal and other particular interests, and are based on a considerably wider franchise than was provided by the Act of 1919.

Special provisions are made for cases in which the Governor finds himself unable to assent to Bills passed by the Legislature.

The Governor of a Province is given power to promulgate ordinances if, when his Legislature is not in session, he is satisfied that circumstances necessitate immediate action and under certain other conditions, and in certain circumstances and under prescribed conditions to enact Acts in his discretion.



Provision is further made to enable the Government to be carried on if at any time the Governor is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the Province cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

**Chief Commissioners' Provinces**—The following are by the Act constituted as Chief Commissioners' Provinces—British Baluchistan,

Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Panth Piploda. Provision is made for the possible creation of others. A Chief Commissioner's Province is to be administered by the Governor-General acting, to such extent as he thinks fit, through a Chief Commissioner to be appointed by him in his discretion.

## DIVISION OF POWERS

The Act provides for the institution of a Federal Court consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such other judges as His Majesty may deem necessary, the seat of the Court being Delhi and its original jurisdiction extending to disputes between the Federation, any of the Provinces or any of the Federated States, its appellate jurisdiction to include certain classes of appeals from the High Courts of British India and of the Indian States and appeals lying from it to His Majesty in Council. The Federal Court held its first sitting on 6th December 1937. Chief Justice Sir Maurice Gwyer, two other Judges Sir Shah Mahomed Sulaiman and Sir S. Varadachariar.

The Act also prescribes that the Executive authority of the Federation in respect of railway construction, maintenance and operation shall be exercised by a Federal Railway Authority, for the establishment and activities of which it provides.

Provisions are made in the Act in relation to the recruitment and control of the Public Services and for the appointment of a Public Service Commission for the Federation and of one for each Province. The duties and powers of these Commissions in regard to the Services are laid down in the Act, which also provides that two or more Provinces may agree to have one Commission between them.

**Provincial Legislation**—The Act provides for a new division of functions between the Central and Provincial authorities and the following is the new Provincial Legislative List, which came into operation on 1st April 1937:—

1. Public order (but not including the use of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces in aid of the civil power), the administration of justice; constitution and organisation of all courts, except the Federal Court, and fees taken therein; preventive detention for reasons connected with the maintenance of public order, persons subjected to such detention.

2. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list; procedure in Rent and Revenue Courts.

3. Police, including railway and village police.

4. Prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions and other institutions of a like nature, and persons detained therein, arrangements with other units for the use of prisons and other institutions.

5. Public debt of the Province.

6. Provincial Public Services and Provincial Public Service Commissions.

7. Provincial pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the Province or out of Provincial revenues.

8. Works, lands and buildings vested in or in the possession of His Majesty for the purposes of the Province.

9. Compulsory acquisition of land.

10. Libraries, museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by the Province.

11. Elections to the Provincial Legislature subject to the provisions of this Act and of any Order in Council made thereunder.

12. The salaries of the Provincial Ministers, of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and, if there is a Legislative Council, of the President and Deputy President thereof, the salaries, allowances and privileges of the members of the Provincial Legislature; and, to such extent as is expressly authorised by Part III of this Act, the punishment of persons who refuse to give evidence or produce documents before Committees of the Provincial Legislature.

13. Local government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration.

14. Public health and sanitation, hospitals and dispensaries, registration of births and deaths.

15. Pilgrimages, other than pilgrimages to places beyond India.

16. Burials and burial grounds.

17. Education.

18. Communications, that is to say, roads, bridges, ferries, and other means of communications not specified in List I, minor railways subject to the provisions of List I with respect to such railways, municipal tramways, ropeways; inland waterways and traffic thereon subject to the provisions of List III with regard to such waterways; ports, subject to the provisions in List I with regard to major ports; vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles.

19. Water, that is to say, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power.

20. Agriculture, including agricultural education and research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases; improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases,

veterinary training and practice, pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass.

21. Land, that is to say, rights in or over land, land tenures, including the relation of landlord and tenant, and the collection of rents, transfer, alienation and devolution of agricultural land; land improvement and agricultural loans; colonization, Courts of Wards, encumbered and attached estates, treasure trove

22. Forests.

23. Regulation of mines and oilfields and mineral development subject to the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and development under Federal control

24. Fisheries

25. Protection of wild birds and wild animals.

26. Gas and gasworks.

27. Trade and commerce within the Province, markets and fairs, money lending and money lenders

28. Inns and innkeepers

29. Production, supply and distribution of goods: development of industries, subject to the provisions in List I with respect to the development of certain industries under Federal control

30. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods, weights and measures.

31. Intoxicating liquors and narcotic drugs that is to say, the production, manufacture possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium and other narcotic drugs, but subject, as respects opium, to the provisions of List I and as respects poisons and dangerous drugs, to the provisions of List III

32. Relief of the poor; unemployment.

33. The incorporation, regulation and winding-up of corporations other than corporations specified in List I, unincorporated trading, literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations; co-operative societies

34. Charities and charitable institutions, charitable and religious endowments

35. Theatres, dramatic performances and cinemas, but not including the sanction of cinematograph films for exhibition.

36. Betting and gambling.

37. Offences against laws with respect of any of the matters in this list.

38. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this list.

39. Land revenue, including the assessment and collection of revenue, the maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes and records of rights, and alienation of revenue

40. Duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the Province and countervailing duties at the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India:—

(a) alcoholic liquors for human consumption;

(b) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narcotic drugs,

(c) medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub-paragraph (b) of this entry

41. Taxes on agricultural income.

42. Taxes on lands and buildings, hearths and windows

43. Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land

44. Taxes on mineral rights, subject to any limitations imposed by any Act of the Federal Legislature relating to mineral development.

45. Capital taxes

46. Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments

47. Taxes on animals and boats.

48. Taxes on the sale of goods and on advertisements

49. Cesses on the entry of goods into a local area for consumption, use or sale therein.

50. Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling

51. The rates of stamp duty in respect of documents other than those specified in the provisions of List I with regard to rates of stamp duty

52. Dues on passengers and goods carried on inland waterways.

53. Tolls

54. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list, but not including fees taken in any Court.

## CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE LIST

There is also prescribed a concurrent Legislative List in which both the Governments of India and the Provincial Governments enjoy powers. Here it is—

### PART I

1. Criminal law, including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the date of the passing of this Act, but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II and excluding the use of His Majesty's naval, military and air forces in aid of the civil power.

2. Criminal Procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act.

3. Removal of prisoners and accused person from one unit to another unit.

4. Civil Procedure, including the law of Limitation and all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act; the recovery in a Governor's Province or a Chief Commissioner's Province of claims in respect of taxes and other public demands including arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such, arising outside that Province.

5. Evidence and oaths; recognition of laws, public acts and records and judicial proceedings.

6. Marriage and divorce, infants and minors adoption

7. Wills, intestacy, and succession, save as regards agricultural land

8. Transfer of property other than agricultural land, registration of deeds and documents

9. Trusts and Trustees

10. Contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage, and other special forms of contract, but not including contracts relating to agricultural land.

11. Arbitration

12. Bankruptcy and insolvency, administrators-general and official trustees

13. Stamp duties other than duties or fees collected by means of judicial stamps, but not including rates of stamp duty.

14. Actionable wrongs, save in so far as included in laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II

15. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list

16. Legal, medical and other professions

17. Newspapers, books and printing presses

18. Lunacy and mental deficiency, including places for the reception or treatment of lunatic and mental deficients.

19. Poisons and dangerous drugs

20. Mechanically propelled vehicles.

21. Boilers

22. Prevention of cruelty to animals

23. European vagrancy, criminal tribes

24. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List

25. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any Court

## PART II.

26. Factories

27. Welfare of labour; conditions of labour, provident funds, employers' liability and workmen's compensation, health insurance, including invalidity pensions, old age pensions

28. Unemployment insurance

29. Trade unions, industrial and labour disputes

30. The prevention of the extension from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants

31. Electricity

32. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels, and the rule of the road on such waterways carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways

33. The sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition

34. Persons subjected to preventive detention under Federal authority

35. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List

36. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any Court

An amending bill was introduced in Parliament in 1939 to make certain readjustments found necessary in the operation of the 1935 Act. To safeguard provincial exchequer taxes on mechanical or other road vehicles or on the sale or consumption of electricity were added to the provincial list. It was further provided inter alia that in the event of a war emergency being proclaimed by the Governor-General the Central Government may assume executive in addition to legislative authority over any field and can also with the specific sanction of the Governor-General empower Federal officers with functions ordinarily the concern of provincial administrations

## THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The structural changes made by the Act of 1919 in the system of government outside the "Governors' provinces" were of comparatively minor scope, though the spirit of the Act required considerable modifications of the relationship hitherto subsisting between the Provincial Governments on the one hand and the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council on the other. The Act of 1935 provides for extensive further changes at the centre, but these will only come into force when the Indian States accede to Federation and meanwhile, at the Centre, the constitution established by the Act of 1919 prevails, subject to certain modifications required to bring it into harmony with the new conditions in the Provinces. The only concrete changes made in the constitution of the Central Government by the 1919 Constitution were the removal of the statutory bar to the appointment of more than six members of the Governor-General's Executive Council (which, however had the far-reaching consequence that three of the eight members of the Council are now Indians) and the reconstitution in a much more enlarged representative and independent form of the central legislature. This became, like the Legislative Council in a Governor's province,

a legislature with all the inherent powers ordinarily attributed to such a body save such as are specifically withheld by the terms of the Act. It consists of two Chambers. The "Council of State" was constituted a body of 60 members, including 34 elected (including one member to represent Berar, who, though technically nominated, was to be nominated as the result of elections held in Berar) and 26 nominated, of whom not more than 20 might be officials. The "Indian Legislative Assembly" was constituted with 144 members, of whom 105 to be elected (including in the case of the Council of State one Berar member who, though actually elected, had technically to be a nominee). Of the 40 nominated members, not fewer than one third were required to be non-officials. The members of the Governor-General's Executive Council were not made *ex-officio* members of either Chamber, but each of them has to be appointed a member of one or other Chamber, and can vote only in the Chamber of which he is a member. Any member of the Executive Council may, however, speak in either Chamber. The President of the Upper Chamber, is a nominee of the Governor-General. So also, for the first four years after the constitution of the Chamber, was the President of the Legis-

lative Assembly. But after that period the Lower Chamber elected its own President and it elected its own Deputy-President from the outset. The normal lifetime of each Council of State is five years, and of each Legislative Assembly three years, but either Chamber, or both simultaneously, may be dissolved at any time by the Governor General.

**Election**—The method of election for both Chambers is direct, and although the number of electors is considerably smaller than for the Provincial Councils, it is a great advance on the very restricted and for the most part indirect franchise established under the Act of 1909 for the unicameral central legislature which no longer exists. Generally speaking, the electoral scheme for the Lower Chamber is on the same model as that which the Act of 1919 prescribed for the Provincial Councils already described except that, *firstly*, the property qualification for voters (and consequently for candidates) is higher in order to obtain manageable constituencies, and past service with the colours is not *per se* a qualification for the franchise, and *secondly*, that the constituencies necessarily cover a considerably larger area than constituencies for the Provincial Council. The distribution of seats in both Chambers, and the arrangement of constituencies, are on a provincial basis, that is a fixed number of the elective seats in each Chamber is assigned to representatives of each province and these representatives are elected by constituencies covering an assigned area of the province.

The following table shows the original allotment of the elective seats plus one since added for the North-West Frontier Province —

	Legislative Assembly	Council of State,
Madras	16	5
Bombay .. ..	16	6
Bengal .. ..	17	6
United Provinces ..	16	5
Punjab .. ..	12	4
Bihar and Orissa ..	12	3
Central Provinces ..	6	2
Assam .. ..	4	1
North-West Frontier Province		1
Burma .. ..	4	2
Delhi .. ..	1	
	105	34

The Government of India Act, 1935, by separating Burma from India eliminated the Burma members.

Since the area which returned perhaps 80 members to a Provincial Council is the same as the area which returns perhaps 12 members to the Legislative Assembly—namely, the entire province in each case—it follows that on the direct election system this area must be split into constituencies which are much larger than the constituencies for the local Councils, and just as it is generally correct to say that the normal area unit for those rural constituencies for the latter which are arranged on a territorial basis was made in the district, it may be said that the normal area unit in the case of the Legislative Assembly is the Division

(the technical term for the administrative group of districts controlled by a Divisional Commissioner).

**The Franchise**—The general result of the first franchise arrangements under the Act was thus that there was in each province a body of electors qualified to vote for, and stand for election to, the Provincial Council, and that a selected number of these voters were qualified to vote for and stand for election to those seats in the Indian Legislative Assembly which were assigned to the province. The qualifications for candidature for the Indian Legislative Assembly were made the same in each province, *mutatis mutandis*, as for candidature for the Provincial Council, except that in all provinces, so long as the candidate can show that he resides somewhere within the province, no closer connection with his particular constituency was insisted upon.

The franchise for the Council of State differs in character from that for the Provincial Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly. The concern of the framers of the Act and rules was to secure for the membership of this body a character as closely as possible approximating to a "Senate of Elder Statesmen" and thus to constitute a body capable of performing the function of a true revising Chamber. With this object, in addition and as an alternative to a high property qualification—adopted as a rough and ready method of enfranchising only persons with a stake in the country—the rules admit as qualifications certain personal attributes which are likely to connote the possession of some past administrative experience or a high standard of intellectual attainment. Examples of these qualifications are past membership of either Chamber of the Legislature as now constituted or of its predecessor, or of the Provincial Legislature, the holding of high office in local bodies (district boards, municipalities and corporations), membership of the governing bodies of Universities, and the holding of titles conferred in recognition of Indian classical learning and literature.

**Powers**—The powers and duties of the Indian Legislature under the 1919 Act differed but little in character within the "central" sphere from those of the provincial Councils under the same act within their provincial sphere, and it acquired the same right of voting supplies for the Central Government. But as no direct attempt was made to introduce responsible government at the centre, the step in that direction having been avowedly confined to the provinces, and as consequently the Executive Government of India remained legally responsible as a whole for the proper fulfilment of its charge to the Secretary of State and Parliament, it followed that the powers conferred on provincial Governors to disregard an adverse vote of the Legislative Council on legislation or supplies were, as conferred on the Governor-General in his relationship with the Indian Legislature, less restricted in their operation than in the provinces; that is to say, they covered the whole field and were not confined in their application to categories of subjects.

The new provisions, made in the Government of India Act, 1935, affecting the Government of India, were described in an earlier part of this chapter.

**THE INDIA OFFICE.**

The Act of 1919 made no structural changes in the role of the India Office in the administration of Indian affairs. Slight alterations were effected in the number and tenure of office of the members of the Secretary of State's Council, and some relaxations were made in the statutory rigidity which formerly bound their procedure and that of the Office in general. But provisions were made which undoubtedly as time went on had a material effect on the activities of the Office. A High Commissioner for India was appointed for the purpose of taking over, as the direct agent of the Government of India, that portion of India Office functions which is of the nature of agency, as distinct from administrative supervision and control. His functions relate mainly to the control of Indian Government Trade Commissioners in Europe and America, arrangements in connection with exhibitions and fairs outside India, sale and distribution of Central Government publications, representation of India on Inter-Empire Organisations and at Conferences, relief and repatriation of destitute Indians, purchase of stores outside India, provision of

educational and study facilities for Indian students and Government officials on leave or deputation, recruitment of persons for special posts, and payment of leave salary and pensions of officers in Europe, etc. Concurrently with this change, it became possible to defray from British revenues the salaries of the Secretary of State and of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and that portion of the cost of salaries of India Office staff and general maintenance which was attributable to the exercise of its administrative as distinct from purely agency functions.

The Act of 1935 provides for the appointment by the Secretary of State of not less than three nor more than six persons whose duty it shall be to advise him on any matter relating to India on which he may desire their advice. It also prescribes that the salary of the Secretary of State and the expenses of his Department shall be paid out of monies provided by Parliament. The Governor-General is given in his sphere of responsibility reserve powers corresponding with those already mentioned as being vested in the Governors of Provinces in theirs and in respect of them he is made responsible through the Secretary of State to Parliament.

**PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURE.**

The Governor-General and the "Executive" members of his Council are, under the Government of India Act 1919 as continued by the Act of 1935, pending the establishment of Federation, appointed by the Crown. No limit of time is specified for their tenure of office, but custom has fixed it at five years. There are seven Executive Members of Council. These members under the Government of India Act 1919 hold respectively the portfolios of Defence, Education, Health and Land, Home, Finance, Commerce and Labour, Industries and Labour, Law, Communications. The Commerce Department deals generally with commerce, Industries, industrial property, insurance and actuarial work and with blue water shipping. The Department of Communications deals with posts and telegraphs, broadcasting, civil aviation, meteorology, ports, inland navigation and roads. Railways form a separate department, but are under the same member of the Council as the Communications Department. The Secretary for Communications attends the meetings of the Railway Board as an ex-officio member. The department of Labour deals with labour subjects. In addition it assumes responsibility for labour in docks and for the administration of certain statutes affecting labour on the railways. It deals also with public works and irrigation, mines, technical education so far as that concerns industry, printing and stationery and various forms of safety legislation and administration. Ecclesiastical affairs are placed under the Defence Department.

The Viceroy acts as his own member in charge of External Affairs. The Commander-in-Chief in practice always is an "Ordinary" member of the Council. He holds charge of the Defence Department. The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal become "extraordinary" members if the Council meets within their Presidencies. The Council

may assemble at any place in India which the Governor-General appoints. In practice it meets only in Delhi and Simla except for a meeting or two in Calcutta after Christmas, when the Viceroy is usually in residence in the Bengal Capital.

In regard to his own Department each Member of Council is largely in the position of a Minister of State, and has the final voice in ordinary departmental matters. But any question of special importance, and any matter in which it is proposed to over-rule the views of a Local Government, must ordinarily be referred to the Viceroy. Any matter originating in one department which also affects another must be referred to the latter, and in the event of the Departments not being able to agree, the case is referred to the Viceroy. The Members of Council meet more or less frequently as a Cabinet to discuss questions which the Viceroy desires to put before them, or which a member who has been over-ruled by the Viceroy has asked to be referred to Council. If there is a difference of opinion in the Council the decision of the majority ordinarily prevails, but the Viceroy can over-rule a majority if he considers that the matter is of such grave importance as to justify such a step. Each departmental office is in the subordinate charge of a Secretary, whose position corresponds very much to that of a permanent Under-Secretary of State in the United Kingdom; but with these differences—that the Secretary is present though does not speak, at Council meetings at which cases under his cognisance are discussed; that he attends on the Viceroy, usually once a week, and discusses with him all matters of importance arising in his Department; that he has the right of bringing to the Viceroy's special notice any case in which he considers that the Viceroy's concurrence should be obtained to action

proposed by the Departmental Member of Council, and that his tenure of office is nominally limited to three years. The Secretaries have under them Deputy, Under and Assistant Secretaries, together with the ordinary clerical establishments. The Secretaries and Under-Secretaries are often, though by no means exclusively, members of the Indian Civil Service. The Government of India has no Civil Service of its own as distinct from that

of the Provincial Governments, and officers serving under the Government of India are borrowed from the Provinces, or, in the case of Specialists, recruited direct by contract. It is proposed shortly to institute a special cadre of ICS and other Officers for service in the Finance and Commerce Departments, now that the senior posts in these Departments require specialist knowledge and training.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

His Excellency The Most Hon'ble The Marquess of Linlithgow, PC, KT, GMSI, GMIK, OBE, DL, TD, 18th April 1936

### PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Secretary to the Governor-General (Personal) and Private Secretary*—J G Laithwaite, CSI, CIE  
*Asst Private Secretary I*—P G E Nash, ICS  
*Asst Private Secretary II*—E R Kitchin, ICS  
*Registrar*—E J L Slyn, ICS, OBE  
*Military Secretary*—Lt-Colonel C G Toogood, OBE, DSO, 2nd, Gurkha Rifle (King Edward VII's Own)

*Personal Assistant*—P D Wilson, MBE  
*Surgeon*—Lt-Col. H H Elliott, MBE, MC, MBE, FRCs (Edin), ICS  
*Assistant to Surgeon*—Capt J A Rogers, MBE, MC, ICS, I.M.D.

*Controller of the Household*—Major W E Maxwell, CIE (The Baluch Regiment)

*Aides-de-camp*—Lt P H J Southby, RN  
 Capt R F S Gooch, Coldstream Guards  
 Capt W A G Burns, Coldstream Guards  
 Capt M G Kerr, Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)  
 Capt J W Chandos-Pole, Grenadier Guards  
 Mr F H G Bridgman, IP

*Indian Aides-de-Camp*—Risaldar-Major and Hony Captain Muhammad Zaman, Bahadur OBI, probyn's Horse Risaldar-Major and Hony Lieutenant Muzaffar Khan, Governor-General's Body Guard

*Honary Aides-de-Camp*—Capt T M S Milne Henderson, OBE, RIN, Hony Naval ADC  
 Lt-Col (Hony Colonel) W R Elliott, MC, ED, The Calcutta Scottish, AF (I)  
 Lt-Col (Hony Colonel) A Duncan, VD, The Bengal Nagpur Railway Battalion, AF (I)  
 Lt-Col (Hony Colonel) M G Platts, OBE, MC, AIRO Major (Hony Lt-Col) Ian Cumming, ED, The Southern Province Mounted Rifles, AF (I)  
 Lt-Col (Hony Colonel) A L Danby, ED, The Bihar Light Horse Lt-Colonel (Hony Col) O G Edwards, VD, The G I P Railway Regiment, AF (I)  
 Lt-Col (Hony Colonel) F R Hawkes, OBE, VD, Genl List AF (I)  
 Lt-Col (Hony Colonel) W H Hammond, VD, JP, The Bombay Contingent, AF (I)  
 Col C F Ball, ED, The Agra Contingent, AF (I)  
 Major (Hony Lt-Colonel) P G Braye, The Nagpur Rifles, AF (I)  
 Lt-Colonel (Hony Col) A H Pilcher, MC, ED, Commandant, Assam Light Horse, AF (I)

*Honorary Indian-de-Camp*—Lt-Col Abdul Guffar Khan, Bahadur, OBI, IOM, IDSM

Commandant, Junagadh Lancers  
 Lt-Colonel Maharaja Naharsinhji, CIE, Chief Commandant Baria State Forces  
 Lt-Colonel Babubha Bahadur, OBI, IDSM  
 Commandant, Bhavnagar Lancers  
 Major-General Gurdial Singh Harika, Sardar Bahadur, OBI, IDSM, Chief of the General Staff, Patiala State Forces  
 Risaldar-Major Karam Singh, Bahadur, OBI, IDSM, late 13th (DOO) Lancers  
 Risaldar-Major (Hony Captain) Mohi-ud-Din Khan, Sardar Bahadur, CIE, OBI, IDSM, late 31st (DOO) Lancers  
 Subedar-Major (Hony Capt) Dalpat Singh, Sardar Bahadur, OBI, IOM, MIA, late 9th Jat Regiment  
 Subedar-Major (Hony Captain) Gulab Shah, Sardar Bahadur, OBI, late 3/10 The Baluch Regiment  
 Risaldar-Major (Hony Captain) Jaffar Hussain, late Governor-General's Bodyguard, Risaldar-Major (Hony Lieut) Sheikh Faizuddin, Bahadur, OBI, IDSM, late 6th Royal Decan Horse, Subedar-Major (Hony Captain) Bhikham Singh, Sardar Bahadur, MC, OBI, IDSM, late 12th Frontier Force Regiment, Risaldar-Major (Hony Capt) Mehtab Singh, late Governor-General's Bodyguard

*Honorary Surgeons*—Lt-Colonel A M Dick, OBE, MBE, OBE (Eng), FROS (Eng), ICS  
 Lt-Colonel Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, OBE  
 Bengal ITCMO, Lt-Colonel G G Jolly, CIE, MBE, OBE (Edin), DFD, DTM & H, ICS, Colonel J Taylor, CIE, DSO, MD, DPH ICS, Colonel J A S Phillips, CIE, LROP & S, (Edin), LFPS (Glasgow), DPH, ICS, Colonel W E R Williams, OBE, MBE, ICS, Colonel J A Manifold, DSO, MBE, Brit Ser, Colonel J E Ellicombe, late ICS  
 Colonel A F Babonau, CIE, OBE, MBE, ICS  
 Colonel B Biggar, MBE, FROS, Brit Ser  
 Lt-Colonel W K Morrison, DSO, MBE  
 Colonel A N E McNeill, DSO, MBE, late ICS

*Honorary Assistant Surgeons*—Major J M Pereira, IMD, (Retd), (Bihar), Khan Bahadur Dr Salyid Wahluddin Haidar, LM & S (United Provinces), Mr K R Meunon, LM & S (Mad) (Burma), Mr H S Hensman, OBE, LM & S  
 MROS (Eng), LROP (Lou) (Madras), Mr K A Contractor, LM & S, (Bombay), Sardar Bahadur Dr Sohan Singh, (Punjab), Mr. Dinesh Chandra Chakrabarti, FRCs, (Edin), (Bengal), Rai Bahadur Narbada Prasad Shrivastava, MBE, ES, LM & S, (Wardha).

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

**His Excellency General Sir Robert Cassels,** C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief in India  
**The Hon'ble Sir Abraham J. Raisman,** Kt., S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (*Finance*)  
**The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan,** t, K.S.I., Bar-at-Law (*Law*)  
**The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad,** C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E. (*Education, Health and*)

**The Hon'ble Sir Ramaswami Mudalliar,** Kt., C.I.E. (*Commerce and Labour*)  
**The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Maxwell,** K.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (*Home*)  
**The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clow** Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (*Communications*)  
**A de C Williams,** C.I.E., I.C.S., *Secretary to the Executive Council*

## SECRETARIES

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS

**Secretary,** Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S.  
**Joint Secretary,** M W M Yeatts, C.I.E., I.C.S.  
**Asst. Secy.,** G S Bozman, C.I.E., I.C.S.  
**Joint Deputy Secretary,** S H Y Oulsnam, C.I.F., M.C., I.C.S.  
**Under Secretaries,** R S Mani, I.C.S. and S Dutt, I.C.S.  
**Asst. Secy.,** J S Hardman, I.C.S.  
**Asst. Secretary,** Rai Sahib Lala Dhanpat Rai, M.B.E.  
**Educational Commissioner with the Government of India,** John Sargent, M.A.  
**Superintendents,** C P Singer (on deputation), Khan Sahib Shelkh Tahir Ali, B.Sc. (on leave), J. A. Limaye, B.A. (Hons.), Jawahir Kishan and R. W. Brandon.  
**Offg. Superintendents,** T F Cronan, B.A. (Hons.) and S S Bedi, M.A.  
**Secretary, Central Advisory Board of Education,** Abdus Salam, M.A.

## LABOUR DEPARTMENT

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 MA, LT, FSS  
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Superintendent, Office of the Agricultural Market-  
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 Director Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology,  
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 Professor of Sugar Technology, Vacant (Mr H  
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 Assistant Professor of Sugar Technology, Mr D  
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 Assistant Professor of Engineering, Mr D K  
 Brahma, BSc

Assistant Professor of Sugar Chemistry, Mr D  
 G Walawalkar, BAg, MSc

Assistant Professor of Sugar Chemistry (Organic),  
 Dr K A N Rao DSc, FIC, DIO  
 Physical Chemist, Dr A N Rao, DSc, AIO  
 Bio-Chemist, Dr H D Sen, MSc, PhD, DLO  
 First Assistant to Sugar Technologist, Mr H S  
 Chaturvedi, BSc, M S (LA)  
 Assistant Sugar Technologist, Mr Abdul Rahim  
 Khan  
 Statistician, P Neelokantan Nayer  
 Officer-in-Charge, Sugar Research and Testing  
 Station, Bilari, Mr K C Joshi

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 Under-Secretary, C A G Savidge, ICS  
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 (on deputation), J M Mathews (offg), Sardar  
 Sahib Sardar Bishan Singh, M O'Neally  
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 Joint Secretary, E Corran-Smith, CIE, ICS  
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 Major-General Sir Arthur M Mills, CB, DSO  
 Staff Officer to the Military Adviser-in-Chief,  
 Indian States Forces, Major A B Barltrop,  
 MC

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 Dhamejah (on leave), Rai Sahib A K Kaul  
 (on Foreign Service), Sardar Sahib Sundar  
 Singh Chhabra, Rai Sahib S N Chatterjee,  
 T A Coates (on deputation), S G Maynard,  
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 Deputy Secretary, Y N Sukthankar, ICS  
 Addl Dy Secretary, R K Nehru, ICS  
 Under-Secretary, H Ronson, ICS  
 Under-Secretary, C N Shaples, ICS  
 Attaché, E S Krishnamurthy, MA, LLB  
 Assistant Secretary, Rai Sahib Laddi Pershad,  
 BA  
 Assistant Secretary, G Corley Smith, MBE (on  
 Deputation)



**Assistant Secretary, Rai Sahib A N Puri, B.A., LL.B.**

**Engineer-in-Chief and Chief Inspector of Lighthouses in British India, A N Seal, B.Sc. (London).**

**Engineer, Lighthouse Dept and Inspector of Lighthouses in British India, M B Chabiani, B.Sc. (Lond)**

**Superintendent of Insurance, J H Thomas, F.I.A.**

**Nautical Adviser to the Government of India, Capt R M. Philby, O.I.E., R.I.N.**

**Chief Surveyor with the Govt of India, Engr Commr. J E Moloney, R.I.N.**

**Secy. Indian Accountancy Board, A L Sahgal, LL.B., A.C.A., R.A.**

**Asst. Actuary to the Government of India, A Rajagopalan, B.A., A.I.A.**

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**Under-Secretary, W H J Christie, I.O.S.**

**Under-Secretary, L A Chapman, I.O.S.**

**Consulting Engr. to the Govt of India (Roads), K. G Mitchell, O.I.E., I.S.E.**

**Assistant to C.E. (Roads), Jadish Prasad**

**Superintendents, L O Stuart-Smith, Udma Ram, Tara Chand, Raj Bahadur (Prov Permt), Topan Lal (Tempy), S K Biswas (offg).**

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**Member (Staff), Frank D'Souza, O.I.E.**

**Director, Mechanical Engineering, E Ingoldby, A.M.I.O.E., A.M.I.E.E.**

**Director, Finance, T. S. Sankara Aiyar, O.I.E.**

**Director, Establishment, K B Musaffar Hussain**

**Director of Civil Engineering, Col H. L. Woodhouse, M.C. (on leave), L. H. Swain (offg.)**

**Director, Traffic, B. E. L. West, O.B.E., V.D. (offg.)**

**Secretary, A O Griffin, O.B.E. (offg.)**

**Dy. Director, Finance, Yaqub Shah**

**Dy. Director, Mechanical Engineering, R C Faranjioti, B.A., B.E., B.Sc. (Eng) (Lond), A.M.I.E.E.**

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**Dy Director, Establishment II, J D Michael**

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**Assistant Secretary, E C Rundlett**

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**Officer on Special Duty (Codes), K C Srinivasan**

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**Superintendent, Finance, K S Baghavan**

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M.A. (Cantab.), D.Sc. (Lond), D.I.C., A M  
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and B. C. Roy, B.Sc. (Cal.), A.I.S.M., D.I.C.,  
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*Chemist*, R K Dutta Roy, M.Sc. (Dacca), Dr  
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*Southern Circle*, Ganesh Chandra Chandra,  
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*Western Circle*, Hasan Hayat Khan, A.R.I.A.,  
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*Central Circle*, Dr Mohammad Nazim, M.A.,  
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*Frontier Circle*, Hargovind Lal Srivastava,  
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*Superintendent for Epigraphy*, Rao Bahadur  
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Waddington, *Assistant Superintendent*, *Archaeo-  
logical Survey*, Leave Reserve, Vacant, *Assis-  
tant Superintendent for Epigraphy*, Dr. Bahadur  
Chand Chhabra, M.A., M.O.L., Ph.D.; *Assistant  
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Ph.D., O.E., *Curator*, *Central Asian Antiquities  
Museum*, Dr. Mohammad Abdul Hamid, Ph.D.,  
M.Sc., F.O.S., *Epigraphist to the Govt of India  
for Persian and Arabic Inscriptions*, Ghulam  
Yadani, O.E., M.A.

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O.B.E., K.H.S., I.M.S.

*Public Health Commissioner with the Government  
of India*, Col Sir Alexander Russell, Kt,  
O.B.E., K.H.S., I.M.S.

*Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Ser-  
vice*, Lt-Col R Hay, M.B. (Edin), D.P.H.  
(Glas), D.T.M. & H. (Liv), I.M.S.

*Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical  
Service*, Major M K Kelavkar, M.B.E.,  
M.B.B.S., I.M.S.

*Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli*,  
Col J. Taylor, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.D., D.P.H.,  
V.H.S., I.M.S.

*Offg Assistant Directors, Central Research In-  
stitute, Kasauli*, Major M L Ahuja, M.D.,  
D.T.M., D.P.H., I.M.S., Major S S Bhatnagar,  
M.B.B.S., L.R.O.P., M.R.O.S., Ph.D., B.M.S.,  
Captain R L Haviland Minchin, O.B.E., M.D.,  
I.M.S.

*Assistant to Director, Central Research Institute,  
Kasauli*, Military Assistant Surgeon, A G  
Brooks, D.T.M., I.M.D.

*Director-General of Observatories, Poona*, C W B.  
Normand, C.I.E., M.A., D.Sc. (Edin)

*Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories*,  
Thomas Hovde, D.Sc. (on leave preparatory to  
retirement)

*Director, Kodaikanal Observatory*, Dr A L  
Narayan, M.A., D.Sc.

*Meteorologist, Bombay Observatory*, Srinivasa  
Rao Savur, M.A. (Madras), Ph.D. (Lon)

*Librarian, Imperial Library, Calcutta*, Khan  
Bahadur K M Asadullah, B.A., F.I.A.

*Director, Zoological Survey of India*, Indian  
Museum, Dr Balmi Prasad, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.,  
F.R.A.S.B., F.Z.S., F.L.S., F.N.I.

*Master, Security Printing, Nasik Road*, Major  
D Fitts John Fitzmaurice.

*Director, Intelligence Bureau*, Sir John Murray  
Ewart, C.I.E., I.P.

*Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and  
Statistics*, Dr J Matthal, C.I.E., I.E.S.

*Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence and  
Statistics*, C T N Menon, B.A. (offg)

*Controller of Patents and Designs*, K Rama Pa,  
M.A.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF FORT  
WILLIAM IN BENGAL

Name	Assumed charge of office.
Warren Hastings ..	20 Oct 1774
Sir John Macpherson, Bart. .	8 Feb 1785
Earl Cornwallis, K.G. (a)	12 Sep 1786
Sir John Shore, Bart (b)	28 Oct 1793
Lieut-General the Hon Sir Alfred Clarke, K.C.B. (offg.)	17 Mar 1798
The Earl of Mornington, P.C. (c)	18 May 1798
The Marquess Cornwallis, K.G. (2nd time)	30 July 1805
Captain L. A. P. Anderson, Sir George H. Barlow, Bart.	10 Oct 1805
Lord Minto, P.C. (d)	31 July 1807
The Earl of Minto, K.G., P.C. (e)	4 Oct 1813
John Adam (offg.)	13 Jan 1823
Lord Amherst, P.C. (f)	1 Aug 1823
William Butterworth Bayley (offg.)	13 Mar 1828
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B., G.C.H., P.C.	4 July 1828
(a) Created Marquess Cornwallis, 15 Aug 1792	
(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Teignmouth	
(c) Created Marquess Wellesley, 2 Dec 1799	
(d) Created Earl of Minto ..	24 Feb 1813
(e) Created Marquess of Hastings	2 Dec 1816
(f) Created Earl Amherst	2 Dec 1820

## GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Name.	Assumed charge of office
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B., G.C.H., P.C.	14 Nov 1834
Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart (a) (offg.)	20 Mar 1835
Lord Auckland, G.C.B., P.C. (b) ..	4 Mar 1836
Lord Ellenborough, P.C. (c) .	28 Feb 1842
William Wilberforce Bird (offg.)	15 June 1844
The Right Hon Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B. (d)	23 July 1844
The Earl of Dalhousie, P.C. (e) ..	12 Jan 1848
Viscount Canning, P.C. (f)	29 Feb 1856
(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Metcalfe	
(b) Created Earl of Auckland, 21 Dec. 1839.	
(c) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Ellenborough.	
(d) Created Viscount Hardinge, 2 May 1846	
(e) Created Marquess of Dalhousie, 25 Aug. 1849	
(f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl Canning	

NOTE—The Governor-General ceased to be the direct Head of the Bengal Government from the 1st May, 1854, when the first Lieutenant-Governor assumed office. On 1st April 1912, Bengal was placed under a separate Governor and the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor was abolished.

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS-  
GENERAL OF INDIA.

Name.	Assumed charge of office
Viscount Canning, P.C. (a)	1 Nov. 1858
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B., P.C.	12 March 1862
Major-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B. (b) (offg.)	21 Nov 1863
Colonel Sir William T. Denison, K.C.B. (offg.)	2 Dec 1863
The Right Hon Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.S.I. (c)	12 Jan. 1864
The Earl of Mayo, K.P.	12 Jan. 1869
John Strachey (d) (offg.)	9 Feb 1872
Lord Napier of Merchiston, K.T. (e) (offg.) ..	23 Feb 1872
Lord Northbrook, P.C. (f)	3 May 1872
Lord Lytton, G.C.B. (g)	12 Apl 1876
The Marquess of Ripon, K.G., P.C.	8 June 1880
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.O.M.G., P.C. (h)	13 Dec 1884
The Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.	10 Dec 1888
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P.C.	27 Jan 1894
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C.	6 Jan 1899
Baron Amthill (offg.)	30 Apl 1904
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C. (i)	13 Dec 1904
The Earl of Minto, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G.	18 Nov 1905
Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.O.M.G., G.C.V.O., I.S.O. (j)	23 Nov 1910
Lord Chelmsford	Apl 1916
Marquess of Reading .	Apl 1921
Baron Irwin ..	Apl 1926
The Earl of Willingdon ..	Apl 1931
The Marquess of Linlithgow .	Apl 1936
(a) Created Earl Canning, 21 May 1859	
(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Magdala	
(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lawrence	
(d) Afterwards Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	
(e) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick	
(f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Northbrook	
(g) Created Earl of Lytton, 28 April 1880	
(h) Created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava	12 Nov 1888
(i) Created an Earl ..	June 1911.
(j) During tenure of office, the Viceroy is Grand Master and First and Principal Knight of the two Indian Orders (G.M.S.I. and G.M.I.K.). On quitting office, he becomes G.C.S.I. and G.C.I.E., with the date of his assumption of the Viceroyalty	

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

President—The Hon Sir Abdur Rahim, K O S I

Deputy President—Mr Akhil Chandra Datta, M L A

A Elected Members

Constituency	Name.
Madras City (Non-Muhammadan Urban)	Mr S Satyamurthi
Ganjam <i>cum</i> Vizagapatam (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr K S Gupta
Godavari <i>cum</i> Kistna (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr M Thirumala Row
Guntur <i>cum</i> Nellore (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Professor N G Ranga
Madras ceded districts and Chittoor (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr M Ananthasayanam Ayyangar
Salem and Coimbatore <i>cum</i> North Arcot (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr T S Avinashlingam Chettiar
South Arcot <i>cum</i> Chingleput (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr C N Muthuranga Mudallar
Tanjore <i>cum</i> Trichinopoly (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr K Santhanam
Madura and Ramnad <i>cum</i> Tinnevely (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Shrimati K Radhabai Subbarayan
West Coast and Nilgiris (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Sri K B Jinaraja Hedge
North Madras (Muhammadan)	Mr Umar Ali Shah
South Madras (Muhammadan)	Maulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur
West Coast and Nilgiris (Muhammadan)	Mr H A Sathar H Essak Salt
Madras (European)	Mr F E James.
Madras Landholders	Raja Sir Vasudeva Rajah of Kallengode, Kt., C I E.
Madras Indian Commerce	Mr Sami Vencatachelam Chetty Garu
Bombay City (Non-Muhammadan Urban)	Dr G V Deshmukh
Bombay City (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart, K C I E O R E
Sind (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Diwan Lalchand Navalrai
Bombay Northern Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Bhulabhai Jivaji Desai
Bombay Central Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Hoosenbhai A. Lalljee
Bombay Central Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Keshavrao Maruttrao Jedhe
Ditto	Mr N V Gadgil
Bombay Southern Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr S K Hosmani
Bombay City (Muhammadan Urban)	Mr M A Jinnah.
Sind (Muhammadan Rural)	Seth Haji Sir Abdulla Haroon, K
Ditto	Mr Nabi Baksh Illahi Baksh Bhutto
Bombay (European)	Mr J. D Boyle
Ditto	Mr B R Townsend
The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau (Indian Commerce)	Mr Manu Subedar
Sind Jagirdars and Zamindars (Landholders)	Mian Ghulam Kadir Md Shahban

Constituency.	Name.
Bombay Millowners' Association (Indian Commerce)	Sir Hormusji Peeroshaw Mody, K B E.
Calcutta (Non-Muhammadian Urban)	Mr N C Chunder
Calcutta Suburbs (Non-Muhammadian Urban)	Dr P N. Banerjee.
Burdwan Division (Non-Muhammadian Rural)	Babu Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya
Presidency Division (Non-Muhammadian Rural)	Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra
Dacca Division (Non-Muhammadian Rural)	Mr. Suryya Kumar Som
Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions (Non-Muhammadian Rural)	Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta
Calcutta and Suburbs (Muhammadian Urban)	Sir Abdul Rahim, K O S I
Burdwan and Presidency Divisions (Muhammadian Rural)	Hajee Chowdhury Mohammad Ismail Khan.
Dacca <i>cum</i> Mymensingh (Muhammadian Rural)	Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi
Bakarganj <i>cum</i> Faridpur (Muhammadian Rural)	Chowdhury Sekander Ali.
Chittagong Division (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr Sheikh Rafuddin Ahmad Siddiquee
Bengal (European)	Mr C C Miller
Do	Mr T Chapman Mortimer
Do	Mr. A. Aikman, C I E
Bengal Landholders	Mr Dharendra Kanta Lahiri Chaudhury
Marwari Association. (Indian Commerce)	Babu Baljnath Bajoria
Cities of the United Provinces (Non-Muhammadian Urban)	Mr Ranendranath Basu
Meerut Division (Non-Muhammadian Rural)	Choudhri Baghubir Narain Singh.
Agra Division (Non-Muhammadian Rural)	Pundit Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal
Bohlikund and Kumaon Division (Non-Muhammadian Rural)	Mr Badri Datt Pande
Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions Non-Muhammadian Rural)	Mr Sri Prakasa
Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions (Non-Muhammadian Rural)	Pundit Krishna Kant Malaviya
Lucknow Division (Non-Muhammadian Rural)	Shri Mohan Lal Saksena
Fyzabad Division (Non-Muhammadian Rural)	Sirdar Jogendra Singh
Cities of the United Provinces (Muhammadian Urban)	Sir Syed Raza Ali, C B E
Meerut Division (Muhammadian Rural)	Qari Mohammad Ahmad Kazmi
Agra Division (Muhammadian Rural)	Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan, Kt., C I E
Bohlikund and Kumaon Divisions (Muhammadian Rural)	Moulvi Abdul Wajid.
United Provinces Southern Division (Muhammadian Rural)	Dr Sir Zia-ud-Din Ahmad, C I E
Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr. Mohamed Azhar Ali
United Provinces (European) .. ..	Mr. J. Ramsay Scott
United Provinces Landholders .. ..	Raja Bahadur Kushal Pal Singh
Ambala Division (Non-Muhammadian) ..	Lala Sham Lal
Fulandur Division (Non-Muhammadian) ..	Raisada Hans Raj
West Punjab (Non-Muhammadian) ..	Bhai Parma Nand
East Punjab (Muhammadian) ..	Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang

Constituency.	Name.
East Central Punjab (Muhammadan)	Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
West Central Punjab (Muhammadan)	Mr H M Abdullah
North Punjab (Muhammadan)	Nawab Sahibzada Sayad Sir Mohammad Mehr Shah, Kt
North-West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Shaik Fazal-i-Haq Piracha
South-West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Nawab Mukhidum Murid Hossain Qureshi
East Punjab (Sikh)	Sardar Mangal Singh
West Punjab (Sikh)	Sardar Sant Singh
Punjab Landholders	Mr M Ghilasuddin
Darbhanga <i>cum</i> Saran (Non Muhammadan)	Mr Satya Narayan Sinha
Orissa Division do	Mr Bhubananda Das
do do	Pandit Nilakantha Das
Muzaffarpur <i>cum</i> Champaran (Non Muhammadan)	Mr B B Varma
Patna <i>cum</i> Shahabad (Non Muhammadan)	Mr Ramayan Prasad
Gaya <i>cum</i> Monghyi (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr Gauri Shankar Singh
Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Santhal Parganas (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr Kailash Bihari Lal
Chhota Nagpur Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Babu Ram Narayan Singh
Patna and Chhota Nagpur <i>cum</i> Orissa (Muhammadan)	Mr Muhammad Nauman
Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadan)	Mr Muhammad Ahsan
Firhut Division (Muhammadan)	Moulvi Mohammad Abdul Ghani
Bihar and Orissa Landholders	Maharaja Bahadur Ram Ran Vijai Prasad Singh of Dumraon
Nagpur Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr Govind Vinayekrao Deshmukh
Central Provinces Hindi Divisions (Non Muhammadan)	Seth Govind Das
do do	Pandit Shambhudayal Misra
Central Provinces (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Nawab Siddique Ali Khan
Central Provinces Landholders	Seth Shoodass Daga
Berar (Non Muhammadan)	Mr M S Aney
Assam Valley (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr Kuladhar Chalia
Surma Valley <i>cum</i> Shillong (Non Muhammadan)	Mr Brojendra Narayan Choudhury
Assam (Muhammadan)	Abdur Rasheed Choudhury
Assam (European)	Mr P J Griffiths
Delhi (General)	Mr M Asaf Ali
Ajmer-Merwara (General)	Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Soni
North-West Frontier Province (General)	Mr Abdul Qaim

Province or body represented	Name
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## NOMINATED MEMBERS

## OFFICIAL MEMBERS

Government of India	The Hon Sir Nilpendra Nath Sircar, KCSI
Do	The Hon Sir Abraham J Ralsman Kt, CSI, CIE, ICS
Do	The Hon Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, KCSI
Do	The Hon Sir Andrew Clow, Kt, CSI, CIE, ICS
Do	The Hon Mr R M Maxwell, CSI, CIE
Do	Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, KBE, CIE, OBE
Do	Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, KCI, CSI, MVO
Do	Sir George Spence, Kt, CSI, CIE, ICS
Do	Mr C M G Ogilvie, OBE
Do	Mr K Sanjiva Row, CIE
Do	Mr N J Roughton, CSI, CIE
Do	Mr S P Chambers
Do	Mr Y N Sukthanker
Do	Sir Gurmuth V Bewoor, Kt, CIE
Do	Mr N Mahadeva Ayyar
Do	Mr J A Mackcown
Do	Mr C J W Lillie
Do	Mr A D Gorwala
Do	Mr J S Hardman
Do	Mr P A Menon
Do	Mr P M Menon
Do	Mr A K Chinda
Bengal	Mr Basanta Kumar Mukerji
Do	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Nur Muhammad
The Punjab	

## Non-OFFICIAL MEMBERS

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir Jawahar Singh, CIE  
 N M Joshi, Esq.  
 Dr R D Dala, CIE  
 Dr Francis Xavier DeSouza.  
 Captain Sardar Sir Sher Mohammad Khan, CIE  
 Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawar Khan, CIE, OBE  
 L C Buss, Esq  
 Khan Bahadur Sir Abdul Hamid, CIE, OBE  
 Hony Captain Sardar Bahadur Dalpat Singh, OBE, IOM  
 Lt-Col Sir Henry Gidney.  
 Lieut-Col M A Rahman  
 "Shams-ul-Ulama" Kamaluddin Ahmad  
 Rao Sahib N Siva Raj.

**THE COUNCIL OF STATE.**

*President*—The Hon Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, KCSI, KCIE, Bar-at-Law

Constituency.	Name.
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**NOMINATED MEMBERS—including the President.**

*(a) Official Members*

Government of India	..	His Excellency General Sir Robert Cassels, GCB, CBI, D.S.O.
Do.	..	The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, KCSI, CIE, OBE
Do	..	The Hon'ble Sir Guthrie Russell, KCIE
Do.		The Hon'ble Mr H Dow, CBI, CIE
Do.		The Hon'ble Mr M. S. A. Hydar, CIE
Do.		The Hon'ble Mr A. D. Gorwala
Do.		The Hon'ble Mr F. H. Puckle, CBI, CIE.
Do		The Hon'ble Sir Alan Lloyd, CBI, CIE
Do		The Hon'ble Mr Shavaz A. Lal

*(b) Non-Official Members*

The Hon'ble Sir David Devadoss, Kt  
 The Hon'ble D. B. Sir K. Ramunni Menon.  
 The Hon'ble Sir A. P. Patro, KCIE  
 The Hon'ble Sir Bahmtoola Chinnoy, Kt  
 The Hon'ble Sir Jona Ghosal, CBI, CIE  
 The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Satyendra Kumar Das  
 The Hon'ble Kunwar Hajee Ismail Ali Khan, OBE  
 The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sir Satya Charan Mukherjee, CIE  
 The Hon'ble Kunwar Hajee Ismail Ali Khan, OBE  
 The Hon'ble Sirdar Nihal Singh  
 The Hon'ble Raja Charanjit Singh.  
 The Hon'ble Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan, MBE  
 The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir S. Hassan-ud-Din Bahadur, Kt, CIE.  
 The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, KCSI, KCIE, Bar-at-Law  
 The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Shams-ud-Din Haider, OBE.  
 The Hon'ble Sir Mohammad Yakub  
 The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sobha Singh, OBE



## Elected—Non-officials.

Constituency.	Name
Madras (Non-Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. Govindachari
Do	The Hon'ble Mr M. Ct M. Chidambaram Chettiyar
Do	The Hon'ble Mr Narayandas Girdhardas.
Do	The Hon'ble Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu
Madras (Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Syed Muhammad Padshah Sahib Bahadur
Bombay (Non-Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Mr Shantidas Askuran
Do	The Hon'ble Mr Govindlal Shivlal Motilal
Do	The Hon'ble Mr Manockji Nadirshah Dalal
Bombay Presidency (Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Sirdar Saheb Sir Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha, Kt, CIE, JP
Sind (Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ali Baksh Muhammad Hussain, CBE
Bombay Chamber of Commerce	The Hon'ble Mr R. H. Parker.
East Bengal (Non-Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Mr Kumarsankar Ray Chaudhury
West do do	The Hon'ble Kumar Nripendra Narayan Sinha
West do do	The Hon'ble Mr Susil Kumar Roy Chowdhury
West Bengal (Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Mr Abdool Rasak Hajee Abdool Suttar
East do do	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Syed Ihtisham Hyder Chaudhury
Bengal Chamber of Commerce	The Hon'ble Mr J. Reid Kay
United Provinces Central (Non-Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Raja Yuveraj Dutta Singh
United Provinces Northern (Non-Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru
United Provinces Southern (Non-Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Pandit P. N. Sapru
United Provinces West (Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Haji Syed Mohamed Husain
United Provinces East (Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Chaudhri Niamatullah
Punjab (Non-Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das, CIE
Punjab (Sikh)	The Hon'ble Sardar Buta Singh, CBE
East and West Punjab (Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Choudhri Ataulah Khan Tarar
Bihar (Non-Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Sir Kameshwar Singh, Kt, CIE, of Darbhanga
Do, do.	The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sri Narain Mahtha.
Orissa do	The Hon'ble Mr N. Kunja Kishore Das
Bihar and Orissa (Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Mr Hossain Imam
Central Provinces (General)	The Hon'ble Mr. V. V. Kaliker
Berar (General)	The Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Nandlal Blyani.
Assam (Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Maulvi Ali Asgar Khan

## The Bombay Province.

Consequent on the separation of Sind from the Bombay Province as from April 1, 1836 Bombay has suffered a diminution territorially and otherwise. The following details relate to Bombay minus Sind:

The Bombay Province now stretches along the west coast of India, from Gujarat in the North to Kanara in the South. It has an area of 77,221 square miles and a population of 18,192,475. Geographically included in the Province but under the Government of India is the first class Indian State of Baroda, with an area of 8,164 square miles and a population of 2,443,007. There are no States in political relations with the Government of Bombay, as they are all now under the Government of India.

The Province embraces a wide diversity of soil, climate and people. In the Province there are the rich plains of Gujarat, watered by the Nerbudda and the Tapi, whose fertility is so marked that it has long been known as the Garden of India. South of Bombay City the Province is divided into two sections by the Western Ghats, a range of hills running parallel to the coast. Above Ghats are the Deccan Districts, south of these come the Karnatic districts. On the sea side of the Ghats is the Konkan, a rice growing tract, intercepted by creeks which make communication difficult.

### The People.

The population varies as markedly as soil and climate. Gujarat has remained true to Hinduism although long under the dominion of powerful Mahomedan kings. Here there is an amplitude of caste divisions and the people, who although softened by prosperity, are amongst the keenest trading races in the world. The Deccan peasant has been seasoned by adversity, the saying goes that the Deccan expects a famine one year in every three, and gets it, the population is much more homogeneous than in Gujarat, and thirty per cent are Mahratas. The Karnatic is the land of the Lingayets, a Hindu reforming sect of the twelfth century, and in the Konkan there is a large proportion of Christians. Four main languages are spoken, Sind, Gujarati, Marathi and Kannada with Urdu a rough *lingua franca* where English has not penetrated. The main castes and tribes number five hundred.

### Industries.

The principal industry is agriculture, which supports sixty-four per cent of the population. In Gujarat the soils are of two classes, the black cotton soil, which yields the famous Broach cottons, the finest in India, and alluvial, which under careful cultivation in Ahmedabad and Kaira makes splendid garden land. The dominant soil characteristic of the Deccan is black soil, which produces cotton, wheat, gram and millet, and in certain tracts rich crops of sugarcane. The Konkan is a rice land, grown under the abundant rains of the submontane

regions, and in the south the Dharwar cotton vice with Broach as the best in India. There are no great perennial rivers suitable for irrigation, and the harvest is largely dependent upon the seasonal rainfall, supplemented by well irrigation. A chain of irrigation works, consisting of canals fed from great reservoirs in the region of unfailling rainfall in the Ghats, is gradually being completed, and this will ultimately make the Deccan immune to serious drought. More than any other part of India the Province has been scourged by famine and plague. The evils have not been unmixed, for tribulation has made the people more self-reliant, and the rise in the values of all produce, synchronising with a certain development of industry, has induced a considerable rise in the standard of living. The land is held on what is known as the ryotwari tenure, that is to say, each cultivator holds his land direct from Government under a moderate assessment, and as long as he pays this assessment he cannot be dispossessed.

### Manufactures

Whilst agriculture is the principal industry, others have no inconsiderable place. The mineral wealth of the Province is small and is confined to building stone, salt extracted from the sea, and a little manganese. But the handicrafts are widely distributed. The handloom weavers produce bright-coloured saris, and to a diminishing extent the exquisite kincobs of Ahmedabad and Surat. Bombay silverware has a place of its own, as well as the brass work of Poona and Nasik. But the tendency is to submerge the indigenous handicrafts beneath industry organised on modern lines. Bombay is the great centre in India of the textile trade. This is chiefly found in the headquarter city, Bombay.

Number of Looms in Bombay Island	67,294
Number of Spindles in Bombay Island	29,00,202
Number of hands employed in the Textile Industry in Bombay Island (daily average)	1,18,993
Consumption of Cotton by the Mills in Bombay Island (in bales of 784 lbs)	5,18,496
Number of Spindles in Ahmedabad	19,42,286
Number of Looms in Ahmedabad	47,147
Number of Spindles in Solapur Dist	3,17,368
Number of Looms in Solapur Dist	6,806
Number of Spindles in the Bombay Province (excluding Bombay Island and Ahmedabad)	12,57,704
Number of Looms in the Bombay Province (excluding Bombay Island and Ahmedabad)	26,381

### Administration.

With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy on April 1, 1937, the administration of the province has been largely altered at the top. There is now a Governor and a council of seven Ministers to aid and advise him in all matters except in so far as he is required by the Government of India Act, to exercise his function in his discretion. The executive power of the province extends to all matters in which it may legislate. The Ministers are appointed and dismissed by the Governor in his discretion, he fixes their salaries until determined by the legislature. The Governor, as in other Provinces, has certain special responsibilities and these extend to (a) the prevention of menace to the peace or tranquillity of his province or any part thereof, (b) the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities, (c) the safeguarding of the rights of civil servants past and present and their dependants; (d) the securing in the executive sphere of protection against discrimination, (e) the securing of the peace and good government of areas declared to be partially excluded areas, (f) the safeguarding of the rights of states and the rights and dignity of any ruler, and (g) the securing of the execution of orders given to him under Part VI of the Act (dealing with administrative relations) by the Governor-General in his discretion.

The Governor is assisted by a special secretariat staff presided over by a Secretary whose emoluments are fixed in his discretion.

In the legislative sphere the Governor is assisted with two chambers, known as the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council. The Council is a permanent body. One-third of the members retire each three years and the Assembly, unless sooner dissolved, lasts for five years. The strength of the Assembly is 175 members of whom 80 are Muslims, 3 Indian Christians, 2 Anglo-Indians, 3 Europeans, 2 landholders, 7 Commerce and Industry, 7 Labour, 1 University and the remaining 120 are Hindus including 15 Scheduled castes and 7 Marathas. There are also six women.

The Legislative Council will contain not less than 29 and not more than 30 members of whom not less than three and not more than four shall be nominated by the Governor. Twenty will be elected by the General Constituencies, 5 by Muslims and 1 by Europeans. The senior of the Civilian Secretaries is entitled the Chief Secretary. The Government is in Bombay from November to the end of May, and in Poona from June to November, but the Secretariat is always in Bombay. Under the Local Government the Province is administered by three Commissioners, namely, the Commissioner for the Northern Division, with headquarters at Ahmedabad, the Central Division at Poona, and the Southern Division at Belgaum. Each district is under a Collector, usually a Covenanted Civilian, who has under him one or more Civilian or Assistant Collectors, and one or more Deputy Collectors. A collectorate contains on an average from eight to ten talukas, each consisting of from one to two hundred villages

whose whole revenues belong to the State. The village officers are the patel, who is the head of the village both for revenue and police purposes; the talati or kulkarni, clerk and accountant; the messenger and the watchman. Over each taluka or group of villages is the mamlatdar, who is also a subordinate magistrate. The charge of the Assistant or Deputy Collector contains three or four talukas. The Collector and Magistrate is over the whole District. The Commissioners exercise general control over the Districts in their Divisions.

### Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court sitting in Bombay, and comprising a Chief Justice, who is a barrister, and nine puisne judges, either Civilian, Barristers, or Indian lawyers. Of the lower civil courts, the court of the first instance is that of the Subordinate Judge recruited from the ranks of the local lawyers. The Court of first appeal is that of the District or Assistant Judge, or of a first class subordinate judge with special powers. District and Assistant Judges are Indian Civilian, or members of the Provincial Service or the Bar. In cases exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value an appeal from the decision of the Subordinate or Assistant Judge and from the decision of the District Judge in all original suits lies to the High Court. District and Assistant Judges exercise criminal jurisdiction throughout the Province but original criminal work is chiefly disposed of by the Executive District Officers and Resident and City Magistrates. Capital sentences are subject to confirmation by the High Court. In some of the principal cities Special Magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction (Bombay has six Presidency Magistrates, as well as Honorary Magistrates exercising the functions of English Justices of the Peace) and a Court of Small Causes, corresponding to the English County Courts.

### Local Government.

Local control over certain branches of the administration is secured by the constitution of local boards and municipalities, the former exercising authority over a District or a Taluka, and the latter over a city or town. These bodies are composed of members either nominated by Government or elected by the people, who are empowered to expend the funds at their disposal on education, sanitation, the construction of roads and tanks, and general improvements. Their funds are derived from cesses on the land revenue, the toll, ferry funds and local taxes. The tendency of recent years has been to increase the elective and reduce the nominated element, to allow these bodies to elect their own chairmen, whilst larger grants have been made from the general revenues for water supply and drainage.

The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925 works further advance in the matter of local Self-Government in the Province. The Act provides more adequate basis for Municipal Administration in the larger cities of the Bombay Province. The larger municipalities are now styled as Municipal Boroughs which are now 27 in number. The executives of these Borough

Municipalities are invested with larger powers than hitherto exercised. Another important change introduced by the Act was the extension of municipal franchise to occupiers of dwellings or buildings with annual rental values of Rs 12 or with capital value of not less than Rs. 200.

### Public Works.

The Public Works Department is under the control of a Chief Engineer who acts as Secretary to the Government. Under him are Superintending Engineers in charge of Canals and Executive Engineers in charge of divisions, and the Electrical Engineer.

There is a chain of protective irrigation works, originating in reservoirs in the Ghat regions. The principal works are the Nira Canals fed by Lake Whiting impounded by the Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, the Pravara Canals fed by Lake Arthur Hill, impounded by Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the Mutha Canals fed by Lake Pile at Khadakvasla, the Godavari Canals fed by Lake Beale at Nandur Madhmeshwar and the Gokak Canal. The Mutha Canals and the Gokak Canal were completed in 1896-97, the Nira Left Bank Canal in 1905-06, the Godavari Canals in 1915-16 and the Pravara Canals in 1926-27. The Nira Right Bank Canal which has been under construction since 1912 is practically completed. The Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the second highest yet constructed by Engineers the world over, was opened by His Excellency the Governor on 10th December 1926. The Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar which is 5,333 feet in length, 190 feet in height and 124 feet in width was opened by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson on 27th October 1928. It cost Rs 172 lakhs. It is remarkable as being the largest Dam in volume hitherto constructed and contains 21½ million cubic feet of masonry. The Assuan Dam in Egypt is popularly supposed to be the largest Dam in existence but that contains 19 million cubic feet. It cost also nearly 50 per cent more than the Lloyd Dam. An idea of the magnitude of the Lloyd Dam can be gathered from the fact that if a wall 6 feet high and 15 inches thick were constructed from the masonry in the Dam it would stretch a distance of 520 miles, say from Bombay to Nagpur. These projects will irrigate certain tracts most liable to famine.

### Police.

The Police Force is divided into 3 categories, viz., District Police, Railway Police and the Bombay City Police. The District and Railway Police in the Province proper are for the purpose of control under the Inspector-General of Police who is assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General, of whom two are in charge of Ranges and the third is in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and the Finger Print Bureau. The executive management of the Police in each district and on Railways in the Province proper as well as in Sind is vested in a Superintendent of Police under the general direction of the Magistrate of the District concerned except in the case of the Railway Police. For the purposes of effective supervision over the investigation and prevention of crime, some of the larger districts are divided into one or more sub-divisions each under a

Sub-Divisional Officer who is either an Assistant Superintendent of Police, or an Inspector of Police, a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Sub-Inspectors are the officers in charge of Police Stations and are primarily responsible under the law, for the investigation of offences reported at their Police Stations. Officers appointed directly to the posts of Assistant Superintendents of Police, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors undergo a course of training at the Central Police Training School at Naik before being posted to Districts for executive duty. The Bombay City Police is a separate force under the Commissioner of Police who is directly responsible to Government.

### Education

Education is imparted partly through direct Government agency, and partly through the medium of grants-in-aid. Government maintain Arts Colleges at Bombay, Andheri, Ahmedabad and Dharwar, the Grant Medical College, the Poona College of Engineering, the Agriculture College, Veterinary College, School of Art, Law College and a College of Commerce. Most of the secondary schools are in private hands. The primary schools are maintained by Local Authorities, with a grant-in-aid. The Bombay Municipality is responsible for primary education in Bombay City (q. v. Education).

The total number of institutions at the end of the year 1936-37 was 14,609. Of these 13,939 were recognised and 670 unrecognised. Of the recognised 12,928 are for males and 1,681 for females. The recognised institutions consisted of 15 Arts and Science Colleges excluding the University School of Economics and Sociology, 12 Professional Colleges, 639 Secondary Schools, 12,901 Primary Schools and 372 Special Schools.

There are 21,068 towns and villages in this Province. Of these, 8,975 possessed schools as compared with 8,700 in 1931-32. The area served by a town or village with school was 8.6 square miles as against 8.9 square miles in 1931-32.

There were 1,335,839 pupils under instruction at the end of the year 1936-37 as compared with 1,152,896 in 1931-32. The number of pupils in recognised institutions was 1,299,569 and in unrecognised institutions was 86,320 as compared with 1,130,462 and 22,434 respectively in 1931-32. The percentage of pupils in recognised institutions to the total population of the Province increased from 7.2 to 7.5. Of the 1,299,569 pupils under instruction in recognised institutions, 963,456 were boys and 313,940 were girls.

The total expenditure on Public Instruction increased from Rs. 34,07,240 to Rs. 37,61,839 during the quinquennium. Out of this amount 41.4 per cent was met from Provincial Revenues, 18.7 per cent from Local Funds, 25.5 per cent from fees and 14.4 per cent from other sources.

The Educational Department is administered by a Director, with an Inspector in each Division and a Deputy or Assistant Inspector in each district.

Higher education in the Province is controlled by the Bombay University which was established in 1857. The constitution of the University has recently undergone, however, considerable changes in virtue of a new enactment known as the Bombay University Act of 1928. This Act altered the whole constitution of the University so as to make it adequately representative with a view to bringing into closer association with the public the industrial, commercial and civic life of the people of the Province to enable it to provide greater facilities for higher education in all branches of learning including Technology and to undertake on a larger scale than heretofore post-graduate teaching and research, while continuing to exercise due control over the teaching given by colleges affiliated to it from time to time. The new University Department of Chemical Technology was formally inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on 15th November 1933. The authorities of the University, as now constituted, are chiefly the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Senate. The Senate consisting of fellows is the supreme governing body of the University. The number of fellows is 144 of whom 40 are nominated by the Chancellor and 11 are ex-officio. The Academic Council consisting of educational experts deals with all purely academical questions. This body works in collaboration with the Syndicate which is the principal executive of the University.

#### Medical

The Medical Department is in the charge of the Surgeon-General who is a member of the I.M.S., and Public Health in that of the Director of Public Health, who is usually a non-I.M.S. Officer. Civil Surgeons stationed at each district headquarters are responsible for the medical work of the district whilst sanitation is entrusted to one of the Assistant Directors of Public Health. Four large hospitals are maintained by the Government in Bombay, and the accommodation in them has been recently increased. The total number of beds available in all the City Hospitals including private institutions is 6,470 roughly. Well-equipped hospitals exist in all important up-country stations. Over 8,218,000 persons including 111,925 in-patients were treated during the year 1937. The

Province contains 6 Lunatic Asylums and 16 institutions for the treatment of Lepers. Vaccination is carried out by a staff under the direction of the Director of Public Health. Sanitary work has received an immense stimulus from the large grants made by the Government from time to time.

Two important schemes have been recently sanctioned for providing medical relief in rural areas.

The first relates to the extension of a former scheme for subsidising medical practitioners in six selected rural centres. Government have now decided to open, in all, 200 centres for medical aid in the Province by giving subsidies to private medical practitioners. The subsidy will be given to *Allopathic medical practitioners and to some Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners who may get themselves registered*.

#### Finance.

With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy, the financial arrangements have been revised. There is a clear cut division between the finances of the Federation and those of the Provinces.

The provincial sources of revenue in addition to grants from federal taxation now include taxes raised by the local Government on land, as land revenue, taxes on land and buildings, hearths and windows, taxes on agricultural income and duties in respect of succession to agricultural land, duties of excise on goods manufactured or produced in the province and countervailing duties on goods produced or manufactured elsewhere in India, being alcoholic liquors for human consumption, opium, Indian hemp, and other narcotic drugs and narcotics, non-narcotic drugs, medicinal and toilet preparations, containing alcohol or any of the above substances, other excises being federal, taxes on mineral rights subject to any federal restrictions imposed in respect of mineral development, capitation taxes, taxes on professions, trades, callings, and employments, taxes on animals, boats, the sale of goods, advertisements, on luxuries including entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling; cesses on the entry of goods into a local area; dues on passengers and goods carried on inland waterways, tolls, stamp duties in respect of documents not included in the federal list.

#### Estimated Revenue for 1939-40—(In lakhs of Rupees).

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.		Rs.
IV	Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	32 20
V	Salt ..	
VII	Land Revenue	338 63
VIII	Excise ..	287 10
IX	Stamp ..	143 78
X	Forests ..	41 54
XI	Registration	14 45
XII	Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	43 80
XIII	Other Taxes and Duties	62 42
Total ..		9,63 40

#### Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment, &c.

XVII	Works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..	18 45
XVIII	Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	14 32
Total		32 77

#### Debt Service.

		Rs.
XX	Interest .. ..	70 08

Estimated Revenue for 1939-40—(in lakhs of Rupees)—*could*.

	Rs.		Rs.
<i>Civil Administration.</i>		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
XXI Administration of Justice . . .	18 93	XLIII Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	2 16
XXII Jails and Convict Settlements . . .	4 04	XLIV Receipts in aid of Superannuation	7 43
XXIII Police . . .	10 82	XLV Stationery and Printing	3 73
XXVI Education	21 08	XLVI Miscellaneous . . .	5 15
XXVII Medical	14 90	L Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments . . .	32 21
XXVIII Public Health . . .	28 55	LI Extraordinary Receipts	
XXIX Agriculture	3 94		
XXX Veterinary	42		
XXXI Co-operation	2 45		
XXXII Industries	4 99		
XXXVI Miscellaneous Departments . . .	1 86		
		Total	19
Total	111 98		
<i>Civil Works.</i>		<i>Debt heads —</i>	
XXXIX Civil Works . . .	47 37	Debt, Deposits and advances, Loans and advances by provincial Government, etc	35,73 55
ALI Bombay Development Scheme . . .	10 57		
		Total Receipts	48,28 72
Total	57 94		
		<i>Add —</i>	
		Opening Balance	54 72
		Grand Total	48,83 44

Estimated Expenditure for 1939-40—(in lakhs of Rupees).

DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE			Rs.
	Rs.	18(1) Other Revenue Expenditure	
7 Land Revenue . . .	66 63	Financed from Famine Relief Funds	2 16
8 Excise . . .	39 24		
9 Stamps . . .	1 98	Total	58 76
10 Forest . . .	27 32		
11 Registration . . .	5 45	19 Capital Accounts of Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage Works charged to Revenue . . .	01
12 Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act . . .	19 95		01
13 Other Taxes and Duties . . .	11 49		
Total	1,72 08		
<i>Irrigation, Embankment, &amp;c, Revenue Account.</i>		<i>Debt Services</i>	
	Rs.	22 Interest on Debt and other obligations . . .	1,16 75
17 Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Irrigation Works . . .	41 75	23 Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt . . .	6 86
18 Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept . . .	14 85	Total	1,23 61

Civil Administration.		Rs.
25. General Administration ..	80 88	
27. Administration of Justice .	65 86	
28. Jails and Convict Settlements	16 11	
29. Police .. .. .	1,43 71	
30. Ports and Pilotage ..	05	
36. Scientific Departments ..	95	
37. Education . . . .	2,00 92	
38. Medical . . . .	47 63	
39. Public Health	31 48	
40. Agriculture .. .	13 06	
41. Veterinary . . . .	4 40	
42. Co-operation	17 56	
43. Industries .. ..	13 14	
47. Miscellaneous Departments..	10 74	
Total ..	6,46 49	
Civil Works.		
50. Civil Works . . . .	1,23 30	
52. Bombay Development Scheme	11 11	
Total	1,34 41	
Miscellaneous		
54. Famine Relief	Nil	
55. & 55A. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions and Commutation of Pensions .. ..	1,19 66	
56. Stationery and Printing . .	14 07	
57. Miscellaneous .. .	13 85	
Total ..	1,47 58	
68. Extraordinary Charges ..	71	
Total Expenditure charged to revenue .. ..	12,83 63	
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue.		
68. Construction of Irrigation Works, etc. . . . .	1 18	
70. Capital outlay on Improvement of Public Health .. .	1 09	
80. Bombay Development Scheme . . . .	96	
81. Civil Works not charged to Revenue (P W) .	Nil	
83. Payments of commuted value of Pensions	4 01	
85. Payments to Retrenched Personnel .	Nil	
Total	7 24	
Debts, Deposits and Advances (Total of debt heads) ..	85 03 44	
Total Disbursements .	47,94 31	
Closing balance	89 13	
Grand Total ..	48,83 44	

## The Administration

*Governor and President-in-Council*  
His Excellency Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley,  
G O I E, T D

*Personal Staff.*

*Governor's Secy*—J B Irwin, D S O, M C, I O S, J P

*Chief Secretary*—Lieut.-Colonel T. C. Orlinton, M C

*Surgeon*—Capt L. Feinholz, M B Ch B

*Commandant, H.E. the Governor's Body Guard*—Major the Hon C B Birdwood (Probyn's Horse)

*Aide-de-Camp*—Capt F. D. Richardson, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consorts' Own), Capt G D Chetwode, The Coldstream Guards, Capt P Arkwright, 11th Hussars, Capt H St P J. Bennet (Poona Horse) Subedar Major and Hony Capt Narayan Kadam, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., Indian A D C.

*Hon Aide-de-Camp*—Lieut.-Col T. Cooper, V. D ; Capt C J Nicoll, D S O, R.I.N.,

Major Sardar Bhimarao Nagojirao Patankar, Mr C W E U'ren, Capt. V. F. Noel-Paton ; Subedar-Major Yeshwantrao Bhosale, I D S M, Sardar Jehangir Rustom Vakil

*Council of Ministers*

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Bal Gangadhar Kher, Prime Minister—Education.
2. The Hon'ble Mr. Anna Babaji Latthe,—Finance
3. The Hon'ble Mr. Kanayyalal Maneklal Munshi—Home and Legal.
4. The Hon'ble Dr. Manohar Dhanjibhoj Gilder—Medical, Public Health and Excise.
5. The Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Ranchhodji Desai—Revenue, Rural Development and Agriculture
6. The Hon'ble Mr. Laxman Madhav Patil,—Local Self-Government and Miscellaneous.
7. The Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Yaseen Nurie—Public Works.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ganesh Vasudeo Mavlankar, B.A., LL.B., Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Narayanrao Gururao Joshi, Deputy Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly

The Hon'ble Mr. Mangaldas Mancharam Pakvasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council

Mr. Ramachandra Ganesh Soman, Deputy President of the Bombay Legislative Council

#### PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda

Mr. B. M. Gupte

Mrs. Hansa Mehta

Mr. M. P. Patil

Mr. T. R. Neavi

Mr. B. S. Hiray

#### SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary, Political and Services Department—Sir Gilbert Wiles, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., J.P.

Homes and Ecclesiastical Department—J. M. Sladen, I.C.S., J.P.

Revenue Department—E. W. Perry, C.I.E., B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., J.P.

General and Educational Departments—H. T. Sorley, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Finance Department—H. V. R. Iengar, B.Sc. (Mysore), I.C.S., J.P.

Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs—J. R. Dhurandhar, O.B.E., LL.B., J.P.

Public Works Department—C. E. Aitken, B.Sc. (Edin.), I.S.E.

Public Service Commission for the Provinces of Bombay and Sind

Chairman—Sir Hugh Byard Clayton, C.I.E., M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S. (Retd.), J.P.

Members—Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtuza Khan Bhutto, C.I.E., O.B.E., C.W.E. Arbuthnot, C.I.E., B.E., B.A., (R.U.I.), I.S.E., J.P.

Secretary—J. B. Fernandez, B.A., J.P.

#### MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Commissioner of Income Tax—Khan Bahadur J. B. Vachha, C.I.E., B.A., B.Sc., J.P.

Director of Veterinary Services—Major E. S. Farbrother, M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S.

Advocate General—M. C. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)

Inspector General of Police.—G. A. Shillidy, O.L.E., J.P.

Director of Public Instruction.—W. Grieve, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.), C.I.E., I.E.S.

Surgeon General—Major General H. C. Buckley, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), K.H.P., I.M.S., J.P.

Oriental Translator—J. H. Dave

Chief Conservator of Forests—A. C. Hilley.

Talukdari Settlement Officer—G. G. Drewe, I.C.S., J.P.

Inspector General of Registration and Director of Land Records—Saliyid Aminuddin, B.A. (Cantab.), BAR-AT-LAW, I.C.S., J.P.

Director of Agriculture—W. J. Jenkins, C.I.E., M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.)

Registrar of Co-operative Societies—M. D. Bhansali, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), BAR-AT-LAW, I.C.S., J.P.

Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.—M. D. Bhatt, M.A. (Cantab.), BAR-AT-LAW, I.C.S., J.P.

Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University—R. P. Masani, M.A., J.P.

Registrar, Bombay University—S. R. Dongerkary, B.A., LL.B.

Commissioner of Police, Bombay—W. R. G. Smith, C.I.E., BAR-AT-LAW, J.P.

Director of Public Health—Lt.-Col. A. Y. Dabholkar, M.O., M.B.B.S., B.Sc. (Bom.), D.P.H., I.M.S.

Accountant General—Sir P. Raghvendra Rau, Kt., M.A.

Inspector General of Prisons—Lt.-Col. R. V. Martin, C.I.E., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.O.M.S. (Eng.), L.M. & S.A. (Lond.), I.M.S.

Post Master General—J. R. T. Booth, C.I.E., I.C.S., J.P.

Collector of Customs—P. N. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B.

Collector of Salt Revenue—Rao Bahadur Maneklal Lalubhal, O.B.E., J.P.

Commissioner of Excise—H. F. Knight, C.I.E., B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., J.P.

Consulting Surveyor to Government—Major T. H. G. Stamper, C.I.E., F.S.I., M.O.

Registrar of Companies—Byramji M. Modi, B.Com., F.S.A., R.A.

Commissioner of Labour—D. S. Bakhle, I.C.S.

Sheriff.—Dr. Phiroze C. Bharucha, M.D.



GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.			
Sir Abraham Shipman .. .. .	1662	John Romer ( <i>Officiating</i> ) . . .	1831
Died on the island of Anjediva in Oct	1664	The Earl of Clare .. .. .	1831
Humphrey Cooke .. .. .	1665	Sir Robert Grant, G C H. . . .	1835
Sir Gervase Lucas .. .. .	1666	Died, 9th July 1838	
Died, 21st May 1667.		James Farish ( <i>Officiating</i> ) .. ..	1838
Captain Henry Garey ( <i>Officiating</i> ) ..	1667	Sir J Rivett-Carnac, Bart . . .	1839
Sir George Oxenden .. .. .	1668	Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart (b) . .	
Died in Surat, 14th July 1669.		George William Anderson ( <i>Officiating</i> ) ..	1841
Gerald Aungler .. .. .	1669	Sir George Arthur, Bart , K C H ..	1842
Died in Surat, 30th June 1677		Lestock Robert Reid ( <i>Officiating</i> ) .	1846
Thomas Rolt . . . . .	1677	George Russell Clerk .. .	1847
Sir John Child, Bart .. .. .	1681	Viscount Falkland .. .	1848
Bartholomew Harris .. .. .	1690	Lord Elphinstone, G C H, P C .. ..	1853
Died in Surat, 10th May 1694.		Sir George Russell Clerk, K C B (2nd time)	1860
Daniel Annesley ( <i>Officiating</i> ) .. ..	1694	Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K C B	1862
Sir John Gayer .. .. .	1694	The Right Hon William Robert Seymour	1867
Sir Nicholas Waite .. .. .	1704	Vesey FitzGerald	
William Aislabie . . . . .	1708	Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K C B .	1872
Stephen Strutt ( <i>Officiating</i> ) .. .	1715	Sir Richard Temple, Bart , K C I ..	1877
Charles Boone .. .. .	1715	Lionel Robert Ashburner, C B I ( <i>Acting</i> )	1880
William Philpotts .. .. .	1722	The Right Hon Sir James Fergusson, 1880	
Robert Cowan .. .. .	1729	Bart , K C M G	
Dismissed.		James Brathwaite Reile, C S I ( <i>Acting</i> )	1885
John Horne .. .. .	1734	Baron Reay . . . . .	1835
Stephen Law .. .. .	1739	Baron Harris . . . . .	1890
John Geek ( <i>Officiating</i> ) .. .	1742	Herbert Mills Birdwood, C S I ( <i>Acting</i> ) .	1895
William Wake .. .. .	1742	Baron Sandhurst .. .	1895
Richard Bouchier .. .. .	1750	Baron Northcote, C B . . .	1900
Charles Crommellin .. .. .	1760	Sir James Monteth, K C S I ( <i>Acting</i> ) .	1903
Thomas Hodges .. .. .	1767	Baron Lamington, G C M G, G C I E ..	1903
Died, 23rd February 1771		J W P Muir-Mackenzie, C S I ( <i>Acting</i> );	1907
William Hornby .. .. .	1771	Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G C M G.,	1907
Rawson Hart Boddam .. .. .	1784	G C I E (c)	
Rawson Hart Boddam .. .	1785	Baron Willington, G C I E. . .	1918
Andrew Ramsay ( <i>Officiating</i> ) .. ..	1788	Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, G C I E, D S O.(d)	1918
Major-General William Meadows ..	1788	Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, P C, G C I E, 1923	
Major-General Sir Robert Abercromby,	1790	C M G, D S O	
K.C.B (a).		Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, P C, G C I E, 1928	
George Dick ( <i>Officiating</i> ) .. .	1792	G B E, K C B, C M G	
John Griffith ( <i>Officiating</i> ) .. ..	1795	Sir Ernest Hosson, K C S I, O B E., I O S Acted	
Jonathan Duncan .. .. .	1795	for six months for Sir F H Sykes	
Died, 11th August 1811		The Rt Hon Michael Herbert Rudolf	
George Brown ( <i>Officiating</i> ) . . .	1811	Knatchbull, Lord Brabourne, G C I E, M C 1935	
Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. . . .	1812	Sir Robert Bell, K C S I, C I E, I C S, acted	
The Hon Mountstuart Elphinstone ..	1819	for four months for Lord Brabourne.	
Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G C B	1827	Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley, G C I E, T D. 1937	
Lieut-General Sir Thomas Sidney Beck-	1830	(a) Proceeded to Madras on duty in Aug 1793	
with K.C.B.		and then joined the Council of the Governor-General as Commander-in-Chief in India on the 28th Oct 1793.	
Died 16th January 1831.		(b) Was appointed Governor of Bombay by the Honourable the Court of Directors on the 4th Aug 1841, but, before he could take charge of his appointment, he was assassinated in Cabul on the 23rd Dec. 1841.	
		(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Sydenham.	
		(d) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lloyd.	

**THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

**SPEAKER**

The Hon Mr Ganesh Vasudeo Mavalankar, B A , LL.B.

**DEPUTY SPEAKER**

Mr Narayanrao Gururao Joshi, M L A

**Elected Members.**

Name of Constituency	Name of Member
Sholapur District, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan
Sholapur North-East, General Rural	Mr Jivappa Subhana Aldale.
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, Muhammadan Urban	Mr. Ali Bahadur Bahadur Khan
Bombay City (Byculla and Parel) General Urban	Dr Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, M A , D Sc , Bar-at-Law
Sholapur City, General Urban	Dr. Kriemaji Bhimrao Antrolkar
Sholapur South-West, General Rural	Mr Dattatray Trimbak Aradhye, B A , LL B
Bombay City South, Muhammadan Urban	Mr Husain Aboobaker Baig Mohamed.
Panch Mahals Sub-Division, Muhammadan Rural.	Khan Saheb Abdulla Haji Isa Bhagat
Kolaba District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Mohsin Mohamed A. Bhalji
West Khandesh East, General Rural	Mr Shaligram Ramchandra Bhartiya
Thana South, General Rural	Mr Ramkrishna Gangaram Bhatnagar
Poona West, General Rural	Mr Rajaram Ramji Bhole.
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, European	Mr Courtney Parker Bramble.
Poona cum Ahmednagar, Indian Christian Rural	Mr Bhaskarrao Bhauroo Chakranarayan
Surat District, General Rural	Mr Purushottam Lalji Chawhan.
Gujarat Sardars and Inamdars, Landholders	Sir (Girjaprasad) Chinubhai Madhavai, Bart.
Ahmednagar South, General Rural	Rao Bhadadur Ganesh Krishna Chitale, B A , LL B
Ratnagiri North, General Rural	Mr Anant Vinayak Chitre
East Khandesh East, General Rural	Mr Dhaneji Nana Choudhari.
Ahmedabad District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar
Bombay City, Indian Christian Urban	Dr Joseph Altino Collaco, L M & S
Satara North, General Rural	Sir Dhanjishah Bomanji Cooper, Kt.
Presidency, Anglo-Indian	Mr. Fred J. Currien.
Kaira District, General Rural	Mr Fulsinhji Bharatsinhji Dabhi.
Thana North, General Rural	Mr Vishnu Vaman Dandekar.
Surat and Rander Cities, Muhammadan Urban.	Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Kt.
Broach Sub-Division, General Rural	Mr. Dinkarrao Narbheram Desai.
Bijapur North, General Rural	Mr. Gurashiddappa Kadappa Desai.
Ahmedabad Textile Unions, Labour	Mr. Khandubhai Kasanji Desai.

Name of Constituency	Name of Member.
Surat District, General Rural .. ..	The Hon. Mr. Morarji Banohhodji Desai.
Surat District, General Rural . . .	Mr. Bandhir Prasanvadan Desai
Bijapur South, General Rural	Mr. Shankreppagouda Basalingappagouda Desai.
Ahmednagar North, General Rural	Mr. Keshav Balwant Deshmukh.
Bombay City (Girgaum), Women's General Urban.	Mrs. Annappurna Gopal Deshmukh
Nasik West, General Rural	Mr. Govind Hari Deshpande
Dharwar North, General Rural	Mr. Andanappa Dnyanappa Dodmeti
Kaira District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Fais Mahamadkhan Mahobatkhan, B.A., Bar-at-Law.
Thana cum Bombay Suburban District, Indian Christian Rural	Mr. Dominio Joseph Ferreira
Ahmednagar South, General Rural	Mr. Kundanmal Sobhachand Firodia, B.A., LL.B.
Poona East, General Rural	Mr. Vinayak Atmaram Gadkari
Nasik West, General Rural	Mr. Bhaurao Krishnarao Galkwad
Panch Mahals West, General Rural	Mr. Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi
Ratnagiri South, General Rural	Mr. Shankar Krishnaji Gavankar
West Khandesh West, General Rural	Mr. Damji Posala Gavit.
Ratnagiri North, General Rural	Mr. Gangadhar Raghoram Ghatge
Belgaum District, Muhammedan Rural	Mr. Abdulmajeed Abdulkhadar Gheewale
Surat and Bander Cities, General Urban	Dr. Champaklal Jekisandas Ghia
Indian Merchants' Chamber, Commerce and Industry.	Mr. M. C. Ghia.
Bombay City (Byculla and Parel), General Urban	The Hon. Dr. Manohersha Dhanjibhoj Gilder, M.D.
West Khandesh East, General Rural	Mr. Gulabsing Bhila Girasey
Ahmednagar North, General Rural	Mr. Ramchandra Bhagawant Girme
Belgaum South, General Rural	Mr. Keshav Govind Gokhale, B.A.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Commerce and Industry	Mr. Cyril Fredrick Golding
Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Presidency Trades Association, Commerce and Industry	Mr. J. B. Greaves
Kanara District, General Rural .	Mr. Mahableshwar Ganapati Bhatt Gopi .
Poona City, General Urban	Mr. Bhalachandra Maheshwar Gupte, M.A., LL.B.
Nasik District, Muhammadan Rural .	Khan Saheb Abdul Rahim Baboo Hakeem.
Kanara District, General Rural	Mr. Ningappa Fakeerappa Hallikeri.
Dharwar District, Muhammadan Rural ..	Mr. Abdul Karim Aminsab Hanagi
East Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Shaikh Mohamad Hasan, Bar-at-Law
Nasik East, General Rural .	Mr. Bhaurao Sakharam Hire, B.A., LL.B.
Bijapur District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Alisa Nabisa Ilkai, B.A., LL.B.
East Khandesh East, General Rural ..	Mr. Daulatrao Gulaji Jadhav, B.A.
Sholapur North-East, General Rural ..	Mr. Tulshidas Subhanrao Jadhav.
Bombay City and Suburban Textile Unions, Labour (Trade Union).	Mr. Dadasaheb Khaseerao Jagtap

Name of Constituency.	Name of Member.
Belgaum South, General Rural ..	Mr Parappa Chanbasappa Jakaty
Bijapur District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr Khaleelulla Abasaheb Janvekar, B A, LL B
Railway Unions, Labour .. .. .	Mr Shavaksha Hormusji Jhabvala.
Bombay City (Byculla and Parel) General Urban	Mr Jinabhai Parvatishankar Joshi
Belgaum North, General Rural . . .	Mr. Narayanrao Gururao Joshi.
Dharwar North, General Rural . . .	Mr Vishwanathrao Narayanrao Jog, B A, LL B
Bijapur North, General Rural ..	Mr. Revappa Somappa Kale.
Satara South, General Rural ..	Rao Saheb Annappa Narayan Kalyani
Dharwar North, General Rural . . .	Sir Siddappa Totappa Kambli, Kt, B.A, LL B
Ahmedabad City, Women's General Urban	Mrs Vijyagauri Balvantrai Kanuga
Ratnagiri North, General Rural .	Mr Shivram Laxman Karandikar, M A, LL B
Satara South, General Rural .	Mr Ramachandra Krishna Karavade
Dharwar South, General Rural	Mr Shripad Shyamaji Karigudri
Poona East, General Rural	Mr Appaji Yeshwantrao alias Bapsaheb Kate.
Sholapur North-East, General Rural	Mr Bhagwan Sambhuppa Kathale
West Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural	Khwaja Bashiruddin Khwaja Moynuddin Kazi, M A, LL B, Advocate
Ratnagiri District, Muhammadan Rural .	Mr Aziz Gafur Kazi
Thana South, General Rural .	Mr Kanji Govind Kerson
Kanara District, General Rural .	Mr Sheshgiri Narayanrao, Keshwain
Sholapur City, (Textile Labour), Labour (Non Union)	Mr Ramchandra Annaji Kbedgikar
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban	The Hon Mr Bal Gangadhar Kher, B.A., LL.B.
East India Cotton Association, Commerce and Industry.	Mr Bhawanji A. Khimji
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District	Mr Mahomed Musa Killedar
Kolaba District, General Rural .	Mr Dattatraya Kashinath Kunte, B A., LL B
Ahmedabad North, General Rural	Mr Bhogilal Dhirajlal Lala
Nasik East, General Rural .	Mr Lalchand Hirachand
Belgaum North, General Rural .	The Hon Mr Anna Babaji Latthe, M A, LL B.
East Khandesh West, General Rural ..	Mr Maganlal Nagindas
Bombay City South, Muhammadan Urban	Mr Mahomedali Allabux
Kolaba District, General Rural ..	Mr Ramchandra Narayan Mandlik.
West Khandesh East, General Rural . ..	Mr Namdeorao Budhajirao Marathe
Bombay City (Fort, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum), General Urban.	Mr. Nagindas Tribhuvandas Master, B A, LL.B
Ahmedabad City, General Urban .. ..	The Hon Mr. Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar, B A, LL B
Ahmedabad North, General Rural .. ..	Mr Hariprasad Pitamber Mehta.
Railway Unions, Labour .. .. .	Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta, Bar-at-Law.

Name of Constituency.	Name of Member.
Trade Unions of Seamen and Dock-workers, Labour [Trade Union]	Mr Akhtar Hasan Mirza.
East Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr Mohamad Suleman Cassum Mitha
Surat District, General Rural .. ..	Mr. Morarbhai Kasanjil
Sholapur South West, General Rural .	Mr Javavant Ghanshyam More, B A, LL B
Panchmahals West, General Rural .	Mr. Wamanrao Sitaram Mukadam.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry .	Mr Denis Wilson Mullock
University .. .. .	The Hon Mr Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi, B A, LL B, Advocate
Bombay City (Bhuleshwar), Women's General Urban	Mrs Lilavati Kanaiyalal Munshi
Nasik West, General Rural ..	Mr Vasant Narayan Naik
Dharwar North, General Rural ..	Mr Girmallappa Rachappa Nalwadi
Ahmedabad Textile Unions, Labour .	Mr Gulzarilal Nanda
Bombay City (Fort, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum), General Urban	Mr K. F. Nariman, B A, LL B
Ahmednagar North, General Rural ..	Rao Bahadur Namdeo Eknath Navle, B A, LL B
Dharwar South, General Rural . ..	Mr Timmappa Rudrappa Nevali, B Ag
Nasik West, General Rural .	Mr Prithwiraj Amolakchand Nimanee
Ahmedabad City, Muhammadan Urban	The Hon. Mr Mahmud Yasin Nurie
Ratnagiri South, General Rural .	Mr Shamrao Vishnu Parulekar.
East Khandesh West, General Rural ..	Mr Hari Vinayak Pataskar, B A, LL B
Kaira District, General Rural .. ..	Mr Babubhai Jasbhai Patel
Do. do . . .	Mr Bhallaibhai Bhikhabhai Patel
Broach Sub-Division, Muhammadan Rural	Mr Ismail Musa Patel
Ahmednagar District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Mahomedbawa Madhubawa Patel
West Khandesh West, General Rural	Mr Mangesh Babhuta Patel
Broach Sub-Division, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Musaji Eusufji Patel
Satara South, General Rural . . .	Mr Atmaram Nana Patil
East Khandesh West, General Rural .	Mr Gambhirrao Avachitrao Patil
Belgaum South, General Rural ..	Mr Kallangouda Shiddangouda Patil, B A, LL B.
Kolaba District, General Rural ..	Mr Laxman Govind Patil
Ahmednagar North, General Rural	The Hon Mr Laxman Madhav Patil, B A, LL B.
Belgaum North, General Rural .	Mr Malgouda Pungouda Patil
East Khandesh West, General Rural ..	Mr Narhar Rajaram Patil
Bombay City (Fort, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum), General Urban	Mr Sadashiv Kanoji Patil
Bijapur South, General Rural ..	Mr Shankargouda Timmangouda Patil
Dharwar District, Women's General Rural	Mrs Nagamma Kom Veerangouda Patil
Thana South, General Rural .. .	Mr Ganesh Krishna Phadke
East Khandesh East, General Rural	Mr Rajmal Lakhichand
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, Anglo-Indian.	Mr Stanley Henry Prater.
Broach Sub-Division, General Rural ..	Mr Chhotalal Balkrishna Purani.
Thana District, Muhammadan Rural ..	Khan Bahadur Sardar Haji Amirsaheb Mohiddin Saheb Rais.
Ratnagiri North, General Rural .. ..	Rao Saheb Babajee Rao Narayanrao Rane.

Name of Constituency	Name of Member
Ratnagiri South, General Rural	Mr. Bachajee Ramchandra Rane.
Thana North, General Rural	Mr. Dattatraya Waman Raut.
Ahmednagar South, General Rural	Mr. Prabhakar Janardan Roham
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, European	Mr. Charles Ruxton Sharp
Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Commerce and Industry	Mr. Sakaria Balabhai.
Bombay Millowners' Association, Commerce and Industry.	Mr. Sorabji Dorabji Saklatvala.
Satara North, General Rural	Mr. Shankar Hari Sathe
Dharwar District, Muhammadan Rural	Sardar Mahaboobali Khan Akbarkhan Savanur.
Satara North, General Rural	Mr. Khanderao Sakharam Savant
Poona District, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Jan Mahomed Haji Shaikh Kalla.
Kanara District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Ismail Hassan Bapu Shiddiki
Satara North, General Rural	Mr. Bajirao alias Babasaheb Jagdeo Rao Shinde
Satara South, General Rural	Mr. Pandurang Keshav Shiralkar
Panch Mahals East, General Rural	Mr. Laxmidas Mangaldas Shrikant, B A
Surat District, Muhammadan Rural ..	Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Singaporl
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban	Mr. Savlaram Gundaaji Songavkar
Bijapur North, General Rural	Mr. Murigeppa Shiddappa Sugandhi
Kolaba District, General Rural	Mr. Kamalaji Ragho Talkar
Ahmedabad City, General Urban	Mr. Balvantrai Parmadrai Thakore
Nasik East, General Rural	Mr. Rasosabeb Bhausabeb Thorat
Poona West, General Rural	Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Laxmanrao Thube
Poona City, Women's General Urban	Mrs. Laxmibai Ganesh Thuse
Poona West, General Rural .. ..	Mr. Hari Vithal Tulpule, B A, LL B
Bombay City (Girgaum), Women's Muhammadan Urban	Mrs. Faiz B Tyabji
Katra District, General Rural	Mr. Bhaljibhai Ukabhai Vaghela
Ahmedabad City, General Urban	Mr. Trikamlal Ugarchand Vakil.
Belgaum North, General Rural	Mr. Balwant Hanmant Varale
Thana North, General Rural . . .	Mr. Govind Dharmaji Vartak.
Deccan Sardars and Inamdars, Land-holders	Sardar Narayanrao Ganpatrao Vinchurkar, C B E., B A.
Ahmedabad South, General Rural	Mr. Ishverlal Kalidas Vyas, B A
East Khandesh East, General Rural	Mr. R. B. Wadekar
Ratnagiri South, General Rural	Mr. Purnhottam Vasudeo Wagh.
Poona East, General Rural	Mr. Balaji Bhawansa Walwekar.
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban	Mr. Dattatraya Nathoba Wandrekar
Presidency European	Mr. David Watson
Satara District, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Bahadur Yusuf Abdulla

**BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.****PRESIDENT**

The Hon Mr. M. M. Pakvasa.

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**

Mr Ramchandra Ganesh Soman

**Elected Members.**

Constituency	Name.
Kolaba cum Ratnagiri, General Rural	Mr Atmaram Mahadeo Atawane
East Khandesh cum West Khandesh, General Rural	Mr Madhavrao Gopalrao Bhoale
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, Muhammadan Rural	Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, General Urban	Professor Sohrab R. Davar, Bar-at-Law, J.P
Thana cum Nasik cum Ahmednagar, General Rural	Mr Narayan Damodhar Deodhekar, B.A., LL.B
Ahmedabad cum Kaira, General Rural	Mr Dadubhai Purshotamdas Desai
Dharwar cum Kanara, General Rural	Mr. Narsingrao Shrinivasrao Desai
Sholapur cum Belgaum cum Bijapur, General Rural	Sardar Rao Bahadur Chandrappe Baswantrao Desai
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, General Urban	Mr Ratilal Mulji Gandhi.
Nominated	Mr Terence Martin Guido, Bar at-Law
Dharwar cum Kanara, General Rural	Mr Subray Ramchandra Haldipur
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, Muhammadan Rural	Dr K. A. Hamied, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D. (Berlin), A.I.F.E.S. (London)
Nominated	Mr S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B
Central Division, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Saheb Abdul Kadir Abdul Aziz Khan, M.A., LL.B., Advocate
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, General Urban	Mr Behram Naorosji Karanjia
Poona cum Satara, General Rural	Dr Ganesh Sakharan Mahajan, M.A., Ph.D
Northern Division, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Saheb Mahomed Ibrahim Makan
East Khandesh cum West Khandesh, General Rural	Mr Premraj Shaligram Marwadi
Ahmedabad cum Kaira, General Rural	Mr Chinubhai Lallubhai Mehta
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, General Rural	Mrs Hansa Jivraj Mehta
Broach and Panch Mahals cum Surat, General Rural	The Hon Mr Mangaldas Mancharam Pakvasa
Nominated	Major Sardar Bhimrao Nagojirao Patankar
Sholapur cum Belgaum cum Bijapur, General Rural	Mr Bheemji Balaji Potdar
Thana cum Nasik cum Ahmednagar, General Rural	Mr Ramchandra Ganesh Pradhan, B.A., LL.B
Broach and Panch Mahals cum Surat, General Rural	Mr Shantilal Harjiwan Shah, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor
Nominated	Dr Purushottamrao G. Solanki, L.M. & S., J.P
Poona cum Satara, General Rural	Mr Ramchandra Ganesh Soman.
Presidency, European	Mr Frederick Stones, O.B.E
Southern Division, Muhammadan Rural	Mr Mahomed Amin Wazeer Mohomed Tambe
Kolaba cum Ratnagiri, General Rural	Mr. Mahadeo Bajajee Virkar, B.A., LL.B.

## Sind.

Sind is one of the two provinces created in 1936, the other being Orissa. Unlike the latter, which has been carved out on a linguistic basis from three older provinces, Sind was a compact unit and was considered a province within a province even before its separation. From the point of view of geography, ethnology and language, Sind has greater affinity to the Punjab than to Bombay. Nevertheless it has been attached to the Bombay Presidency administratively ever since its conquest by Sir Charles Napier in 1843.

The demand for its separation into a distinct political entity is of comparatively recent origin. It was only about a dozen years ago that Muslim leaders started the demand that Sind, where the Muslims are in an overwhelming majority, should have separate administrative machinery under the next reformed constitution, so that it might be a counterblast to provinces where the Hindus are in a majority. What was started as a bargaining point in inter-communal negotiations has now become an accomplished fact.

The Muslim delegation at the first Round Table Conference put forward the demand in London in the winter of 1930. The question was referred to a committee which accepted the principle of separation, suggested an expert inquiry to ascertain the financial aspect of the separation, and threw the burden of proving the feasibility of separation on those who asked for it. An expert inquiry was held and it drew a gloomy picture of the financial future of Sind. Its findings can best be summarised by its remark, "There is thus obviously no question of Sind standing surety for the Barrage—the problem is whether the Barrage can stand surety for Sind."

### Demand for Separation.

A conference of representatives of the people of Sind met in 1932 to devise measures to meet the financial objections to the separation. Wide divergence of opinion prevailed at this conference, whose chairman eventually submitted a report according to which the annual deficit of the new province for the first six years of its life would be Rs 80 lakhs, the revenue from the Barrage being eaten up by interest charges. Roughly from 1945 onwards, there would be a surplus from the Barrage to help the province. Based on this assumption the authorities set about perfecting the administrative machinery in preparation for the inauguration of the new regime.

With the stage set for the advent of the new province, an Order-in-Council was issued in January, 1936, announcing that the new province would start on its career on April 1, 1936, and creating transitional machinery for the conduct of government till provincial autonomy is inaugurated in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Of a permanent character are those provisions of the Order-in-Council which sever Sind from Bombay and settle the liabilities of the parent

and the infant in respect of development loans incurred during the joint family period. Lands, forests, buildings, property, etc., will pass to the province where they are situated. Arrears of taxes will belong to the province where the taxed property is situated or the taxed transactions took place. Of the outstanding Bombay Irrigation Debt incurred before April 1, 1921, Rs 2,74,96,384, including Rs 78,687 of the debt on account of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals system, will be borne by Sind, and the rest by Bombay. Of the debt incurred on account of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals system, all except the portion relating to the Nasirabad section (which is chargeable neither to Bombay nor to Sind) will be borne by Sind. The outstanding Bombay debt on account of the Bombay Development Scheme will be the debt of Bombay alone. Other loan works will be chargeable to the province where the works are located.

It is also understood that the Central Government will have to come to the rescue of Sind by providing the funds to meet the deficit in the first few years. In order to make arrangements for such a subvention to Sind and Orissa and for other weak provinces and generally to adjust the financial relations between the Central and the provinces under the provincial autonomy scheme, Sir Otto Niemeyer, a financial expert, was asked to conduct an inquiry. He completed his investigations and submitted his report, according to which Sind gets a cash subvention of Rs 105 lakhs for a period of ten years, after which the aid will be progressively decreased. While on the subject of help from the centre, it may be mentioned that, according to the Niemeyer recommendations, Sind will get after the first five years of provincial autonomy 2 per cent of the distributable portion of the income-tax revenue.

### Population.

Sind has an area of 46,378 square miles and a population of 3,887,000. Of this, the Hindus (including scheduled castes) number 1,015,000 and the Muslims 2,831,000. The rest of the population is made up of 1,930 Anglo-Indians, 5,576 Europeans and 6,627 Indian Christians. The language of the province, Sindhi, though it bears many marks of Arabic and Persian influence and is written in a form of Perso-Arabic script, is nearer the original Sanskrit than any other Indian language. Few, however, are capable of writing it, for only 70 out of every 1,000 people in Sind are literate. The average for males is 106 per 1,000, that for females being as low as 21 per 1,000. The Hindus are far more advanced than the Muslims and enjoy a virtual monopoly of the trade of the province. As against 263 Hindu literate males per 1,000, only 44 Muslims per 1,000 are literate; 51 per 1,000 literate Hindu females compare against five literate Muslim females. The number of those literate in English are 119 per 10,000—186 per 10,000 males and 34 per 10,000 females.



Out of every 100 workers in Sind 59 are engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. Ten per cent are engaged in manufacturing industries, most of which are, however, of the cottage type, there being very few factories in Sind.

The cultivable area of the province is mostly commanded by the recently constructed Sukkur Barrage and Sind canals, which, with other canals and the Indus river itself, supply water to 7,500,000 acres. The Barrage works have cost nearly 24 crores of rupees. The Sindhi agriculturist is gradually becoming alive to the perennial regulated supply of irrigation and his outlook is becoming brighter. The rapidity with which lands supplied by the Barrage system are being taken up augurs well for the success of the scheme and the prosperity of the province as a whole. Already there has been a growth in the production of long staple cotton, all of which is easily absorbed by Indian textile mills.

#### Lloyd Barrage.

The Barrage owes its existence largely to the zeal of Sir George (Now Lord) Lloyd, the then Governor of Bombay, whose name it bears. Started in July 1923, it was completed in January 1932. It was the completion of the dream of many an engineer and an almost incredible boon to the cultivator, who formerly carried on his agricultural operations in a haphazard manner, being unable to depend on the proverbial vagaries of the Indus. What it means to the Sindhi, the Sindhi alone knows, for the Barrage has converted—or hopes to convert—a waterless desert into a smiling garden flowing with milk and honey.

The magnificence of the achievement that is the Lloyd Barrage can be imagined when it is realised that it is a huge water regulator consisting of 66 spans, each sixty feet wide, the openings being regulated by steel gates, each weighing fifty tons. The Barrage is about a mile long, about five times the length of London Bridge. Thousands of miles of new channels were excavated varying in width from 346 feet in the case of main canals to only two or three feet in the case of water courses. The total length of Government channels which were excavated was over 6,000 miles, and that of water courses over 30,000 miles. The total length is thus some 36,000 miles, which means about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the circumference of the earth.

The total quantity of earthwork involved, excluding that for the watercourses was 628 crores cubic feet of earthwork which means a solid column measuring 100 feet by 100 feet extending to a height of over 115 miles.

The function of the Barrage is to head up the river at Sukkur and from that to distribute it all the year round according to requirements of cultivators. The distribution is made through seven great canals, regulated through regulators on both banks of the river—four on the left bank, three on the right. Those on the left bank are Rohri, the Eastern Nara, the Khairpur Feeder East and the Khairpur Feeder West. Those on the right bank are the North Western Canal, the Rice Canal and the Dadu Canal.

The total number of openings in all the canal Head Regulators is 55, each being of 25 feet span and each opening being equipped with three

electrically operated gates. The total discharge of water into all the canals is approximately 45,763 cusecs or 457,630 gallons per second. The total length of all irrigation channels including old and new watercourses is 84,300 miles. To accomplish this staggering feat, excavation of earthwork to the extent of 7,500,000,000 cubic feet was involved, as much as would fill a drain 14 feet wide and four feet deep, dug round the equator. It was estimated that the ultimate area of annual cultivation on the scheme would be over 5,000,000 acres and this would be under various crops approximately as follows:

Wheat 2,451,000 acres, cotton 832,000 acres, rice 682,000 acres, *jowari*, *bajra*, etc., 895,000 acres, and oilseeds 410,000 acres.

This denoted in produce would mean the following approximate quantities:

Wheat 1,138,000 tons, cotton 520,000 bales; rice 487,000 tons, *jowari*, *bajra*, etc., 283,000 tons, and oilseeds 117,000 tons.

#### Inter-communal Co-operation.

Politically, the province is backward. Only the Hindu minority is politically minded, the Muslims owing allegiance to personalities rather than to principles. The Hindus are openly afraid of Muslim dominance and of being ousted from public life. On the other hand, there is growing evidence of a desire on the part of the Muslim community to reassure the minority in regard to the continued enjoyment of its rights. Leaders of both communities are working for the creation of an understanding between the two which will bring about an area of inter-communal co-operation and goodwill so necessary for the successful working of the reformed constitution under unfavourable financial conditions.

#### Karachi.

No account of Sind will be complete without a reference to its capital Karachi. It is a comparatively new town for according to known facts it was as recently as 1729 that a few traders of the neighbouring State of Kalat migrated to the "Kalachi" the land of the sand-dunes. It was several years later that its potentialities as a harbour were realised by the British—Sir Charles Napier, the Conqueror of Sind, is said to have forecast that Karachi would some day become the "Glory of the East." Recent developments in Karachi hold out fresh hopes of this prediction being fulfilled, for with the growth of aviation, Karachi, which is on the main line of imperial aerial communication between London and Australia right across India, is bound to become a vital airport, if it is not already one. In addition to being the capital of Sind, Karachi is the outlet for the products of the Punjab. If the Barrage becomes all that is expected of it, Karachi may have to handle in 1960 nearly 1,138,000 tons of wheat, 520,000 bales of cotton, 487,000 tons of rice, 283,000 tons of *jowari*, *bajra*, etc., and 117,000 tons of oilseeds of the Barrage produce excluding the produce from 429,800 acres of Dubai cropped land. That this is not altogether Utopian is evident from the fact that within four years of the commencement of Barrage operations, that is, by the end of 1937 the following acres were under cultivation in the Barrage Zone: 931,000 acres under wheat, 238,700 acres under cotton and 560,300 acres under rice.

## Government House.

## GOVERNOR

H E. Sir Lancelot Graham, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,  
C.S.

J M Corin, I.C.S., *Secretary to H E the Governor.*

Captain E. A. Shebbeare, *Military Secretary H E the Governor*

Captain H S Frost, A.D.C.

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

The Hon Khan Bahadur Allah Bakhsh, *Chief Minister.*

The Hon Mr Nicholas Vazirani, *Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department.*

The Hon Pir Illahi Bakhsh, *Minister-in-charge of General Department*

The Hon Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, C.S.I., *Minister-in-charge of Home Department*

The Hon. Mr. Djalal Doulatram, *Minister-in-charge of Agriculture*

The Hon. Mir Bande Ali Khan Talpur, *Minister-in-charge of Revenue Department*

## SIND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Hon Sayed Miran Muhammad Shah Jinnah, *Speaker.*

Miss J T Sipahimalani, *Deputy Speaker*

## SECRETARIAT STAFF.

I. H. Taunton, I.C.S., *Chief Secretary to the Government of Sind.*

G. F S. Collins, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., *Revenue Commissioner and Secretary, Revenue Department.*

C. B B. Clee, C.I.E., I.C.S. *Secretary to Government, Finance Department*

A. Gordon, C.I.E., I.S.E., *Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department.*

L T Gholap, I.C.S., *Deputy Secretary, Finance Department*

R A. Mahamad, I.C.S., *Deputy Secretary, Revenue Department*

M. L. Champhekar, M.C.E., I.S.E., *Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department.*

D H. Hiranandani, L Ag., *Revenue Assistant Commissioner*

K S. Muhammad Daim Ali Bakh Sidiki *General Assistant Commissioner.*

H B Hingorani, *Deputy Secretary, Legal Department*

E Rodrigues, M.A., *Assistant Secretary, Home and Remembrances of Legal Affairs, General and Political and Miscellaneous Departments*

N V. Raghavan, B.A., LL.B., J.P., *Assistant Secretary, Finance Department.*

R S, J. V. Muzumdar, B.A., *Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department*

S T Advani, B.A., LL.B., *Secretary, Sind Legislative Assembly*

## SIND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## SPEAKER.

The Hon. Mr Syed Miran-Mahomed Shah

## DEPUTY SPEAKER.

Miss J T Sipahimalani

## Members.

Names.	Constituency by which elected.
Dr Popatlal A. Bhopathkar ..	General Urban, Karachi City (North)
Mr Rustomji Khurshedji Sidhva ..	General Urban, Karachi City (South).
Mukhi Gobindram Pritamdas ..	General Urban, Hyderabad City.
The Hon'ble Mr Nihaldas Chatumal Vazirani ..	General Rural, Karachi District.
Mr Jamshed Nusserwanjee Mehta .. ..	General Rural, Dadu District.
Rai Sahab Gokaldas Mewaldas .. ..	General Rural, Larkana District.
Dr Hemandas Rupchand Wadhvani .. ..	General Rural, Upper Sind Frontier District

Name.	Constituency by which elected.
Mr. Doulatram Moolchand . . .	General Rural, Sukkur (West).
Mr. C. T. Valecha . . .	General Rural, Sukkur (Central)
Mr. Hassaram Sunderdas Pamnani	General Rural, Sukkur (East).
Mr. Newandram Vishindas .	General Rural, Nawabshah (North)
Rai Bahadur Hotchand Hiranand	General Rural, Nawabshah (South)
Mr. Ghanasham Jethanand Shrivdasani	General Rural, Hyderabad Suburbs and Taluka.
Mr. Ghanumal Tarachand.	General Rural, Hyderabad (North)
Dr. Cholttram P. Gidwani	General Rural, Hyderabad (South)
Mr. Partabrai Khalsukhdas	General Rural, Thar Parkar (West).
Mr. Sitaldas Perumal	General Rural, Thar Parkar (North).
Mr. Akhji Ratansing Sodho	General Rural, Thar Parkar (South)
Khan Sahib Allah Bakhsh Khudadad Khan Gabol	Muhammadan Urban, Karachi City (North)
Mr. Muhammad Hashim Fais Muhammad Gaudar	Muhammadan Urban, Karachi City (South)
Mr. Munammad Usman Muhammad Khan Sunro	Muhammadan Rural, Karachi (North).
Mr. Muhammad Yusuf Khan Bahadur Khair Muhammad Khan Chandio	Muhammadan Rural, Karachi (South)
Pir Ghulam Hyder Shah Sahibdino Shah Bubri.	Muhammadan Rural, Karachi (East)
Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Abdullah Khan Isran .	Muhammadan Rural, Dadu (North).
The Hon'ble Pir Illahibux Nawas Ali .	Muhammadan Rural, Dadu (Central)
Sayad Ghulam Murtaza Shah Muhammad Shah.	Muhammadan Rural, Dadu (South).
Mr. Abdul Majid Lilaram . . . .	Muhammadan Rural, Larkana (North).
	Muhammadan Rural Larkana (East).
Khan Bahadur Haji Amirali Tharu Khan Lahori.	Muhammadan Rural, Larkana (South).
Mir Muhammad Khan Nawab Ghalibi Khan Chandio	Muhammadan Rural, Larkana (West).
Mr. Mohamed Amin A. Khoso . . . .	Muhammadan Rural, Upper Sind Frontier (East)
Khan Sahib Sohrab Khan Sahibdino Khan Sarki.	Muhammadan Rural, Upper Sind Frontier (Central).
Khan Sahib Jaffer Khan Gul Muhammad Khan Burdi.	Muhammadan Rural, Upper Sind Frontier (West).
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Allah Bakhsh Muhammad Umar, O.B.E.	Muhammadan Rural, Sukkur (North-West).

Names.	Constituency by which elected.
Mr. Shamsuddin Khan Abdul Kabir Khan ..	Muhammadian Rural, Sukkur (South-West).
Mr. Abdus Satar Abdul Rahman ..	Muhammadian Rural, Sukkur (South-East).
Khan Sahib Pir Rasul Bakhsh Shah Mahbub Shah.	Muhammadian Rural, Sukkur (Central).
Khan Bahadur Sardar Kaiser Khan Ghulam Muhammad Khan	Muhammadian Rural, Sukkur (North-East).
Sayed Muhammad Ali Shah Allahbado Shah .	Muhammadian Rural, Nawabshah (North).
Sayed Nur Mohammad Shah Murad Ali Shah	Muhammadian Rural, Nawabshah (North-West).
Rais Rasul Bakhsh Khan Muhammad Khan Uner.	Muhammadian Rural, Nawabshah (West)
S. B Jam Jan Muhammad Khan Muhammad Sharif Junejo	Muhammadian Rural, Nawabshah (South).
Sayed Khair Shah Imam Ali Shah . .	Muhammadian Rural, Nawabshah (East)
Makhdum Ghulam Haider Makhdum Zahir-ud din	Muhammadian Rural, Hyderabad (North)
The Hon'ble Mr. Miran Muhammad Shah Zainul-abdin Shah.	Muhammadian Rural, Hyderabad (North-West)
Mir Ghulam Allah Khan Mir Haji Hussain Bakhsh Khan Talpur	Muhammadian Rural, Hyderabad (South-West)
The Hon'ble Mir Bandeali Khan Mir Haji Muhammad Hussain Khan Talpur	Muhammadian Rural, Hyderabad (East).
Mir Ghulamali Khan Bundeali Khan Talpur .	Muhammadian Rural, Hyderabad (South)
Sardar Bahadur Mir Allahbad Khan Imam Bakhsh Khan Talpur	Muhammadian Rural, Thar Parkar (West)
Khan Bahadur Sayed Ghulam Nabi Shah Moujalli Shah, M.B.E	Muhammadian Rural, Thar Parkar (North)
Mr. Arab Togachi Mir Muhammad . . .	Muhammadian Rural, Thar Parkar (South).
Miss Jethibai Tulidas Sipahimalani .. .	Women's General Urban, Hyderabad cum Karachi City
Mrs. Jenubai Ghulamali Allana . . .	Women's Muhammadian Urban, Karachi City
Mr J Fraser . . .	European, Karachi City.
Col H J Mahon . . .	European, Sind.
	Commerce and Industry, Karachi Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. Issardas Varandmal .. .. .	Commerce and Industry, Indian Commerce.
The Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Kt., K.C.S.I	Land-holders.
The Hon'ble Dewan Dismal Doulatram ..	Land-holders.
Mr Narayandas Anandjee Bechar .. ..	Labour.
Lt.-Col. W. B. Hoessack .. .. .	Labour.

## The Madras Province.

The Madras Presidency occupies the whole southern portion of the Peninsula, and, excluding the Indian States, all of which have now come under the direct control of the Government of India, has an area of 124,363 square miles. It has on the east, on the Bay of Bengal, a coast line of about 1,250 miles; on the South on the Arabian Sea, a coast line of about 450 miles. In all this extent of coast, however, there is not a single natural harbour of any importance, the ports, with the exception of Madras, and perhaps of Cochin and Vizagapatam are merely open roadsteads. A plateau, varying in height above sea-level from about 1,000 to about 3,000 feet and stretching northwards from the Nilgiri Hills, occupies the central area of the Presidency, on either side are the Eastern and the Western Ghats, which meet in the Nilgiris. The height of the western mountain-chain has an important effect on the rainfall. Where the chain is high, the intercepted rain-clouds give a heavy fall, which may amount to 150 inches on the seaward side, but comparatively little rain falls on the landward side of the range. Where the chain is low, rain-clouds are not checked in their westward course in the central table land on the east coast the rainfall is small and the heat in summer excessive. The rivers, which flow from west to east, in their earlier course drain rather than irrigate the country, but the deltas of the Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery are productive of fair crops even in time of drought and are the only portions of the east coast where agriculture is not dependent on a rainfall rarely exceeding 40 inches and apt to be untimely.

### Population

The population of the Presidency was returned at the census of 1931 as 47,193,602, an increase of 10.4 per cent over the figure of 1921. The increase was not uniform. The districts which had suffered most in 1921 tended to show large increases in 1931—Bellary and Agencles were marked illustrations. As a natural corollary to an increase in population the Presidency density has risen. Hindus account for 88 per cent. of the Madras population, Muhammadans 7 per cent and Christians 3.8 per cent. The actual number in other communities is inconsiderable. The vast majority of the population is of the Dravidian race and the principal Dravidian languages, Tamil and Telugu are spoken by 19 and 18 million persons respectively. 40 per cent. of the population talk Tamil, 37½ per cent. Telugu, 7.9 per cent. Malayalam, Oriya, Kanarese, Hindustani, Tulu follow in that order with percentages above 1.

### Government.

The executive authority of the Province is exercised on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor. He is aided and advised by a Council of ten Ministers.

### Agriculture and Industries.

The principal occupation of the province is agriculture engaging about 68 per cent. of the population. The principal food crops are rice, choleam, ragi and kambu. The industrial crops are cotton, sugarcane and groundnuts. The

agricultural education is rapidly progressing in the Presidency. The activities of the Agricultural Department in matters educational consist in the running of a college at Coimbatore affiliated to the University of Madras, three farm labourers' schools, numerous demonstration farms. As it was found that the present course of middle school education does not satisfy the needs of the ryots, the only school maintained by the department at Taliparamba was closed with effect from 1st April 1932. A Middle School is however now maintained by the District Board of Madura at Uallampatti. The institution of short practical courses in farm management and allied subjects in the Agricultural College at Coimbatore have been sanctioned. While paddy which is the staple food of the population, occupies the largest cultivable area, cotton and sugarcane are by no means inconsiderable crops of the province and are receiving close attention at the hands of the local agricultural authorities. The area under cotton irrigated and unirrigated is estimated at 2,372,725 acres and, as in the case of paddy, efforts are being made to produce better strains of cotton suited to different localities by means of both selection and hybridization. Side by side with an increase in the area under cotton, from existing good staple areas, improved varieties have been systematically introduced. A special feature of the agricultural activities in the Presidency is the large industry which the planting community have built up, contributing substantially to the economic development of the province. They have organised themselves as a registered body under the title of "The United Planters' Association of South India," on which are represented coffee, tea, rubber and a few other minor planting products. The aggregate value of seaborne trade of the Presidency which was Rs 76,98,86,552 in 1934-35 and Rs 76,09,69,826 in 1935-36 increased to Rs 82,57,56,596 during 1936-37. As in other provinces, the forest resources are exploited by Government. There are close upon 18,535 square miles of reserved forests.

Forty-nine spinning and weaving mills were at work on 31st March 1938, and they employed 56,875 operatives. The number of jute mills at work was four. At the close of the year 1936 the number of the other factories in the Presidency was 1,651. These consisted of oil mills, rope works, tile works, etc. Tanning is one of the principal industries of the Presidency and there is considerable export trade in skins and hides. The manufacturing activities which are under the direction of the Department of Industries are mainly confined to the production of soap. There are a number of indigenous match factories run on cottage lines. It is slowly becoming recognised that the Madras Presidency is one of the most suitable parts of India for sugarcane cultivation and that the several deep-rooted varieties of cane which have been evolved at Coimbatore and require very little water are especially suited for the conditions which obtain in several areas of the Presidency where they grow better than in the north. The departments of Industries and Agriculture assist the development of the sugar industry by

monstration of the methods of manufacture of white sugar by centrifugals by getting trained sugar technologists, by the award of scholarships and by investigating schemes for starting sugar factories.

### Education

The Presidency's record in the sphere of education has been one of continuous progress. There were at the end of the official year 1938 about 45,500 public institutions, ranging from village primary schools to arts and professional colleges, their total strength being about 1,60,100. Special efforts are being made to provide education for boys belonging to the Scheduled Classes. The Legislative Council passed a resolution in the year 1929 that our girls reading in any educational institution in the province—Government, local fund, municipal or aided—should be exempted from school fees in any Standard up to III Form. The total expenditure of the province on Education is in the neighbourhood of Rs 564 lakhs. The principal educational institutions in the province are the Madras, Andhra and Annamalai Universities, the Presidency College, the Christian College, the Loyola College, the Pachaiyappa's College, the Law College, and the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras; the St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, the American College, Madurai, the Government College, Umbakonam, the Ceded Districts College, Nantapur, the Government College, Rajahmundry, the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, the Veterinary College, Madras, the Medical Colleges at Madras and Vizagapatam, the Engineering College at Madras (Guindy), the Teachers' College, Saidapet and the Government Training College, Rajahmundry.

### Local Administration.

Local bodies in the Madras Presidency are administered under the following Acts —

The Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, was amended by a comprehensive Amendment Act 1936 and the main changes effected by the amending Act which was brought into force on 21st April 1936 were as follows —

- (1) the redistribution of the existing thirty divisions into forty territorial ones ;
- (2) the provision for a Deputy Mayor ,
- (3) the provision for aldermen ,
- (4) the increase in the maximum strength of the council from 50 to 68 members consisting of 60 elected councillors, five aldermen elected by the council and not more than three special councillors appointed by Government for special objects ,
- (5) the reservation of three special seats for 11 Dravidas and two for Labour ,
- (6) the widening of the franchise ;
- (7) the abolition of the system of representation of minority communities by nomination ,
- (8) the provision for better control over charitable holding grounds ,
- (9) the provision for the levy of a tax on advertisements ;

(10) the fixing of the minimum and maximum rates of levy of the property tax at 15½ and 20 per cent. respectively of the annual value of buildings and lands, and

(11) the constitution of a new Taxation Appeals Standing Committee with a Chairman appointed by Government

Of the two seats reserved for labour, one is to be elected by a non-union labour electorate and the other by union labour electorate.

The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 as amended by Madras Act X of 1930 ; and

The Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended by the Madras Act XI of 1930.

The amending Acts of 1930, which came into force on the 26th August 1930, provide, *inter alia*, for the abolition of the system of nominations to local bodies, for the inclusion of village panchayats within the scope of the Madras Local Boards Act with a view to making the village the unit of local self-government, for direct elections to district boards, for the creation of a municipal and local boards service for the Presidency of Madras, for the removal of the disqualification of women as such in respect of elections to municipal councils and for the cessation of office of the President of a district board or Chairman of a Municipal Council on a motion of non-confidence being passed against him by a prescribed majority. The Acts have undergone subsequent amendments. Taluk Boards have been abolished with effect from the 1st April 1934.

In the interests of administration, commissioners have been appointed to all the Municipalities in the presidency and these have replaced non-official chairmen as executive authorities.

Under an Amending Act of 1934, the taluk boards were abolished with effect from 1st April 1934. This step was undertaken as these bodies became financially embarrassed. Their functions have been entrusted to district boards, with a view to avoid extreme centralisation of administration of district boards, it was decided to bifurcate them. Up to the end of 1935, the number of district boards bifurcated was four. Eight district boards were bifurcated in 1936.

But, it was actually found later on that many of the bifurcated district boards were financially unstable so much so that the Government had to have recourse to a reversal of the policy of bifurcation and to amalgamate all of the bifurcated district boards.

By an Act of 1935, the local boards in the presidency have been divided into three groups for the purpose of elections, so that elections will be held to a third of the local boards every year. The object of this legislation was administrative convenience.

By an Act of 1936 ordinary courts of law have been debarred from issuing injunctions restraining proceedings which are being or about to be taken for the conduct of elections to local bodies and preparation of electoral rolls in connection therewith.

By an Act of 1938 the franchise of the territorial constituencies of the Madras Legislative Assembly were assimilated to that of the local bodies in the Province of Madras, inclusive of the Corporation of Madras with a view to widen the franchise of local bodies and to effect economy in the cost of preparation of the electoral rolls of local bodies.

Local bodies are now enabled under the Madras Local Authorities Entertainments Tax Act, 1926, to levy a tax on entertainments given within their jurisdiction.

During this year, the assistant engineers of the District Boards were constituted into a Local Fund Service for the Province known as the Madras Local Fund Assistant Engineers Service. This was an important step in improving the status and conditions of one of the main services of local board employees.

### Irrigation.

In March 1925, the Secretary of State sanctioned the Cauvery Reservoir Project, the estimated cost of which amounted to about £ 4½ millions. The project has been framed with two main objects in view. The first is to improve the existing fluctuating water supplies for the Cauvery Delta irrigation of over a million acres, the second is to extend irrigation to a new area of 301,000 acres, which will, it is estimated, add 150,000 tons of rice to the food supply of the country. The scheme which was completed in 1934 provides for a large dam at Mettur on the Cauvery to store 98,500 million cubic feet of water and for a canal nearly 88 miles long with a connected distributary system. Owing to the necessity for providing adequate surplus arrangements to dispose of floods similar to the phenomenal floods of 1924 and of other causes the estimate had to be revised and the revised estimate was about £ 4½ millions. The Project was however completed with a saving of nearly £ ½ million. Another important project is the Periyar project. Taking its rise in the Western Ghats, the river flows into the Arabian Sea through Travancore State territory. After prolonged negotiations, the Travancore Durbar consented to the water being caught and stored in the Travancore hills for being diverted towards the East. Some three thousand feet above sea-level a concrete and masonry dam has been constructed and nearly 50 feet below the crest-level of the dam a channel through the summit of the range carries the waters into the eastern water-shed where they are led into the river Vaigai. The total quantity of water impounded at crest level is 15,600 million cubic feet. By this work, a river ordained by Nature to flow into the Arabian Sea has been led across the Peninsula into the Bay of Bengal irrigating on its way well over 100,000 acres of land. The irrigable area commanded by the Periyar system is 143,000 acres, while the supply from the lake was sufficient only for 130,000 acres. To make up for this deficit, the effective capacity of the lake was increased in 1933 by lowering the water-shed cutting. The area under Government irrigation works in the Madras Presidency during 1936-37 was about 7.3 million acres. Of this over 3 million acres are served by petty irrigation works numbering about 84,000.

### Electric Schemes.

The first stage of the Pykara Hydro Electric project which was under construction by the Government of Madras has been completed and is in operation from 1st April 1933. It consists in utilising a fall of over 3,000 feet in the Pykara river as it descends the Nilgiris Plateau for the generation of electrical energy and its transmission for supply to the neighbouring districts, viz., the Nilgiris and Coimbatore, and parts of Malabar, Salem, Trichinopoly and Tanjore. The Glen Morgan scheme started in 1928 with the object of supplying power to the main construction works of the Pykara project has been merged with it. In its present completed form the project consists of the main power house at Singara with an installed plant capacity of 32,700 B.H.P. and the transformer station, principal substations at Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Udumalpet, Sembatti, and Madurai and minor ones at Ottacamund, Coonoor, Palghat, Pollachi and Iyerpadi, 917 miles of high tension lines or 1238 miles of equivalent single circuit lines. The booked cost up to the 31st March 1938 is Rs. 2,13,28,805. The total number of units generated during the year ending March 1938 was over 82,000,000. The rapid growth of load necessitated the construction of the Mukurti Dam to provide additional storage of water. The construction of the Dam was completed during the year. The revenue realised during 1937-38 is about Rs. 25.47 lakhs against Rs. 9.20 lakhs estimated at the time the scheme was submitted for sanction. A scheme to develop power from the head of water made available by the Mettur Dam was sanctioned in 1935 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,82,00,000. The project has been completed, and commenced regular operation in November 1937. The Trichinopoly Negapatam extensions which were first treated as part of the Pykara system were transferred to the Mettur power system during the year. The system covers the districts of Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, N. Arcot, S. Arcot, Chittoor and Chingleput. During the part of 1937-38 when the scheme was in regular operation 17.4 million units were generated. To serve the needs of the Tinnevely, Ramanad and Madurai Districts, the Government have sanctioned in March 1938 the Papanasam Hydro Thermal Electric Scheme at an ultimate cost of Rs. 258 lakhs. Construction of this scheme has been commenced. Thermal power stations have also been established at Vizagapatam and Bezvada to serve the northern districts of the Province. These thermal schemes are expected to be in regular operation in the beginning of 1939.

### Co-operation.

The slight improvement in the economic condition of the people reflected in the record of the progress of the co-operative movement during 1936-37 was maintained during 1937-38. The loan transactions of agricultural societies steadily increased from the year 1934-35 and amounted during the year 1937-38 to Rs. 211.94 lakhs. Except under arrear interest in Central Banks and agricultural societies, there was a fall in overdrafts in all societies. The policy of rectification and consolidation of existing societies was continued. As many as

446 societies were registered during the year as against 326 in the previous year, a good number being non-credit societies. The registration of 235 societies was cancelled as compared with 195 in 1936-37. Liquidation was resorted to only when all attempts proved futile to revive societies either by supersession of committees under section 43 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932, or by application of by-law 62 and appointment of agents. During the year, the Registrar's scheme of rectification was pursued by all central banks and additional securities were obtained and the amount collected in respect of loans amounting to Rs 20.01 lakhs which were ill-secured. The adequacy of the security for loans aggregating Rs 303.01 lakhs given by as many as 7,105 societies has so far been examined. The strong reserves built up by central banks will enable them without detriment to their financial stability to write off ultimately some bad and irrecoverable debts which have been brought to notice. The Central Land Mortgage Bank recorded another year of steady and sustained progress. Thanks to cheap money, the Bank was able to float debentures at low rates of interest and no debentures carry interest exceeding 4 per cent. As in the past years, the benefit of low interest was passed on to ultimate borrowers and no loan bears more than six per cent. Debentures of the value of Rs 25,87,100 were issued as against Rs 37,21,000 in the previous year. Primary land mortgage banks which numbered 101 advanced loans to the extent of Rs 34,59,474 during the year as against Rs 38,19 lakhs in the previous year. Land Mortgage Banks have up to 30th June 1938 contributed a sum of Rs 175.83 lakhs towards the redemption of debts by the ryots. There were 118 loan and sale societies at the end of

the year. These advanced loans to members to the extent of Rs. 62.12 lakhs against Rs 26.16 lakhs in the previous year. The Provincial Marketing Society started in 1935-36 is still feeling its way. The Provincial Handloom Weavers' Society made a steady progress during the year.

#### Law and Order.

The Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Judicial work in the Presidency is the High Court at Madras, which consists of a Chief Justice and thirteen puisne judges. The existing law provides for a maximum of 15 High Court Judges. For the administration of criminal justice there are 28 Sessions Judges in the Mufassal, (including two for agency tracts) Additional and Assistant Sessions Judges being provided to assist Courts in which the work is heavy. Then there are the District Magistrates, the Subordinate Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates. The administration of civil justice is carried on by 26 District Judges, and 37 Subordinate Judges and 141 District Munsiffs. In the Presidency Town there are a City Civil Court consisting of two Judges and Small Cause Court consisting of a Chief Judge and two other Judges. Madras is a litigious province and the records show one suit for every 102 persons. The Police department is under an Inspector-General who has six deputies, four in charge of ranges of the Presidency, one in charge of the Railway Police and the Criminal Investigation Department and one in charge of the Madras City Police as Commissioner of Police. A Superintendent is stationed at each district. The sanctioned strength of the Permanent Police Force is 27,716 including the Malabar Special Police.

### FINANCE DEPARTMENT

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates, 1938-39.	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1938-39
<b>REVENUE</b>	<b>Rs</b>	<b>DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE</b>	<b>Rs</b>
IV—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	20,55,000	7—Land Revenue	24,72,000
V—Salt		8—Provincial Excise	32,63,400
VII—Land Revenue	4,99,21,000	9—Stamps	5,17,800
VIII—Provincial Excise	3,88,92,700	10—Forest	40,87,500
IX—Stamps	1,86,00,700	11—Registration	29,76,100
X—Forest	45,08,200	12—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	46,72,600
XI—Registration	37,03,100	13—Other Taxes and Duties	62,300
XII—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	54,65,600		
XIII—Other Taxes and Duties	3,07,500	Total—A	1,80,51,700
Total—A	12,34,53,800	17—Irrigation—Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept	80,69,000
		18—Irrigation—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue	40,94,000



HEAD OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates, 1938-39	HEAD OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates, 1938-39
<b>REVENUE—<i>contd</i></b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>DEMAND OF THE REVENUE—</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
XVII—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept— Gross Receipts Deduct—Working Expenses	1,44,58,100 —40,12,400	19—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Total—C	2,31,300 1,23,05,200
Net Receipts	1,04,45,700	22—Interest on Debt and other Obligations 23—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	—38,59,700 8,59,800
XVIII—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	83,89,000	Total—E	—29,99,900
Total—C	1,88,34,700	25—General Administration 27—Administration of Justice	2,81,66,600 95,57,900
XX—Interest	20,88,000	28—Jails and Convict Settlements 29—Police	23,89,400 1,61,38,800
Total—E	20,88,000	36—Scientific Departments	78,800
XXI—Administration of Justice	16,78,500	37—Education 38—Medical	2,61,56,600 97,89,100
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements	6,61,300	39—Public Health 40—Agriculture	88,97,900 23,06,200
XXIII—Police	6,20,400	41—Veterinary 42—Co-operative Credit	10,99,800 14,80,100
XXVI—Education XXVII—Medical	7,49,300 9,02,800	43—Industries 45—Broadcasting	27,17,400 73,600
XXVIII—Public Health XXIX—Agriculture	3,12,100 3,18,100	47—Miscellaneous Departments	21,55,800
XXX—Veterinary XXXI—Co-operative Credit	81,900 4,35,000	Total—F	10,59,76,900
XXXII—Industries XXXIV—Broadcasting	17,07,400 8,000	50—Civil Works 51—Interest on Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes	1,24,59,300 18,09,000
XXXVI—Miscellaneous Departments	6,71,400	Total—H	1,42,68,300
Total—F	81,86,200	54—Famine 55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	100 96,02,100
XXXIX—Civil Works XL—Receipts from Electric Schemes—Gross Receipts Deduct—Working Expenses	26,88,400 39,42,900 —17,76,800	55A—Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues 56—Stationery and Printing	† 21,56,900
Net Receipts	21,66,100	57—Miscellaneous 63—Extraordinary Charges	4,47,400
Total—H	48,54,500	Total—J	1,22,06,500
XLIV—Receipts in aid of Superannuation XLV—Stationery and Printing XLVI—Miscellaneous	2,42,100 4,17,800 17,94,100	<b>Total—Expenditure</b>	<b>15,93,98,700</b>
Total—J	24,54,000	<b>Excess of Revenue over Expenditure or Surplus</b>	<b>12,500</b>
Total—Revenue	15,98,21,200	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,98,21,200</b>
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue or Deficit			
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,98,21,200</b>		

† Provided for in the Capital section of the accounts under the major head "83 Payments of commuted value of Pensions."

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates, 1938-39	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1938-39.
<b>RECEIPTS</b>	<b>Rs</b>	<b>DISBURSEMENTS</b>	
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	12,500	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	
Public Debt Incurred—		Capital Accounts not charged to Revenue—	
I—Permanent Debt	1,75,00,000	68 Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	8,49,600
II—Floating Debt—		72 Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	—1,28,200
Treasury Bills	4,00,00,000	79 Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes	97,38,300
Other Floating Loans	..	81 Civil Works not charged to Revenue	16,97,200
III—Loans from the Central Government		83 Payments of Commuted value of Pensions	12,69,000
Total	5,75,00,000	Total	1,84,25,900
Unfunded Debt—		Public Debt Discharged—	
Special Loans	65,07,000	I—Permanent Debt	2,50,000
State Provident Funds		II—Floating Debt—	
Total	65,07,000	Treasury Bills	4,00,00,000
		Other Floating Loans	..
Deposits and advances—		III—Loans from the Central Government	5,60,800
I—Deposits Bearing Interest—		Total	4,08,10,800
Deposits of depreciation reserve of Government Commercial concerns	18,700	Unfunded Debt—	
Deposits not bearing interest—		Special Loans	43,55,000
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	8,59,800	State Provident Funds	
Famine Relief Fund	5,84,800	Total	43,55,000
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	4,70,000	Deposits and Advances—	
Special Reserve Fund—Electricity ..	1,91,000	I—Deposits Bearing Interest—	
Deposit Account of the Fund for Improvement of Rural Water-supply		Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial concerns	7,600
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses	1,65,000	II—Deposits not bearing interest—	
General Police Fund	40,000	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt (Sinking Funds)	2,46,000
Deposits of Local Funds—District Funds	4,80,04,000	Famine Relief Fund	5,84,000
Municipal and Other Funds	2,99,00,100	Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	4,10,000
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—Civil Deposits	6,10,20,000	Special Reserve Fund—Electricity	1,03,000
Subventions from Central Road Fund		Deposit Account of the Fund for Improvement of Rural Water supply	5,00,000
Other Accounts—		Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses	60,000
Carried over	14,12,58,900	General Police Fund	38,300
		Deposits of Local Funds—District Funds	4,78,04,000
		Municipal and Other Funds	3,03,00,100
		Carried over .	8,01,13,000

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates, 1938-39	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates, 1938-39
	Rs		Rs
Brought forward	14,12,58,900	Brought forward	8,01,13,000
RECEIPTS— <i>contd</i>		DISBURSEMENTS— <i>contd</i>	
P Deposits and Advances— <i>contd</i>		P Deposits and Advances— <i>contd</i>	
Deposit Account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas	7,43,000	Departmental and Judicial Deposits— Civil Deposits	6,13,80,000
Deposit Account of grants made by the Indian Research Fund Association for Anti-Malaria Schemes	20,000	Other Accounts— Subventions from Central Road Fund	17,99,500
Deposit Account of the grants made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	17,900	Deposit Account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas	7,03,000
Deposit Account of the grant by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	1,14,700	Deposit Account of grants made by the Indian Research Fund Association for Anti-Malaria Schemes	28,500
Deposit Account of contributions for Cattle Improvement	1,200	Deposit Account of the grants made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	17,900
Deposit Account of grant from the Central Government for the Development of Sericultural Industry	13,600	Deposit Account of the grant by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	1,12,400
Deposit Account of grant from the Central Government for the Development of Handloom Industry	68,800	Deposit Account of contributions for Cattle Improvement	1,200
Deposit account of grant from the Central Government for Cottage and Small Scale Woollen Industry	12,600	Deposit Account of grant from the Central Government for the development of Sericultural Industry	16,900
Deposit Account of grants from the Sugar Excise Duty	52,800	Deposit Account of grant from the Central Government for the development of Handloom Industry	72,400
III—Advances not bearing interest— Advances Repayable	35,44,000	Deposit Account of grant from the Central Government for Cottage and Small Scale Woollen Industry	15,200
Permanent Advances Accounts with Foreign Governments and Indian States	10,000	Deposit Account of grants from the Sugar Excise Duty	39,800
Accounts with the Government of Burma	4,00,000	III—Advances not bearing interest— Advances Repayable	34,09,000
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	1,15,000	Permanent Advances Accounts with Foreign Governments and Indian States	9,000
		Accounts with the Government of Burma	4,00,000
		Accounts with the Reserve Bank	1,15,000
Carried over	14,63,72,500	Carried over	14,82,32,800

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates, 1938-39	HEAD OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates, 1938-39
Brought forward RECEIPTS— <i>contd</i>	Rs 14,63,72,500	Brought forward DISBURSEMENTS— <i>contd</i>	Rs 14,82,32,800
IV.—Suspense— Suspense Accounts	8,04,000	IV.—Suspense— Suspense Accounts	8,04,000
Cheques and Bills	2,31,00,000	Cheques and Bills	2,31,00,000
Departmental and Similar Accounts	38,500	Departmental and Similar Accounts	48,500
V.—Miscellaneous— Miscellaneous—Government Account	2,50,000	V.—Miscellaneous— Miscellaneous—Government Account	.
Total	17,05,65,000	Total	17,21,85,300
R Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government— Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, Cultivators, etc	33,20,900	R Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government— Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, Cultivators, etc	1,17,41,300
Loans to Government Servants	1,36,000	Loans to Government Servants	14,000
Total	34,56,900	Total	1,17,55,300
S Remittances— Cash Remittances	3,89,10,000	S Remittances— Cash Remittances	3,89,00,000
Remittances by Bills	75,00,000	Remittances by Bills	75,50,000
Total	4,64,10,000	Total	4,64,50,000
Total—Receipts	28,44,51,400	Total—Disbursements	28,39,32,300
V—Opening Cash Balance	1,99,88,391	V—Closing Cash Balance	84,57,491
Grand Total	29,54,39,791	Grand Total	29,54,39,791

Administration.

Governor

His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G C I M

Personal Staff

Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, T G Rutherford, C S I, C I E, I C S

Private Secretary, W T Bryant, I C S

Military Secretary, Major T F H Kelly, O B E

Aides-de-Camp, Lt S J Cuthbert, Capt E T R Jenyns, Capt G H Cole, Lieut G T A Douglas

Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Khub Singh,

Commandant, H E the Governor's Body Guard  
Major R. F. Rutledge, M C

Council of Ministers

The Hon'ble Mr O Rajagopalachari, Prime Minister (Home and Finance)

The Hon'ble Mr T. Prakasam (Revenue).

The Hon'ble Dr T S S Rajan (Public Health)

The Hon'ble Dr P Subbarayan (Law).

The Hon'ble Mr Yakub Hassan (Public Works)

The Hon'ble Mr V I Munuswami Pillai (Agriculture, Excise and Rural Development)

The Hon'ble Mr. S Ramanathan (Public Information)

The Hon'ble Mr V V Giri (Industries and Labour)

The Hon'ble Mr. B Gopala Reddy (Local Administration)

The Hon'ble Mr C. J. Varkey (Education)

## SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

*Chief Secretary*, G T. Boag, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.  
*Secretary, Finance Department*, W Scott-Brown, C.I.E., I.C.S.

*Secretary, Local Administration Department*, L. J. MacIver, I.C.S.

*Secretary, Home Department*, A R MacEwen, C.I.E., M.O., I.C.S.

*Secretary, Public Works Department*, K Ramunni Menon, I.C.S.

*Secretary, Development Department*, Diwan Bahadur V N Viswanatha Rao

*Secretary, Revenue Department*, B G Holdsworth, I.C.S.

*Secretary, Education and Public Health Department*, G H Cooke, M.O., I.C.S.

*Secretary, Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs*, Rao Sahib P Appu Nair

## MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

## Members of the Board of Revenues

(1) F W Stewart, C.I.E., M.O., I.C.S.

(2) D. N Strathlie, C.I.E., I.C.S.

(3) T Austin, I.C.S.

*Director of Public Instruction*, R M Statham

*Inspector-General of Police*, F Sayers, C.I.E.

*Surgeon-General*, Major General N M Wilson, O.B.E., K.H.S., I.M.S.

*Director of Public Health*, Lieut Col C M Ganapathy, M.O., I.M.S.

*Accountant-General*, L B Ward

*Inspector-General of Prisons*, Lieut Col S C Contractor, M.B., I.M.S.

*Postmaster-General*, G B Power, C.I.E.

*Collector of Customs*, C R Watkins, C.I.E.

*Commissioner of Excise*, D N Strathlie, C.I.E., I.C.S.

*Inspector-General of Registration*, Diwan Bahadur B V Sri Hari Rao Nayudu

*Directors, Kodakkanal and Madras Observatories*, T. Royds, D.Sc., A L Narayan, M.A., D.Sc.

*Supdt., Govt Central Museum and Principal Librarian, Connemara Public Library*, Dr F H Gravely

*Director of Agriculture*, J H Rama Reddy

*Director of Industries*, L. B. Green.

*Director of Fisheries*, Dr B Sundara Raj

*Chief Conservator of Forests*, C C Wilson.

*Director of Veterinary Services*, P. T. Saunders, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., J.V.S.

*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*, S A Venkataraman, I.C.S.

*Commissioner of Labour*, S V Ramamurti, I.C.S.

*Director, Cinchona Dept.*, H Wheatley.

*Chief Engineer (General, Buildings & Roads)*, M. O'Brien, B.E., A.M.I.C.E.

*Chief Engineer for Irrigation*, F. M. Dowley, M.I.O.E.

*Chief Engineer for Electricity*, H G. Howard, C.I.E.

*Sanitary Engineer to the Government*, G V. Rao, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.

*Presidency Port Officer*, Captain B Gordon, R.N.

*Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards*, S Ranganathan, O.B.E., I.C.S.

*Principal, Indian Medical School*, Vaidyaratna G Srinivasamurthi, B.A.B.L., M.B.C.M.

## Presidents and Governors of Fort St George in Madras.

William Gyfford	..	..	..	1684
Elihu Yale	..	..	..	1687
Nathaniel Higginson	..	..	..	1692
Thomas Pitt	..	..	..	1698
Guilston Addison	..	..	..	1709

Died at Madras, 17 Oct., 1709.

Edmund Montague (Acting)	..	..	1709
William Fraser (Acting)	..	..	1709
Edward Harrison	..	..	1711
Joseph Collet	..	..	1716
Francis Hastings (Acting)	..	..	1720
Nathaniel Elwick	..	..	1721
James Macrae	..	..	1725
George Morton Pitt	..	..	1730
Richard Benyon	..	..	1735
Nicholas Morse	..	..	1744
John Hinde	..	..	..
Charles Floyer	..	..	1747
Thomas Saunders	..	..	1750
George Pigot	..	..	1755
Robert Palk	..	..	1763
Charles Bourschler	..	..	1767
Josias DuPre	..	..	1770
Alexander Wynch	..	..	1773
Lord Pigot (Suspended)	..	..	1775
George Stratton	..	..	1776
John Whitehill (Acting)	..	..	1777
Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart	..	..	1778
John Whitehill (Acting)	..	..	1780
Charles Smith (Acting)	..	..	1780
Lord Macartney, K.B.	..	..	1781

## Governors of Madras.

Lord Macartney, K.B.	..	..	1785
Alexander Davidson (Acting)	..	..	1785
Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.B.	..	..	1786
John Holland (Acting)	..	..	1789
Edward J. Holland (Acting)	..	..	1790

Major-General William Medows .. .. 1790	William Hudleston, C.S.I. ( <i>Acting</i> ) .. 1861
Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. .. .. 1792	The Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., 1861
Lord Hobart .. .. . 1794	C.I.E.
Major-General George Harris ( <i>Acting</i> ) .. 1798	The Right Hon. Robert Bourke, P.C. .. 1886
Lord Olive .. .. . 1799	Lord Connemara, 12 May, 1887 (by creation.)
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck .. 1808	John Henry Garstin, C.S.I. ( <i>Acting</i> ) .. 1890
William Petrie ( <i>Acting</i> ) .. .. . 1807	Baron Wenlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B. . 1891
Sir George Hilary Barlow, Bart., K.B. .. 1807	Sir Arthur Ellbank Havelock, G.O.M.G. .. 1896
Lieut.-General the Hon. John Abercromby. 1813	Baron Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B. .. 1900
The Right Hon. Hugh Elliot .. .. 1814	( <i>Acting</i> Viceroy and Governor-General, 1904).
Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., K.C.B. Died 6 July, 1827. 1820	Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I. ( <i>Acting</i> ) .. 1904
Henry Sullivan Grome ( <i>Acting</i> ) .. .. 1827	Sir Gabriel Stokes, K.C.S.I. ( <i>Acting</i> ) .. 1906
Stephen Rumbold Lushington . .. 1822	Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 1906
Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B. 1832	K.C.M.G.
George Edward Russell ( <i>Acting</i> ) .. .. 1837	Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, 1911
Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H., P.C. . . 1837	Bart., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., F.C.M.G. (b)
Lieut.-General the Marquess of Tweeddale, Kt., C.B. 1842	Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April 1912
Henry Dickinson ( <i>Acting</i> ) .. .. 1848	Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. 1912
Major-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B. 1848	( <i>Acting</i> )
Daniel Elliott ( <i>Acting</i> ) .. .. . 1854	Right Hon. Baron Pentland, P.C., G.C.S.I., 1913
Lord Harris .. .. . 1854	G.C.I.E.
Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B. .. 1859	Baron Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., 1918
William Ambrose Morehead ( <i>Acting</i> ) .. 1860	G.C.I.E., G.B.E. (c)
Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G. . 1860	Sir Alexander Cardew, K.C.S.I. ( <i>Acting</i> ) . 1919
William Ambrose Morehead ( <i>Acting</i> ) .. 1860	Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I. ( <i>Acting</i> ) 1924
Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B. .. 1861	Lord Goschen, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B.E. 1924
( <i>Acting</i> Viceroy and Governor-General 1863 to 1864)	( <i>Acting</i> Viceroy and Governor-General, 1929)
Edward Maitby ( <i>Acting</i> ) .. .. . 1863	Sir Norman Marjoribanks, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. 1929
Lord Napier of Merchistoun, Kt. (a) .. 1866	( <i>Acting</i> ) . . . . . 1929
( <i>Acting</i> Viceroy and Governor-General, 1872)	Lieut.-Col the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G. 1929
Alexander John Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. 1872	( <i>Acting</i> Viceroy and Governor-General, 1934).
Lord Hobart .. .. . 1872	Sir Muhammad Usman, K.C.I.E., ( <i>Acting</i> ) 1934
Died at Madras, 27 April, 1875.	Lieut.-Col the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Sir William Rose Robinson, K.C.S.I. 1875	Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E. . . . . 1934
( <i>Acting</i> )	Raj Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, Kt., ( <i>Acting</i> ) . . . . . 1936
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., C.I.E. 1875	Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E. .. .
The Right Hon. W. F. Adam, P.C., C.I.E. 1880	(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick.
Died at Ootacamund, 24 May, 1881.	(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Carmichael of Skirling.
	(c) Afterwards Earl of Willingdon

## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## SPEAKER.

The Hon Mr. B. Sambamurthi

## DEPUTY SPEAKER.

Srimathi Rukmini Lakshminpathi

## Elected Members.

Constituency	Names
Madras City North .	Mr P M Adikesavalu Nayagar.
Madras City North Central	Mr G Rangiah Naidu
Madras City South-Central	The Hon Mr. T Prakasam
Do. . .	Mr J. Sivasathanmugam Pillai
Madras City South	.. Mr. N S Varadachariar.
Visagapatam Town	.. Mr. T Viswanadham
Cocanada Town	.. The Hon. Mr B Sambamurthi
Beswada cum Masulipatam Towns	Mr A Kaleswara Rao
Guntur cum Tenali Towns .	Mr Konda Venkatappayya, Pantulu
Tanjore cum Kumbakonam Towns	Mr V. Bhuvarahan
Trichinopoly cum Srirangam Towns	.. Mr P Ratnavelu Tevar
Madura Town . . .	.. Mr N M B Subbaraman
Tinnevely cum Palamootah cum Tuticorin Towns	Mrs Jebamoney Massillamoney
Coimbatore Town	Mr C P Subbiah Mudaliyar
Salem Town	Mr V. B. Perumal Chetti
Tekkali	Mr P Syamasundara Rao
Chilacole . . .	.. Mr. C Narasimham
Do. . . .	.. Mr S Guruvulu.
Bobbili . . . .	.. The Hon Mr V V Giri
Palakonda . . . .	.. Mr Sriman Y V A Bhaskara Rao Mahaseyo.
Visianagram . . .	.. Mr. Allu Jogi Naidu.
Do. . . .	.. Mr. P L Narasimharaju
Sarvasiddhi . . . .	.. Mr. D L Narasimharaju
Viravalli . . . .	.. Mr D V Ramaswami
Visagapatam	Mr V J Gupta
Rajahmundry	Mr Marina Subba Rao
Do	Mr K V R Swami
Amalapuram	Mr. K Venkata Rao
Do	Mr P Lakshmanaswami
Cocanada	Mr M Pallam Raju
Do	Mr B S Murti
Ellore	Mr M Bapineedu
Do	Mr G Venkanna
Bhimavaram	Mr D Narayana Raju
Narasapur	Mr G Venkata Reddi
Bandar	Zamindar of Challapalli
Do.	Mr Vemula Kurmayya
Beswada	Sri Raja Vasi Reddi Durga Sadasivswari
Do.	Prasad Bahadur Manne Sultan Garu.
	Mr K V Narayana Rao

Constituency	Names
Juntur	Mr A Rami Reddi.
Karasaraopet	Mr K Venkatarreddi
Kenali	Mr K Chandramouli
Ingole	Mr P Duchappa Naidu
Do	Mr P Subbayya
Judur	Mr B Venkatanarayana Reddi
Do	Mr K Shanmugam
Vellore	Mr V Venkatasubbaiva
Kavali	The Hon Mr B Gopala Reddi
Kandukur	Mr B Perumalla Naidu
Rajampet	Mr N Ranga Reddi
Juddapah	Mr K Koti Reddi
Do	Mr S Nagayya
Penukonda	Mr K Subba Rao
Do	Mr D Kadirappa
Jooty	Mr R Venkatappa Naidu
Anantapur	Mr C Obi Reddi
Bellary	Mr H Sitharama Reddi
Do	Mr D Govinda Doss
Hospet	Mr B Anantachar
Kurnool	Mr Chandra Venkata Reddi
Do	Mr S Nagappa
Nandyal	Mr Gopavaram Venkata Reddi
Chandragiri	Mr K Varadachari
Tiruttani	Mr R B Ramakrishna Raju
Do	Mr M Doraikannu
Madanappale	Mr N Ramakrishna Reddi
Chittoor	Mr C R Parthasarathi Ayyangar
Conjeeveram	Mr P S Srinivasa Ayyar
Chingleput	Mr K Bhasyam Ayyangar.
Do	Rao Bahadur M Chinnathambi Raja
Saidapet	Mr P Natesa Mudaliyar
Tiruvallur	Mr M Bhaktavatsalam
Do	Mr O Chengam Pillai
Tirupattur (North Arcot)	Mr K A Shanmuga Mudaliyar
Gudiyattam	Mr B T Seshadriachariar
Vellore	Mr V M Ramaswami Mudaliyar
Ranipet	Mr B Bhaktavatsalu Naidu
Do	Mr J Adimoolam
Chheyar	Mr D Ramalinga Reddiar
Tiruvannamalai	Mr N Annamalai Pillai
Do	Mr A Ramalingam
Tindivanam	Mr R Venkatasubba Reddiar
Do	Mr K Kulasekaran
Villupuram	Mr S Chidambara Ayyar
Chidambaram	Mr R Ponnusami Pillai
Do	Swami A S Sahajananda
Tuddalore	Mr K. Sitharama Reddiar
Tirukkoyilur	Mr A Subrahmanian
Do	The Hon V I Muniswami Pillai
Tanjore	Mr A P N V Nadimuthu Pillai
Do	Mr M Marimuthu



Constituency	Names.
Kumbakonam	Mr P Venkatarama Ayyar
Mayavaram	The Hon Mr S Ramanathan
Mannargudi	Mr A. Vedaratnam Pillai.
Do	Mr K Kolandavelu Nainar
Negapatam	Mr A M P. Subbaraya Chettiyar
Trichinopoly	Mr K Periasami Gounder
Do	Mr N Halasyam Ayyar
Musiri	Mr S T P Marimuthu Pillai
Ariyalur	Mr B Venkatachalam Pillai
Do	Mr R Maruthai
Dindigul	Mr K Kuppusami Ayyar
Palni	Mr R S Venkatarama Ayyar
Do	Mr S C Balakrishnan
Periyakulam	Mr K Saktivadivelu Gounder
Tirumangalam	Mr A K A Ramachandra Reddiyar
Melur	Mr L Krishnaswami Bharathi
Srivilliputtur	Mr P S Kumaraswami Raja
Sattur	Mr K Kamaraja Nadar
Do	Mr R S Manikkam
Ramnad	Mr W Muthuramalinga Thevar
Tirupattur (Raminad)	Mr V S R M Vallappa Chettiar
Sivaganga	Mr Muthu Kr Ar Kr Arunachalam Chettiar
Tuticorin	Mr A R A S Duraisami Nadar
Kollipatti	Mr P Chinnamuthu
Do	Mr L Sattanatha Karayalar
Sermadevi	Srimati V Lakshmi Ammal
Tinnevely	Mr T S Chokkalingam Pillai
Pollachi	Mr V K Talai Swami Gounder
Do	Mr S Krishnan
Palladam	Mr K S Ramaswami Kavandar
Erode	Mr K S Perlaswami Kavandar
Dharapuram	Mr S V. Venudaya Kavandar
Gobichettipalayam	Mr K N Nanjappa Gounder
Do	Mr D Srinivasa Iyer
Colombatore	Mr V C Palaniswami Gounder
The Nilgiris	Mr H B Ari Gowder
Hosur	Mr P T Venkatachari
Dharmapuri	Mr M G Natesa Chettiar
Tiruchengode	The Hon Dr P. Subbarayan
Omatur	Mr K A. Nachappa Gounder
Namakkal	Mr N Nagaraja Ayyangar.
Do	Mr M P. Periyaswami
Salem	Mr. S C Venkatappa Chettiar.
Coondapoor	Mr. A. Balakrishna Shetty.
Do.	Mr. K. Ishwara.

Constituency.	Names
Puttur	Mr K R Karant
Mangalore	Mr B Venkataraya Balliga
Chirakkal . . . . .	Arakal Sullan Abdur Rahman Ali Rajah
Kottayam . . . . .	Mr A K Kader Kutti
Malappuram . . . . .	Mr A Karunakara Menon
Do . . . . .	Mr E Kannan
Calicut . . . . .	Dr A Chandu
Kurumbranad . . . . .	Mr C K Govindan Nayar
Palghat . . . . .	Mr R Baghava Menon
Ponnani . . . . .	Mr E M Sankaran Nambudripad
Madras City (Muhammadan Urban) . . . . .	Abdul Hamid Khan
Calicut cum Cannanore cum Tellicherry Towns	P I Kunhammad Kutty Hajee
Vizagapatam cum East Godavari	Mir Akram Ali
West Godavari cum Kistna	Mahaboob Ali Balg Sahib Bahadur
Guntur . . . . .	Shahk Muhammad Laljan.
Nellore . . . . .	Dr Muhammad Abdus Salam
Cuddapah	S Ghouse Mohideen
Kurnool (Muhammadan Rural)	K Abdur Bahlman Khan
Bellary (Muhammadan Rural) . . . . .	D Abdur Rawoof.
Anantapur	K Muhammad Rahmatullah.
Chittoor	The Hon Mr Yakub Hassan
Chingleput cum South Arcot . . . . .	Basheer Ahmed Salyed
North Arcot (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr M Ahmed Badshah Saheb
Tanjore (Muhammadan Rural)	Ahmad Thambi Muhammad Mohideen Maricar
Trichinopoly . . . . .	Khan Bahadur P Kalifullah
Madura . . . . .	K S. Muhammad Abdul Kadir Ravuttar
Ramnad	Mr D Salyed Ibrahim
Tinnevelly . . . . .	Mr J L P Roche Victorla.
Salem cum Colmbatore cum the Nilgiris	Khan Sahib K A Shahk Dawood
Chirakkal . . . . .	Mr P Madhvan.
Kottayam . . . . .	Mr M P Damodaram.
Calicut . . . . .	Khan Bahadur P M Atta Koya Thangal
Malappuram . . . . .	Muhammad Abdur Rahman Sahib Bahadur.
Do. . . . .	Khan Sahib V K. Unni Kammoo.
Palghat . . . . .	Mr S. K. Shahk Rowther.
Do. . . . .	Pallimansayalli K Moldeenkutty

Constituency	Names
Puttur	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Schamnad.
Mangalore	Hajee Salyed Hussain.
Madras City..	Mrs A Rukmani Lakshmiipathi
Ellore Town	Srimathi Gamdham Ammanna Raja
Tellicherry cum Calicut Towns	Srimathi A. V. Kuttimalu Amma
Cuddalore	Srimathi Anjalsi Ammal
Bellary . . . .	Dr N Lakshmi Devi
Dindigul . . . .	Srimathi K Lakshmi Ammal
Madras City . . . .	Mrs Khadija Yakub Hassan
Tinnevelly cum Palamcottah cum Towns	K P Yagneswara Sarma
Anglo-Indian . . . .	Mr E H M Bower, I S O
Do . . . . .	Mr E M D'Mello
European . . . . .	Mr William Grant
Do . . . . .	Mr H S Town
Do . . . . .	Mr G E Walker
Northern Circars	Mr D B Issaac
Guntur cum Nellore	Mr J Raja Rao
Central districts	Mr M J Samuel
Madras cum Chingleput	Diwan Bahadur A Appadurai Pillai
South Arcot cum Trichinopoly cum Salem cum Coimbatore	Mr. V J Samu Pillai.
Tanjore cum Madura cum Ramnad	Rao Bahadur Sir A T Pannirselvam
Tinnevelly . . . .	Mr V S T Sheikh Mansoor Tharaganar
West Coast	The Hon'ble Mr. C J. Varkey
Backwad Areas and Tribal	The Hon'ble Mr. P Pedda Padalu.
European Commerce . . . .	Mr G H Hodgson.
Do . . . . .	F J Luker
Do . . . . .	Mr D M Reld,
Madras Planters . . . .	Mr William Kenneth Macaulay Langley
The Southern India Chamber of Commerce	Mr T. T. Krishnamachariar.
The Nattukottai Nagarathars' Association . . . .	Mr Kumararaja M A, Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad
Northern Landholders I . . . .	Vyricherla Narayana Gajapathi Raju Bahadur Zamindar of Chennudu
Do II . . . .	Sri Raja Meka Venkataraniha Appa Rao Baha- dur Zamindar of Mirzapuram
Northern Central Landholders	Mr G Krishna Rao
Southern Central Landholders . . . .	Mr K C Satharishi Reddilar.
Southern Landholders	Mr T V. K Kamaraja Pandiya Nayakar, Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur
West Coast Landholders . . . .	Mr R M Palat.
Railway Trade Union . . . .	Mr G Krishnamurthi.
Textile Workers Trade Union . . . .	Mr G Chelvapathi Chetti
Textile Workers . . . . .	Mr N G Ramaswami Nayudu.
The Madras City Dock and Factory Labour (ex- cluding textile and railway labour)	Mr P R K. Sarma.
Vinagapatam cum East Godavari Dock and Factory Labour.	Mr Karunakaram Subba Rao.
West Godavari cum Kistna cum Guntur Factory Labour.	Mr. V. V. Narasimham.
University . . . . .	The Hon Mr C Rajagopalachariar.

**MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

**PRESIDENT:**

The Hon Dr U Rama Rao

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**

Mr K. Venkataswami Nayudu

Constituency.	Names
Madras City	Mr K Venkataswami Nayudu
Do.	The Hon Dr U Rama Rao.
Vizagapatam	Mr N Venkatachalamaji
Do.	Mr V V Jogayya Pantulu
Do.	Mr P Veerabhadraswami
East Godavari	Mr N Subba Raju
Do	Mr D Sriramamurti
Do	Mr L. Subba Rao.
West Godavari	Mr P Peddiraju.
Do	Mr V. Gangaraju alias Gangayya
Kistna	Mr B Narayanaswami Nayudu.
Do	Mr K Poorna Mallikarjunudu
Guntur	Mr. V Venkatasubrahmanyam
Nellore	Mr L Subbarama Reddi.
Cuddapah	Mr V Vasanta Rao.
Anantapur	Mr M Narayana Rao
Bellary	Mr B Bheema Rao
Kurnool	Mr N. Sankara Reddi
Chingleput	Rao Bahadur K. Dasasigamani Mudaliyar.
Chittoor	Rao Bahadur M. Ramakrishna Reddi
North Arcot	Mr C Perumalswami Reddiyar.
South Arcot	Mr R. Srinivasa Ayyanagar.
Tanjore	Mr S A S Rm Ramanatham Chettiyar
Do.	Mr. N. E. Samiappa Muddaliyar.
Do	Mr K S Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
Trichinopoly	Mr K V Srinivasa Ayyangar
Madurai	Rao Sahab A. S. Alagannan Chettiyar
Ramnad	Mr A. Bengasami Ayyangar
Do	Mr T. O. Srinivasa Ayyangar
Tinnevely	Mr M. D. Kumaraswami Mudaliyar.
Salem	Mr S. K. Satagopa Mudaliyar.

**MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—contd**

Constituency	Names
Coimbatore cum the Nilgiris	Mr T A Ramalingam Chettiyar
Malabar	Mr K. Madhava Menon
Do	Mr M. Narayana Menon
South Kanara	Mr D M Hegde.
Madras North	Hajee Munshi Abdul Wahab
Madras North Central	Syed Abdul Wahab Bukhari
Madras South Central	Khan Bahadur Monvi Gulam Jilani Quralahi.
Do	Khan Bahadur Hamid Sultan Marakkayar
Madras South	S K Ahmed Meeran
Madras West Coast	Chowwakkarar Pazhukkatha Mammu Keyi.
Do	Khan Bahadur Thayyilekandi Makkathil Moldu
European	Sir Frank Birley.
Indian Christian	Diwan Bahadur S E Ranganathan
Do	Mr S J Gonsalves
Do	Mr Jerome A Saldanha

**Nominated Members.**

The Rt Hon V. S Srinivasa Sastri, P C, C H

Mrs H S Hensman

Bao Bahadur M Raman

Diwan Bahadur B Srinivasan

Dr P J Thomas

Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman, K C I E

Dr, Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, K C I E, D Litt.

The Hon Dr, T S S Rajan

Dr C Ramalinga Reddi

## The Bengal Province.

The Presidency of Bengal comprises the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, the district of Darjeeling and the Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. The area of the Presidency is 82,955 square miles, with a population of 51,087,338. Included in the geographical unit of Bengal are the Indian States of Cooh Behar and Tripura, which are in direct political relationship with the Government of India. The area of the British territory is 77,521 square miles. The general range of the country is very low, and a great fertile plain extends southward from Jalpaiguri to the forests and swamps known as the Sunderbans, which lie between the area of cultivation and the Bay of Bengal.

### The People

Of the inhabitants of the Presidency 27,810,100 or 54.44 per cent are Mahomedians and 22,212,069 Hindus. These two major religions embrace all but 2.09 per cent of the population, Christians, Buddhists and Animists combined, number 1,043,049.

Bengali is spoken by ninety-two per cent of the population of the Presidency and Hindi and Urdu by 3.7 per cent.

### Industries

According to the returns of the census of 1931 10,593,384 persons or 20.7 per cent of the population derive their support from pasture and agriculture, and of these 6,041,495 are cultivators, and 2,718,939 are agricultural labourers. The area under jute in 1938 is estimated at 2,431,400 acres against 2,208,900 in 1937. Bengal is the most important rice-producing area in Northern India, and it is computed that 87 per cent of the cultivated area of the Presidency is devoted to its production. Other crops include barley, wheat, pulses and oil-seeds. Sugar is produced both from the sugar-cane and from the date-palm, and tobacco is grown for local consumption in nearly every district of Bengal. The area under tea in 1936 was 213,500 acres. There were 440 plantations employing a daily average of 184,762 permanent and 7,841 temporary hands.

**Manufacture and Trade**—Agriculture is the principal industry of Bengal. In addition to this there are the jute mill industry, the tea industry (confined to the districts of Jalpaiguri including the Dooars and Darjeeling), the coal mining industry and the sugar industry. The jute mills in and around Calcutta and in the Tripurian tracts of the districts of Howrah and Hooghly constitute the principal manufacturing industry of the Presidency.

There was some improvement in the jute trade of Bengal (which began to decline since the year 1928-29) owing to a rise in the price of raw jute, as a result of the policy of voluntary restriction of jute crop, undertaken by the Government of Bengal in 1934-35. The increased production of jute during the next three seasons, however, proved that the propaganda of voluntary restriction was a failure. With the foreign demand of jute and its manufactures gradually falling off, stock in the Mills began to increase enormously with the result that the prices declined and the industry was about to face a serious crisis of unrestricted production. The situation was to a certain extent eased by the timely promulgation in September 1938, by the Government of Bengal, of the "Bengal Jute Ordinance," which restricted the hours of work in the mills. The measure had a desired effect on the prices which began to rise again. The recent heavy demand of the jute manufactures by the Government of U.S.A. however, did away with the necessity of the restriction imposed by the "Ordinance" which is now withdrawn.

The trade of Bengal during 1937-38 showed an improvement over the previous year owing to the gradual lifting of the world-wide depression. The aggregate value of the total trade of the province (excluding treasure) with foreign countries and other Indian ports increased from Rs 1,41.14 crores in 1936-37 to Rs 1,54.64 crores in 1937-38. Imports of private merchandise increased from Rs 35.76 crores in 1936-37 to Rs 51.60 crores in 1937-38, while exports of private merchandise increased from Rs 75.37 crores in 1936-37 to Rs 87.08 crores in 1937-38.

*Statement showing the trade of Calcutta & Bengal separately during 1935-36, 1936-37 & 1937-38*

	1935-36		1936-37		1937-38	
	Calcutta	Bengal	Calcutta	Bengal	Calcutta	Bengal
Aggregate value of the total trade (Ex treasure)	Rs crores	Rs crores	Rs crores	Rs crores	Rs crores	Rs crores
Imports—Private Merchandise—Foreign trade	1,23.57	1,32.02	1,32.01	1,41.14	1,44.24	1,54.64
Exports—Private Merchandise—Foreign trade	37.80	38.69	34.76	35.76	49.28	51.60
	61.22	66.40	69.94	75.37	79.75	87.08

### Administration.

The present form of administration in Bengal dates from January 1937. In 1912 the Government of the Province underwent an important change, when, in accordance with the Proclamation of His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi, the Province was raised from the status of a

Lieutenant-Governor to that of a Governor-in-Council, thus bringing it into line with the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. In 1921, under the Reform Scheme, the Local Government was reconstituted, certain of the departments being placed under the control of Ministers appointed from among elected members of the

**Legislative Council.** There are normally four members of the Executive Council who are in charge of the "reserved subjects" and three Ministers, who are in charge of the "transferred subjects." With the enforcement of the Government of India Act of 1935 on April 1, 1937, complete provincial autonomy came into being. The entire administration vests in the Governor who is assisted by a Council of Ministers holding office during his pleasure but answerable to a wholly elective legislature comprising two houses. Except in regard to his special responsibilities, the Governor corresponds to a constitutional monarch. The services no longer find a place in the legislatures and are subordinate to the Ministers. Dyarchy has disappeared and there is complete responsible Government.

The unit of administration is the District Magistrate and Collector. As Collector he supervises the ingathering of the revenue and is the head of all the Departments connected with it, while as District Magistrate he is responsible for the administration of criminal justice in the district. The immediate superior of the District Magistrate is the Divisional Commissioner. Commissioners are the channels of communication between the local officers and the Government. In certain revenue matters they are, in their turn, subject to the Board of Revenue in Calcutta, in other matters they are under the direct control of Government.

#### Justice

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court of Calcutta which consists of the Chief Justice who is a Barrister and 18 Puisne Judges including three additional judges who are Barristers, Civilians or Vakils. Below the High Court are the District and Additional Judges, the Small Causes Court and Subordinate Judges and Munsifs. Of these officers, the District and Additional Judges and a certain number of Subordinate Judges are also endowed with the powers of a Criminal Court while the remainder have jurisdiction in Civil matters only. Criminal Justice is administered by the High Court, the Courts of Session and the Courts of the various classes of Magistrates. On its appellate side, the High Court disposes of appeals from the order of a Court of Session, and it also confirms, modifies or annuls sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts. Calcutta has six Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates, including one temporary Additional Magistrate in charge of the Traffic Court. One of the Presidency Magistrates is in charge of the Children's Court, is helped by Hon'y Women Magistrates. It has also two Municipal Magistrates and it possesses a Court of Small Causes with Judges who dispose of cases of the class that are usually heard in County Courts in England.

In addition a number of Union Benches and Courts have been established in selected rural areas for the disposal by honorary agency of petty criminal cases and civil disputes.

#### Local Self-Government.

By Bengal Act III of 1884, and its subsequent amendments, which hitherto regulated municipal bodies in the interior, the powers of Commissioners of municipalities were increased and the elective

franchise was extended. Bengal Act III of 1884 was repealed by Act XV of 1932 by which material changes have been introduced, e.g., the franchise of the electors have been further widened, women have been enfranchised, the proportion of elected commissioners has been increased and the term of office of the Commissioner has been extended from three to four years. Municipal expenditure now comprises a large number of objects, including veterinary institutions, employment of health officers, vaccinators and sanitary inspectors, the training and employment of female medical practitioners, the provision of model dwelling houses for the working classes, the holding of industrial, sanitary and health exhibitions and the improvement of breed of cattle. The Commissioners also have large powers in regard to the water supply and the regulation of buildings.

The Municipal Government of Calcutta is governed by Act III of 1923. This Act, which replaces Act III of 1899, makes the Corporation paramount in matters relating to municipal administration. The Act provides for the appointment of a Mayor, who replaces the chairman of the old Act, a Deputy Mayor, and Executive Officer, and Deputy Executive officers, all elected by the Corporation. The appointment of the Chief Executive Officer is subject to the approval of Government. The total number of councillors, after the enactment of the Calcutta Municipal (Second Amendment) Act, 1932, is 91 with 5 Aldermen elected by the Councillors. Of the 91 seats, 81 are elected, of which 21 are reserved for Muhammadans. Ten of the councillors are nominated by Government and the rest elected by the general or special constituencies. In order to improve the insanitary and congested areas of the city, the Calcutta Improvement Trust has been created with extensive powers. In the mofussil, district and local boards exercise considerable powers, with regard to public works, education and medical relief.

Bengal Act V of 1919 introduces the new system of self-government by the creation of village authorities vested with the powers and duties necessary for the management of village affairs and entrusted with powers of self-taxation. The new village authority, called the union board, replaces gradually the old chaudiari panchayats and the union committees and deals with the village police, village roads, water supply, sanitation, primary schools and dispensaries. The Act also empowers Government to create out of the members of the union boards, village benches and courts for the trial of petty criminal and civil cases arising within the union. The Act has been extended to all districts in the Presidency and up to March 1934 over 4,737 Union Boards were actually constituted.

#### Public Works.

The Public Works Department consists of Public Works and Railway Departments and is under the charge of Secretary to Government in the Department of Agriculture and Industries.

The Public Works Department deals with questions regarding the construction and maintenance of public buildings and also regarding roads, bridges, etc.

The Railway Department deals with questions regarding acquisition of lands required by the several Railways, the alignment of new lines of Railways, and with Tramway projects.

There is a Chief Engineer who is the principal professional adviser of Government

**N B**—Under the New Constitution, the present organisation of Public Works (including Railways) together with Irrigation as well as Road Fund and Bengal Motor Vehicles Act transferred from the Local Self-Government Department will form the Department of Communication and Works

### Marine.

The Marine Department deals with questions connected with the administration of the port of Calcutta and the Government Dockyard, Narayanganj, and inland navigation, including the control and administration of Government launches except the police launches.

### Irrigation.

The Irrigation Department deals with irrigation, navigation, flood protection by means of embankments and drainage, the latter including relief from congestion of drainage by regulating the available supplies of water to suit the requirements of agriculture combined with the supply of water for irrigation in cases in which a supply is available

### Police.

The Bengal Police force comprises the Military Police, the District Police, and the Railway Police. The Bengal Police are under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, the present Inspector-General being a member of the Imperial Police Service. Under him are Deputy Inspectors-General for the Dacca range, the Rajshahi range, the Presidency range, the Burdwan range and the Bakarganj range and also one Deputy Inspector-General in Charge of the C I D and the Intelligence Branch. Each district is in charge of a Superintendent, and some of the more important districts have one or more Additional Superintendents. The Railway Police is divided into three distinct charges, each under a Superintendent. The cadre comprises Assistant Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables. There is also a Village Police, composed of daffadars and chowkidars, who receive a monthly salary which is collected from the villages or unions by the Panchayat or Union Board. There is a training college and school at Sardah in the district of Rajshahi where newly appointed officers and men of the Bengal Police learn their duties. The Calcutta City Police is a separate force maintained by Government under a Commissioner who is responsible direct to Government. The Commissioner has under him Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables. A school for the training of recruits for the Calcutta Police force has been established at Calcutta. The annual cost of the Police is over 228 lakhs.

The head of the Medical Department is the Surgeon General with the Government of Bengal.

In the districts the Civil Surgeons are responsible for medical work. There are 44 hospitals and dispensaries in Calcutta, 11 of which are supported by the Government and 880,640 persons were treated at these institutions of whom 57,177 were in-patients. In the Mofussil districts there are 1,200 hospitals and dispensaries, the number of patients treated in them as well as in several huts, fairs, melas, subsidised and temporary dispensaries and in various medical centres was 9,083,243

### Education

In the Presidency of Bengal education is imparted partly through Government agency and partly through private bodies, assisted to some extent by Government grants-in-aid. Government maintains four Arts Colleges in Calcutta (of which one is a college for women, one is for Mahomedans and one the Sanskrit College), one at Hughli, one at Krishnagar, three, including the Islamic Inter College, at Dacca, one at Rajshahi and one at Chittagong. It also maintains two training colleges, one at Calcutta and one at Dacca, for teachers who teach in secondary schools through the medium of English, and 5 normal schools, one in each division, for the training of teachers in secondary schools who teach through the medium of the vernacular also an engineering college at Sibpur and an engineering school at Dacca, two medical colleges, a veterinary college, a school of art and a commercial school in Calcutta, and a weaving school at Serampore. It also provides at the headquarters of all districts except Burdwan and Midnapore, and also at certain other mofussil centres, English high schools for the education of boys, while to some Government Arts Colleges high schools are attached. In Calcutta there are five Government high schools for boys, two of which are attached to the Presidency College and one to the Sanskrit College. Government high schools for girls exist only in the headquarters stations of Calcutta, Dacca, Mymensingh, Comilla and Chittagong. The other secondary schools, with the exception of a few middle schools managed either by Government or by municipal and district boards, are under private control. The administration of primary education in all areas, which are not under municipalities, rests with the district boards, grants being given from provincial revenues to the boards, which contribute only slightly from their own funds. Only in backward localities are such schools either entirely managed, or directly aided, by Government. Apart from the institutions referred to above, 80 institutions called Guru Training Schools are maintained by the Department for the training of primary school teachers. For the education of Mahomedans, there are senior Madrasas at Calcutta, Dacca, Chittagong, Hughli and Rajshahi which are managed by Government. There are also certain Government institutions for technical and industrial education. All institutions for technical and industrial education (except B E College, the Ansanullah School of Engineering, Dacca, the Government Commercial Institute and the Government School of Art, Calcutta) are now under the control of the Director of Industries. A large proportion of educational work of every grade is under the control of various missionary bodies, which are assisted by Government grants-in-aid.



The municipalities are required to expend a certain proportion of their ordinary income on education. They are mainly responsible for primary education within their jurisdiction, but schools in these areas are eligible also for grants from Government. These bodies maintain a high school at Burdwan, a high school at Santipur, a high school at Kushtia and a high school at Chittagong.

In 1935-36 there were in the Presidency —  
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES

	Institutions.	Scholars
Universities . . . . .	2	1,832
Arts Colleges . . . . .	43	24,518
Professional Colleges . . . . .	14	5,186
High Schools . . . . .	1,188	295,449
Middle Schools . . . . .	1,833	172,556
Primary Schools . . . . .	44,596	1,917,419
Special Schools . . . . .	2,567	119,580

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.

Arts Colleges . . . . .	6	705
Professional Colleges . . . . .	3	77
High Schools . . . . .	83	21,917
Middle Schools . . . . .	90	11,597
Primary Schools . . . . .	17,644	508,925
Special Schools . . . . .	47	3,468

UNRECOGNISED SCHOOLS.

Males . . . . .	1,069	49,974
Females . . . . .	281	12,903

The Department is administered by a Director of Public Instruction, assisted by an Assistant Director, a special officer appointed temporarily, an Assistant Director for Muhammadan Education and a Director of Physical Education. Each division is in charge of a Divisional Inspector assisted by a certain

number of Additional or Second Inspector and Assistant Inspectors for Mahommedan Education according to the requirements of the several divisions. Similarly the administrative charge of the primary education of each district is in the hands of a District Inspector assisted by Sub-Divisional Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, the latter class of officers being in some instances helped by officers of humbler status called Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits and Maulvis. High education is controlled by the Universities of Calcutta and Dacca established in 1857 and 1921, respectively administered by the Chancellor (the Governor of Bengal), the Vice-Chancellor (appointed by Government) and a number of ex-officio, elected and nominated fellows. The University of Calcutta maintains a Law College, called University Law College, Calcutta. Dacca University also has a Law Department attached to it. Calcutta University is mainly an examining body, but it has now made itself responsible for advanced teaching for which purpose it employs an agency which is mainly distinct from the staffs of the affiliated Colleges.

The University at Dacca is of the residential type. There is a Board for Secondary and Intermediate Education at Dacca. It conducts the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations for the students of Institutions at Dacca and also the Islamic Matriculations and Intermediate Examinations.

The Education of Europeans is mainly conducted by private agency, assisted by Government grants. Government however maintain a special Inspector, and also a school for boys, a school for girls (both residential) at Kurseong, and attached to the latter a Training College (for women only).

### THE FINANCES OF BENGAL.

After a sequence of deficit budgets for several years, Bengal is now looking forward hopefully to an improvement in her financial position. This improvement is a direct result of the special steps taken by the Central Government and by Parliament through the India Act to alleviate Bengal's plight. Under Provincial Autonomy she is better off to the extent of Rs 75 lakhs a year than before. In the year 1935-36, despite the grant from Central revenues of an amount equal to half the proceeds of the jute export duty, the budget showed a deficit of Rs 51½ lakhs. The Niemeyer report, however, as subsequently implemented, gave a further sum of Rs 42 lakhs annually from an increased share in the jute export duty, and also an annual relief of Rs 33 lakhs by cancelling the province's accumulated debt to the Centre. Thus Bengal was able to face the future with more confidence. The Budget for the year 1937-38 was a surplus Budget. The Budget for the years 1938-39 and 1939-40, which was recently presented were again deficit ones, although the revised estimates for the years 1937-38 and 1938-39 as presented along with the aforesaid Budget, show a continuous improvement in the finances of the Province. The Budget for the year 1939-40 show a deficit of about Rs 87 lakhs.

#### ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1939-40.

(The figures are in Thousands of Rs.)

Heads of Revenue	Budget		Heads of Revenue	Budget	
	Estimate	Estimate		Estimate	Estimate
	1938-39	1939-40		1938-39	1939-40
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
Customs . . . . .	2,39,50	2,30,00	Other Taxes and Duties	20,49	37,20
Taxes on Income . . . . .	25,60	32,00	Subsidised Companies	18	14
Salt . . . . .	61		Irrigation, Navigation,		
Land Revenue . . . . .	3,50,70	3,93,63	Embankment and Drain-		
Provincial Excise . . . . .	1,50,00	1,57,00	age Works for which		
Stamps . . . . .	2,90,00	2,56,00	Capital Accounts are		
Forest . . . . .	19,38	21,85	kept . . . . .	—2,81	1,53
Registration . . . . .	24,00	22,00	Irrigation, Navigation,		
Receipts under Motor			Embankment and Drain-		
Vehicles-Taxation Acts	20,76	21,51	age Works for which		
			Capital Accounts are kept	3,11	3,25

## ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1938-39—contd

(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees)

Heads of Revenue	Budget Estimate 1938-39 Rs	Budget Estimate 1939-40 Rs	Heads of Revenue	Budget Estimate 1938-39 Rs	Budget Estimate 1939-40 Rs
Interest	30.98	31.84	Debt raised in India		1,85.00
Administration of Justice	15.04	28.73	State Provident Fund	66.50	71.00
Jails and Convict Settlements	6.94	6.68	Famine Insurance Fund		2.21
Police	8.00	12.07	Fund for Economic Development and improvement of rural areas		
Ports and Pilotage	1.29	1.00	Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government presses	85	85
Education	15.81	16.11	District Funds	1,68.00	1,64.00
Medical	9.53	9.14	Other Funds	86.10	95.00
Public Health	5.13	5.37	Civil Deposits	5,95.30	4,66.50
Agriculture	3.49	2.51	Other Accounts	11.53	30.26
Veterinary	1.41	1.48	Advances	12.65	13.75
Co-operation	5.36	4.68	Accounts with the Government of Burma	3.00	5.30
Industries	14.56	18.66	Accounts with Reserve Bank	1.50	4.70
Miscellaneous Departments	1.85	1.91	Suspense Accounts	7,13.07	10,78.20
Civil Works	34.16	37.59	Loans and Advances by the Provincial Governments	13.91	15.80
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	3.08	1.30	Total Receipts	16,72.96	21,82.61
Stationery and Printing, Miscellaneous	5.12	5.06	Opening Balance	1,90.84	78.02
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	9.43	19.80	Grand Total	18,63.80	22,10.63
Extraordinary receipts	5	4			
Total Revenue Receipt	12,55.03	13,77.70			

## ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1939-40.

(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees)

Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimate 1938-39 Rs	Budget Estimate 1939-40 Rs	Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimate 1938-39 Rs	Budget Estimate 1939-40 Rs
Salt	2	12	Jails and Convict Settlements	37.79	35.15
Land Revenue	32.40	30.66	Police	2,25.55	2,32.44
Provincial Excise	20.73	22.02	Ports and Pilotage	6.13	4.61
Stamps	4.84	4.33	Scientific Departments	30	30
Forest	17.16	17.68	Education—General	1,42.66	1,56.59
Registration	18.90	23.15	Anglo-Indian and European	11.25	11.47
Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts	4.50	4.50	Medical	58.92	58.80
Other Taxes and Duties	30	1.30	Public Health	46.71	48.52
Interest on works for which Capital accounts are kept	22.70	21.92	Agriculture	18.27	16.09
Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	20.86	22.83	Veterinary	6.59	6.45
Other Revenue expenditure financed from Famine Relief Fund	4		Co-operation	14.74	15.49
Construction of Irrigation Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works			Industries	20.64	21.21
Interests on Debts and other Obligations	15.42	19.11	Miscellaneous Departments	5.44	4.27
General Administration	1,75.98	1,79.71	Civil Works	1,46.75	1,59.28
Administration of Justice	1,02.78	1,02.53	Famine Relief	2.00	3.93
			Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	95.83	1,00.81
			Stationery and Printing	21.84	23.34
			Miscellaneous	18.22	1,04.86
			Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues	11.00	11.00
			Total Revenue Expenditure	13,24.27	14,64.50

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1939-40—*contd.*

The figures are in Thousands of Rs

Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimate 1938-39	Budget Estimate 1939-40	Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimate 1938-39	Budget. Estimate 1939-40.
	Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs.
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embank- ment and Drainage works not charged to Revenue ..	— 50	— 40	Deposits of Local Funds—		
Civil works not charged to Revenue	.	.	District Funds	1,65,00	1,62,00
Commuted value of pension (not charged to revenue)	— 2,48	— 2,57	Other Funds	86,70	87,00
Debt Raised in India	.	85,00	Civil Deposits	{ 5,83,10	{ 5,83,02
State Provident Fund	55,00	47,00	Other Accounts	88,37	13,95
Famine Insurance Fund	.	1,91	Advances	12,50	
Subvention from the Road Development Fund	.	.	Accounts with the Government of Burma	3,00	5,30
Fund for economic develop- ment and improvement of rural areas	.	.	Accounts with Reserve Bank	2,80	4,50
Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government presses..	47	12	Suspense	7,11,07	10,77,20
Schedule Castes Education Fund	.	3,03	Loans and Advances by the Provincial Governments	22,16	18,42
			<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>16,68,82</b>	<b>21,25,24</b>
			<b>Closing balances</b>	<b>1,74,98</b>	<b>85,39</b>
			<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>18,63,80</b>	<b>22,10,63</b>

## Administration

## GOVERNOR

His Excellency Sir John Ackroyd Woodhead,  
K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

## PERSONAL STAFF.

Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, L G Pinnell,  
I.C.S.Asst. Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, A C  
Hartley, I.C.S.

Military Secretary, Lieut Col J M Hugo

Surgeon, Capt P I Franks, M.C.S., I.M.S.

Aides-de-Camp —Capt The Lord Ardee, Grenadier  
Guards

Lt P H W Brind, The Dorsetshire Regiment

Lt J. Chandos-Pole, The Coldstream Guards

Mr. K. Tolson, Indian Police

Commander J. Cameron, R.N., Principal Officer,  
Mercantile Marine DepartmentLt Col R H Ferguson, F.D., Commanding  
Northern Mounted RiflesLieut-Col C. G. Warren-Boulton, Commanding,  
The Calcutta and Presidency BattalionLieut-Col J. A. Bell, Commanding, The East  
India Railway Regiment.Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Dost Mohammad  
Khan, The Poona HorseHong. Indian Aide-de-Camp, Sardar Bahadur  
Ganesh Bahadur Chettri, M.B.M., late Subedar  
Major, Eastern Frontier Rifles.Commandant, H. E. The Governor's Body  
Guard —Lieut. A. F. Harper, The Royal  
Deccan Horse.Superintendent, H. E. Governor's Estate:—  
R. F. Watson, O.B.M., A.M.I.M.E.

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Mr Abdul Kasem Fazlul Huq,  
Minister in charge of the Education Depart-  
ment (Chief Minister).The Hon'ble Mr. Nalin Ranjan Sarker, Minister  
in charge of the Finance Department.The Hon'ble Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, K.C.I.E.,  
Minister in charge of the Home Constitution  
and Election DepartmentThe Hon'ble Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, Kt.,  
Minister in charge of the Revenue Depart-  
ment.The Hon'ble Nawab Khwaja Habibullah  
Bahadur, of Dacca, Minister in charge of the  
Department of Local Self-Government and  
Industries.The Hon'ble Maharaja Sri Chandra Nandy, of  
Kassimbazar, Minister in charge of the Depart-  
ment of Communication and Works.The Hon'ble Mr. Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy,  
Minister in charge of the Department of  
Commerce and Labour and Rural Recon-  
struction.The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruff Hossain, Khan  
Bahadur, Minister in charge of the Judicial  
and Legislative DepartmentsThe Hon'ble Mr Prasanna Deb Baidut, Minister  
in charge of the Forest and Excise Department.The Hon'ble Mr Mukunda Behary Mullick,  
Minister in charge of the Co-operative Credit  
and Rural Indebtedness Department.The Hon'ble Mr. Tamsuddin Khan, Minister in  
charge of Public Health, Medical and Agri-  
culture and Veterinary Department.

## ADMINISTRATION—contd.

## SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal and Secretary, Home Department, H. J. Twynham, C.S.I., I.C.S.

Joint Secretary, Home Dept., R. H. Hutchings, I.C.S.

Deputy Secretary, Home Department and Pres Officer, P. D. Martyn, I.C.S.

Secretary, Revenue Department, N. V. H. Symons, I.C.S.

Secretary, Finance Department, D. Gladding, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Joint Secretary, Commerce and Labour Department, R. H. Parker, I.C.S.

Secretary, Legislative Department, H. D. Benjamin, I.C.S.

Joint Secretary, Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness Department, E. W. Holland, I.C.S.

Secretary, Agriculture and Industries, H. Graham, I.C.S.

Secretary, Department of Public Health and L.S.G., G. S. Dutt, I.C.S.

Secretary, Judicial Department, T. J. Y. Roxburgh, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary, Education Department, T. M. Dow, I.C.S.

Secretary, Department of Communications and Works, D. Macpherson, I.C.S.

## MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Member, Board of Revenue—W. H. Nelson, I.C.S.

Director of Public Instruction, Dr. W. A. Jenkins, D. Sc. (Sheffield)

Director of Public Health, Lt.-Col. A. C. Chatterji, I.M.S.

Inspector-General of Police, J. C. Farmer, I. P.

Commissioner, Calcutta Police, L. H. Colson, C.I.E.

Surgeon-General, Major-General D. P. Goll, I.M.S.

Collector of Customs, Calcutta, G. N. Bower, B.A., I.C.S.

Commissioner of Excise and Salt, M. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S.

Accountant-General, S. C. Das Gupta

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. M. A. Singh, I.M.S.

Postmaster-General, J. H. E. Cook

Inspector-General of Registration, Babu Sukumar Chatterji, M.A., M.B.E.

Director of Agriculture, M. Garbury, M.A., B.Sc., D.S.O., M.C.

Director of Industries, S. C. Mitter, B.Sc. (Eng.).

Protector of Emigrants, Lt.-Col. Keshav Shadashiv Thakur, I.M.S.

Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta C. O. Calder.

Deputy Secretary, Department of Commerce and Labour, R. L. Walker, I.C.S.

Reforms Commissioner, R. N. Gilchrist, C.I.E., I.M.S.

Curator of Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kailpada Biswas.

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

Frederick J. Halliday . . . 1854

John P. Grant . . . 1859

Cecil Beadon . . . 1862

William Grey . . . 1867

George Campbell . . . 1871

Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I. . . 1874

The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I. . . 1877

Sir Stuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I. (Offg) . . 1879

A. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E. . . 1882

H. A. Cockerell, C.S.I. (Officiating) . . 1885

Sir Stuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. . . 1887

Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K.C.S.I. . . 1890

Sir A. P. MacDonnell, C.S.I. (Offg) . . 1893

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I. . . 1895

Retired 6th April 1898

Charles Cecil Stevens, C.S.I. (Offg) . . 1897

Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I. . . 1898

Died, 21st November 1902

J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I. (Officiating) . . 1902

Sir A. H. Leth Fraser, K.C.S.I. . . 1903

Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Offg) . . 1906

F. A. Slacke (Officiating) . . 1906

Sir E. N. Baker, K.C.S.I. . . 1908

Retired 21st September 1911

F. W. Duke, C.S.I. (Officiating) . . 1911

The Office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal

was abolished on April 1st, 1912, when Bengal

was raised to a Governorship

GOVERNORS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT

WILLIAM IN BENGAL

The Rt. Hon. Baron Carmichael of

Skirling, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. . . 1912

The Rt. Hon. Earl of Ronaldshay,

G.C.I.E. . . 1917

The Rt. Hon. Lord Lytton . . 1922

The Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley Jackson, P.C.,

G.C.I.E. . . 1927

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, P.C.,

G.C.I.E., G.C.L.E. . . 1932

The Rt. Hon. Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C. 1937

## BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur M. Asizul Haque, C I E

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Mr. Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhury, Bar-at-Law

## Elected Members

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency
Babu Jatindra Nath Basu	Calcutta North.
Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu	Calcutta East
Mr. Iswar Das Jalan	Calcutta West
Dr. J. M. Das Gupta	Calcutta Central
Mr. Jogesh Chandra Gupta	Calcutta South Central
Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose	Calcutta South
Mr. Barada Prasanna Pain	Hooghly cum Howrah Municipal
Mr. Tulsi Chandra Goswami	Burdwan Division North Municipal
Rai Harendra Nath Choudhury	24-Parganas Municipal.
Dr. Nalinaksha Senyal, Ph D (Lond)	Divisional Division Municipal
Mr. Surendra Mohan Maitra	24-Parganas Municipal
Mr. Birendra Nath Mazumdar	Calcutta Municipal
Maharaja Kumar Uday Chand Mahtab	Calcutta Municipal
Babu Adwaita Kumar Maji	Burduwan Central.
Mr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee	Burdwan
Mr. Banku Behari Mandal	Do West
Dr. Sharat Chandra Mukherji	Birbhum
Babu Debendra Nath Dass	Do
Sriji Ashutosh Mullick	Bankura West
Sriji Manindra Bhushan Sinha	Do.
Mr. Kamalkrishna Ray	Bankura East.
Mr. Debendra Lal Khan.	Midnapore Cent
Mr. Krishna Prasad Mondal	Do
Mr. Kishori Pati Roy	Jhargram cum
Babu Harendra Dolui	Do, tal
Mr. Gobinda Chandra Bhawmik	Midnapore East
Mr. Iswar Chandra Mal	Midnapore South
Mr. Nikunja Behari Maiti	Midnapore South East
Mr. Dharendra Narayan Mukerji	Hooghly North East
Babu Badha Nath Das	Do
Mr. Sukumar Dutta	Hooghly South
Mr. Manmatha Nath Ray	Howrah.
Mr. Pulin Behary Mullick	Do
Rai Jogesh Chandra Sen Bahadur	24-Parganas East
Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker	Do. East.
Mr. P. Banerji	24-Parganas West
Mr. Anukul Chandra Das	Do. West.
Mr. Haripada Chattopadhyay	Nadia.
Babu Lakshmi Narayan Bhattacharya	Do.

Name of Members	Name of Constituency.
Mr Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal, M A , B L.	Murshidabad.
Rai Sahib Kirit Bhushan Das	Do
Mr. Atul Krishna Ghose	Jessore.
Mr. Rasik Lal Biswas	Do.
Babu Nagendra Nath Sen, B L	Khulna
The Hon Mr Mukunda Behary Mullick, M A B L	Do.
Babu Patiram Ray	Do
Mr Satyapriya Banerjee	Rajshahi
Mr Atul Chandra Kumar	Malda.
Mr Tarinicharan Pramanik	Do
Babu Prem Hari Barman, B L	Dinajpur
Mr Shyama Prasad Barman	Do
Mr Nishitha Nath Kundu	Do.
Mr Khagendra Nath Das Gupta	Jalpaiguri cum Siliguri
The Hon Mr Praanna Deb Raikat	Do.
Babu Upendranath Barman	Do.
Mr Jotindra Nath Chakrabarty	Bangpur.
Babu Kshetra Nath Singha	Do.
Mr Puspajit Barma	Do
Mr Narendra Narayan Chakravarty	Bogra cum Pabna
Babu Madhu Sudan Sarkar, B L	Do.
Babu Monoranjan Bannerjee	Dacca East
Mr Dhananjoy Roy	Do
Mr Kiron Sankar Roy	Dacca West
Mr Charu Chandra Roy, B L	Mymensingh West
Mr Amrita Lal Mandal	Do.
Mr Birendra Kishore Ray Choudhury, B L	Mymensingh East.
Mr Mano Mohan Das	Do.
Babu Surendra Nath Biswas	Faridpur.
Mr Birat Chandra Mandal	Do
Mr Promatha Ranjan Thakur, M A , BAR-AT- LAW	Do.
Mr Narendra Nath Das Gupta ..	Bakarganj South-West
Mr. Upendra Nath Edbar, M A., B L	Do
Mr Jogendra Nath Mondal	Bakarganj North-East.
Mr Dhirendra Nath Datta	Tippera
Babu Jagat Chandra Mandal, B L	Do.
Mr. Harendra Kumar Sur, B L.	Noakhali
Mr Mahim Chandra Das, B L.	Chittagong.
Mr Dambar Singh Gurung	Darjeeling.
The Hon Khwaja, Sir Nazimuddin, K O I E	Calcutta North,
Mr M A H. Isphani	Calcutta South
Mr. K. Nooruddin	Hooghly cum Howrah Municipal
Khan Sahib Maulvi Md Solaiman	Barrackpore Municipal
The Hon Mr H S. Suhrawardy, M A (Oxon and Calcutta), B Sc , B O L (Oxon), BAR-AT-LAW.	24-Parganas Municipal.
The Hon Nawab K. Habibullah Bahadur	Dacca Municipal.

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency
Moulvi Abul Hashim, B.L. . . . .	Burdwan
Maulvi Md Abdur Rasheed . . . . .	Birbhum.
Khan Bahadur Dr Syed Muhammad Siddique	Bankura
Khan Bahadur Alfaz-ud-din Ahmed, M.A. . . . .	Midnapore
Maulvi Abdul Quasem . . . . .	Hooghly
Khan Saheb Abdur Rouf	Howrah
Mr. Jasmuddin Ahmed	24-Parganas South
Mr. Yousuf Mirza	24-Parganas Central
Khan Bahadur A. F. M. Abdur Rahman	24-Parganas North-East
Mr. M. Shamsuddin Ahmed	Kushtia
Mr. Mohammad Mohsin Ali	Meherpur
Maulvi Aftab Hosain Joarder	Nadia East
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur M. Azizul Huq, C.I.E. . . . .	Nadia West
Maulvi Abdul Bari, M.A., B.L.	Berhampore.
Sahibzada Kawan Jah Syed Kazem Ali Meerza	Murshidabad South-West.
Mr. M. Farhad Reza Chowdhury	Jangipur.
Maulvi Syed Nausher Ali	Jessore Sadar.
Maulvi Waliur Rahman	Jessore East
Moulvi Serajul Islam, B.L.	Bongaon.
Khan Bahadur Maulana Ahmed Ali Enayetpuri	Jhenidah
Mr. Abdul Hakeem, M.A., B.L.	Khulna.
Mr. Syed Jalaluddin Hashemy	Satkhira
Mr. Mostagawsal Huque Syed	Bagerhat
Mr. M. Ashraf Ali	Nator.
Maulvi Maniruddin Akhand, B.L.	Rajshahi North
Maulvi Muhammad Amir Ali Miah	Rajshahi South
Maulvi Md. Moslem Ali Molla	Rajshahi Central
Maulvi Mafizuddin Chowdhury	Balurghat.
Maulvi Hafizuddin Chowdhuri	Thakurgaon.
Maulvi Abdul Jabbar, B.L.	Dinaipur Central East
Khan Bahadur Mahtabuddin Ahmed	Dinaipur Central West.
The Hon. Nawab Musharruf Hosain, Khan Bahadur	Jalpaiguri cum Darjeeling
Khan Bahadur A. M. L. Rahaman	Nilphamari.
Haji Saifuddin Ahmed . . . . .	Rangpur North.
Mr. Shah Abdur Rauf, B.L.	Rangpur South
Kazi Emdadul Haque	Kurigaon North.
Mr. Mia Abdul Hafiz	Kurigaon North
Maulvi Abu Hossain Sarkar, B.L.	Gaibandha North
Mr. Ahmed Hossain, B.A. (Allg.), B.L.	Gaibandha South
Maulvi Rajib Uddin Tarafdar . . . . .	Bogra East.
Maulvi Mohammad Ishaque . . . . .	Bogra South
Dr. Mafiz Uddin Ahmed, M.B. . . . .	Bogra North
Khan Bahadur Mohammed Ali	Bogra West.
Maulvi Azhar Ali . . . . .	Pabna East.
Mr. A. M. Abdul Hamid . . . . .	Pabna West.

Name of Members	Name of Constituency.
Mr. Abdur Raechid Mahmood ..	Serajganj South
Mr. Abdullah-Al-Mahmood, M A, B L	Serajganj North
Mr. Md. Barat Ali ..	Serajganj Central
Mr. Zahur Ahmed Choudhury	Malda North
Moulvi Idris Ahammad Mia, B A	Malda South.
Mr. Khwaja Shahabuddin, C B E ..	Narayanganj South
Moulana Muhammad Abdul Aziz	Narayanganj East
Mr. Syed Abdul Salim	Narayanganj North
Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Hakim Vikrampur	Munshiganj
Mr. Rezaur Rahman Khan, B L	Dacca South Central
Maulvi Aulad Kossain Khan ..	Manikganj East
Maulvi Abdul Latif Biswas	Manikganj West.
Maulvi Mahammad Abdus Shaheed	Dacca North Central
(Vacant) .. ..	Dacca Central
Mr. Fazlur Rahman ..	Jamalpur East.
Mr. Muhammad Abdul Jabbar Palwan	Jamalpur North
Mr. Glasuddin Ahamed ..	Jamalpur West
Maulvi Abdul Karim, M A., B L	Jamalpur cum Muktagacha
Maulvi Abdul Majid ..	Mymensingh North.
Moulvi Abdul Wahed ..	Mymensingh East
Moulana Shamsul Huda	Mymensingh South
Maulvi Abdul Hakim ..	Mymensingh West
Moulvi Masud Ali Khan Panni	Tangail South
Moulvi Mirza Abdul Hafiz, B L.	Tangail West.
Mr. Syed Hasan Ali Choudhury .. ..	Tangail North
Khan Bahadur Moulvi Kabiruddin Khan, B L	Netrakona South
Mr. Abdul Husain Ahmed ..	Netrakona North
Moulvi Md. Israil, M A, B L ..	Kishoreganj South
Moulvi Abdul Hamid Shah ..	Kishoreganj North
Khan Sahib Hamiduddin Ahmed	Kishoreganj East
Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed Khandakar	Gopalganj
Moulvi Ahmed Ali Mridha, B L...	Gosalundo
The Hon. Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, M A, B L	Faridpur West
Mr. Yusuf Ali Choudhury ..	Faridpur East
Mr. Mohammad Abul Fazl ..	Madaripur West
Al-Hadj Gyasuddin Ahmed Choudhury	Madaripur East
The Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq	Patuakhali North
Mr. Abdul Kader .. ..	Patuakhali South
Khan Sahib Hatemally Jamadar ..	Pirojpur South.
Khan Sahib Syed Md. Afzal ..	Pirojpur North
Khan Bahadur Moulvi Hashem Ali Khan	Bakarganj North.
Mr. Sadaruddin Ahmed .. ..	Bakarganj South.
Moulvi Abdul Wahab Khan, B L ..	Bakarganj West.
Moulvi Mohammed Mozammel Huq, B A ..	Bhola North.
Haji Moulvi Tafel Ahmed Chowdhury, B A	Bhola South.
Moulvi Mastufa Ali Dewan ..	Brahmanbaria North.



Name of Members	Name of Constituency
Nawabzada K Nasirullah	Brahmanbaria South
Mr Maqbul Hussain ..	Tippera North-East.
Maulvi Mafizuddin Ahmed	Tippera North
Mr. Ramizuddin Ahmed, M A , B L.	Tippera West.
Mr Asimaddin Ahmmed	Tippera Central.
Moulvi Muhammed Hasanuzzaman	Tippera South.
Moulvi Jonab Ali Majumdar	Chandpur East.
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abidur Reza Choudhury	Chandpur East
Mr Sahedali, M A , B L	Matlababazar
Moulvi Mahammad Ibrahim	Noakhali North
Khan Sahib Moulvi Aminullah	Noakhali Central
Mr Shaha Syed Golam Sarwar Hossani	Ramganj cum Raipur
Mr Sayed Ahamad Kha	Noakhali West
Mr Sayed Abdul Majid	Noakhali South
Maulvi Abdur Razzak ..	Feni
Khan Bahadur Jalaluddin Ahmad	Cox's Bazar.
Khan Bahadur Mohammad Anwarul Azim	Chittagong South
Moulana Md Maniruzzaman Islamabadi	Chittagong South Central
Al-hajj, Moulana, Dr Sanaullah, PH D (Lond ), BAR-AT-LAW.	Chittagong North East
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Fazlul Qadir	Chittagong North-West
Miss Mira Dutta Gupta ..	Calcutta (General)
Mrs Hemaprova Majumdar	Dacca (General).
Mrs Hasina Murshed, M B E	Do
Begum Farhut Bano Khanam	Dacca (Muhammadan)
Miss P B Bell-Hart	Anglo-Indian
Mr L T Maguire	Do
Mr C Griffiths	Do.
Mr J W Chippendale	Do
Mr I A Clark	Burdwan Division.
Mr J R Walker	Hooghly cum Howrah
Mr F C Brasher	Calcutta and Suburbs
Mr R J. Hawkins	Do
Mr Curtis Millar	Do
Sir George Campbell	Do
Mr G Morgan, C I E	Presidency Division
Mr H Brabant Smith	Rajshahi Division
Mr William C Patton	Darjeeling
Mr J W R Steven	Dacca Division
Mr L M Crosfield ..	Chittagong Division
Dr H C Mukherjee	Calcutta cum Presidency Division
Mr. S A. Gomes	Dacca Division
Mr P E S Warren	Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
Mr L M Blumenstock	Do.
Mr M. A F. Hintzel	Do.
Mr F T Homan ..	Do.

Name of Members	Name of Constituency.
Mr R M. Sassoon .	Bengal Chamber of Commerce
Mr David Hendry	Do
Mr. W. O Wordsworth ..	Do.
Mr. K A Hamilton .	Calcutta Trades Association.
Mr H B Norton	Do
Mr W A M. Walker	Indian Jute Mills Association.
Mr I G Kennedy	Do
Mr. H C Bannerman .	Indian Tea Association.
Mr G G MacGregor	Do
Mr R B Whitehead	Indian Mining Association
Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Kt	Bengal National Chamber of Commerce
The Hon Mr Nalini Ranjan Sarker	Do
Mr Debi Prasad Khaitan	Indian Chamber of Commerce.
Rai Mungtoolal Tapuria Bahadur	Marwari Association
Mr Abdur Rahman Siddiqi	Muslim Chamber of Commerce
The Hon'ble Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, Kt	Burdwan Landholders
The Hon Maharaja Srischandra Nandy, M A , of Kasimbazar	Presidency Landholders
Kumar Shib Shekharaswar Ray	Rajshahi Landholders.
Maharaja Shahshi Kante Acharjya Chaudhury of Muktagacha.	Dacca Landholders.
Rai Kshirod Chandra Roy Bahadur, B.A	Chittagong Landholders
Mr J. N. Gupta .	Railway Trade Union
Mr Aftab Ali ..	Water Transport Trade Union
Dr Suresh Chandra Banerji . .	Calcutta and Suburbs (Registered factories)
Mr Niharendu Dutta Mazumdar	Barrackpore (Registered factories).
Mr. Sibnath Banerjee .	Howrah (Registered factories)
Mr A M A Zaman ..	Hooghly cum Serampore (Registered factories).
Mr B. Mukherjee .	Colliery (Coal Mines).
Babu Litta Munda Sirdar .	Bengal Doors (Western).
Dr. Syamaprosad Mookerjee, M.A., B.L., BAR-AT-LAW.	Calcutta University.
Mr Fazlur Rahman .. .	Dacca University

## BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## PRESIDENT

The Hon'ble Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra.

## DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Mr. Hamidul Haque Chowdhury

## Elected Members

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
The Hon'ble Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra	Bengal Legislative Assembly
Mr. Hamidul Haq Chowdhury	Do
Mr. Shrish Chandra Chakraverti	Calcutta General (Urban)
Mr. Kanai Lal Goswami	Calcutta Suburban General (Urban)
Rai Manmatha Nath Bose Bahadur	Burdwan Division South-West General (Rural)
Rai Satis Chandra Mukherji Bahadur	Burdwan Division North-East General (Rural)
Mr. Banajir Pal Choudhury	Presidency Division General (Rural)
Rai Sahib Jatindra Mohan Sen	Rajshahi Division North-West General (Rural)
Rai Brojendra Mohan Maitra Bahadur	Rajshahi Division South-East General (Rural).
Rai Keshab Chandra Banerjee Bahadur	Dacca Division North General (Rural)
Rai Sahib Indu Bhusan Sarker	Dacca Division South General (Rural)
Mr. Lalit Chandra Das	Chittagong Division General (Rural)
Alhaj Khan Bahadur Shaikh Muhammad Jan	Calcutta and Suburbs Muhammadan (Urban)
Khan Bahadur Naziruddin Ahmad	Burdwan Division Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur S. Fazal Ellahi	Presidency Division South Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur Ataur Rahman	Presidency Division North Muhammadan (Rural)
Mr. Humayun Reza Chowdhury	Rajshahi cum Malda Muhammadan (Rural).
Mr. Mukhtesur Rahman	Rajshahi Division North Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur Muhammed Asaf Khan	Bangpur Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur Mohammad Ibrahim	Bogra cum Pabna Muhammadan (Rural)
Alhaj Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Esmail	Dacca North-West Muhammadan (Rural).
Khan Bahadur Kazi Abdur Rashid	Dacca South-East Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Sahib Abdul Hamid Chowdhury	Mymensingh West Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur M. Abdul Karim	Mymensingh East Muhammadan (Rural)
Mr. Moazzemali Choudhury alias Lal Mia	Faridpur Muhammadan (Rural).
Mr. Khorshed Alam Chowdhury	Bakarganj Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur Syed Muhammad Ghaziul Haq	Tippera Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur Rezaul Haider Chowdhury	Noakhali Muhammadan (Rural).
Mr. Nur Ahmed	Chittagong Muhammadan (Rural)
Mr. H. C. A. Hunter	European.
Mr. W. F. Scott-Kerr	Do.
Mr. W. B. G. Laidlaw	Do.

**BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—contd.**

Name of Members	Name of Constituency.
Dr Radha Kumud Mookerji	Bengal Legislative Assembly
Khan Sahib Subidali Molla	Do.
Mr Kamini Kumar Dutta	Do
Mr Mohamed Hossain	Do
Rai Radhica Bhusan Roy Bahadur	Do
Mr H G G MacKay	Do
Mr D H Willmer	Do
Mr H P Poddar .	Do
Mr Bankim Chandra Datta	Do
Mr Nareesh Nath Mookerjee	Do
Maulana Muhammad Akram Khan	Do
Mr Sachindra Narayan Sanyal	Do.
Mr Mesbahuddin Ahmed	Do
Mr Kader Baksh .	Do
Mr Salleswar Singh Roy	Do
Mr Nagendra Narayan Ray	Do
Khan Bahadur Salyed Muazzamuddin Hosain	Do
Mr Narendra Chandra Datta	Do
Mr Humayun Kabir	Do
Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur of Nashipur	Do
Nawabzada Kamruddin Haldar	Do
Mr E C Ormond	Do
Khan Bahadur M Shamsuzzoha	Do
Rai Surendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur	Do
Begum Hamida Momin	Nominated
Mrs K D'Rozario	Do
Mr Krishna Chandra Roy Chowdhury, M B E	Do
Mr Latifat Hossain	Do
Dr Arabinda Barua	Do
Mr D J Cohen	Do.

## The United Provinces.

The United Provinces lies in practically the centre of Upper India. It is bounded on the north by Tibet, on the north-east by Nepal, on the east and south-east by Bihar, on the south by two of the Chota-Nagpur States of the Central India Agency and the Sangor district of the Central Provinces, and on the west by the States of Gwalior, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Sirmoor, and Jubbah, and by the provinces of Delhi and the Punjab. Its total area amounts to 106,248 square miles, to which may be added the area of the three Indian States of Rampur, Tehri-Garhwal and Benares with an area of 5,948 square miles, giving a total of 112,191 square miles. The total population is 49,614,833.

The Province, originally termed the North-Western Provinces and so amalgamated in 1877, was named the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in 1902 and received its present designation on April 1 1937. It includes four distinct tracts of country portions of the Himalayas, including the Kumaon division which consists of three hill districts, two of which are entirely in the hills and one is half in the submontane belt, the sub-Himalayan tract; the great Gangetic plain, and portions of the hill systems of Central India including Bundelkhand. The Gangetic plain is protected by an extensive Canal system, which though somewhat liable to run short of water in extremely dry years, is of great benefit in all ordinary years and years of limited drought. The first two of these tracts are infertile and support a very sparse population and the Central Indian plateau is almost equally infertile, though better populated. The soil of the Gangetic plain, however, possesses an extreme fertility and here the density of population varies from 542 persons per square mile in the west to 555 in the centre and 753 in the east, which gives the Province as a whole a greater population pressure on the soil than any other Province in India save Delhi and Bengal. In the south there are low rocky hills, broken spurs of the Vindhyan mountains, covered with stunted trees and jungle, and in the north the lower slopes of the Himalayas, clothed with dense forest, affording excellent big and small game shooting, and rising beyond in a tangled mass of ridges, ever higher and higher, until it reached the line of the eternal snows, but the greater part of the province consists of level plain, teeming with highly-cultivated fields and watered by three rivers—the Ganges, Jumna and Gogra.

### The People.

The population is mainly Hindu, 84.4 per cent ranking as such whilst Mahomedans number 15 per cent., the total of all other religions being 0.6 per cent composed of Christians (Europeans and Indians), Jains, Sikhs, Parsis, Buddhists and Jews. Included among the Hindus are the Arya Samajists, followers of the Arya Samaj sect, which obtains widely in the Punjab and has extended its influence to the United Provinces. The three main physical types are Dravidian, Aryan and Mongoloid, the latter being confined to the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan districts and

the former to South Mirzapur and Bundelkhand, whilst the high-caste Aryans frequent the Western districts of the Province. Most of the people, however, show a mixed Arya-Dravidian origin. Two languages are spoken by the majority of people in the plains, Urdu, and Hindi Urdu being more common in the urban areas and because of its close relationship with Persian and Arabic on the one hand and Hindi on the other, forming the *lingua franca* of the Province.

### Agriculture

The chief industry is agriculture, which is the principal source of livelihood of 71.1 per cent of the population and a subsidiary source of income to a further 8.2 per cent. The soils of the Province fall into three groups, the valley soils of the Himalayas, the main alluvium and the Central Indian alluvium, the chief characteristic soil of the Central Indian alluvium is the black soil, with a lighter variant, though here also there are light loams and gravel. The Himalayan soils are of local origin and vary with the nature of the rock from which they have been formed, whilst the main alluvium soils are sand, clay and loam, the loam being naturally the most productive. The soil generally yields excellent crops of rice, millet, maize, linseed, cotton, wheat, sugarcane, pulses, and barley, rice being grown mostly in low-lying, heavy clays. The greater part of the Province is highly cultivated, the rainfall varies from 50 to 60 inches in the hills to 40 inches in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, whilst the Agra Division receives only about 25 to 30 inches annually. Drought seriously affected Bundelkhand and the Agra Divisions in the past, improved drainage and irrigation facilities have effected considerable improvements. In the latter area, however, shortage of water in the canals and the general lowering of the water table still continue to react against full agricultural returns. Steps are being taken to increase the amount of water passing down the canals. The commodity prices were in general lower than those prevailing in 1937 except in the case of gram which indicated an improvement during the last three months of the year over the prices prevailing in the corresponding months of the previous year. The area under wheat and rice increased with a corresponding increase in the product. The area under sugar-cane declined in comparison to that in 1937 and the outturn also decreased by 3 per cent. There was a decrease in the area under cotton, but the average outturn increased considerably. The position of the agriculturist, however, remains more or less the same. Land is held on zamindari tenure in Agra and taluqdari tenure in Oudh. The principal land owners in Oudh are the Taluqdars, some of whom own very large estates. The area held in taluqdari tenure amounts to 54 per cent. of the total area in Oudha.

### Manufactures.

The province is not rich in minerals. Iron and copper are found in the Himalayan districts, there were mines of importance there formerly, but owing to high cost of production and inaccessibility, most of them have been closed. Gold is found in minute quantities by

washing the sands in some of the rivers in the hills. Limestone is found in the Himalayas and in the Etawah district, and stone is largely quarried in the Mirzapur district. Cottage and artistic industries, however, abound in U.P. Cotton is ginned and spun throughout the Western districts of the province as a home industry; and weaving by means of handlooms is carried on in most districts. Cawnpore is the chief centre for cotton spinning and weaving mills. According to the census of 1931, 45,123 persons were employed on cotton spinning, cleaning and pressing and 408,039 on spinning and weaving. Silk weaving used to be confined to Benares (where the famous 'Kimkhab' brocade is made) but considerable work is now done at Etawah, Sandila and Mau. Embroidery work is done at Lucknow, where the noted 'Chikan' work of cotton on muslins is produced, and in Benares, where gold and silver work on silk, velvet, crepe and sarsenet obtains. Benares uses local gold thread for embroidery work and 'Kimkhab' weaving. The glass industry is important at Firozabad, Bahjoi, Balawali, Sasni, Hathras, Harangau, Shikohabad, Makhampur and Naini (Allahabad). Moradabad is noted for its lacquered brass-work, Benares for brassware-engraving and repousse, Farrukhabad and Pilkhwa (in Meerut district) for their calico prints and Agra for its durries and marble and alabaster articles, glazed pottery is made at Chunar and Khurja, clay figures of men and fruits at Lucknow, carpets at Mirzapur and leather goods in Cawnpore, Agra and Lucknow.

The making of brass utensils at Mirzapur, Farrukhabad and Oel (District Kheri), the carving and inlay work of Nagina and Saharanpur, the art silk industry of Tanda, Bilari (Moradabad) and Mau, the lock and brass fittings industry of Aligarh, the copper utensil industry of Almorah, the durries of Khairabad (Sitapur), Cawnpore and Bareilly, the pottery of Nizamabad (District Azamgarh) and the Ivory work of Lucknow also deserve mention.

Cawnpore is the chief industrial centre. It has tanneries, soap factories, oil mills, cotton, woollen and other mills. The woollen mill is the largest in India. Lucknow possesses an important paper-mill and also a cotton mill. There are cotton ginning and pressing factories at Aligarh, Meerut, Saharanpur and Bareilly and cotton mills at Agra, Hathras, Benares and Moradabad. There are now some 70 Sugar Factories in the province worked by the vacuum pan process, they are situated mainly in the Gorakhpur, Rohilkhand and Meerut divisions. A certain amount of Sugar is also made by the open pan process and a large quantity of gur is made in the villages. Excellent furniture is made at Bareilly mostly on cottage lines.

There is a card board manufacturing factory and a cigarette factory at Saharanpur. Ires and perfumes are made at Lucknow, Kanauj and Jaunpur. Dayalbagh (Agra) has a tannery, a dairy and a factory for making door bolts, lanterns, electrical goods, fountain pens, chemical balances, etc. Fountain pens are made in Cawnpore, Lucknow and Benares. Shoe laces, elastic, and electric fans are made in Cawnpore.

The largest trade centres are Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares, Lucknow, Meerut, Aligarh, Hathras, Muttra, Agra, Farrukhabad, Moradabad, Chandausi, Bareilly, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Ghazabad, Khurja, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur.

#### Administration.

The Province was until the close of 1920 administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, chosen from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Under the Reform scheme the Province was raised to the status of a Governor-in-Council, the Governor being assisted by two members of the Executive Council in charge of the Reserved Subjects and two Ministers in charge of the Transferred Subjects. With effect from April 1, 1937, provincial autonomy was inaugurated in this Province and a Cabinet of 6 Ministers to assist the Governor was formed, under the G. I. Act of 1935. The present Cabinet consists of 6 Ministers. The medium for the transaction of public business is the Secretariat, the staff of which consists of 7 Secretaries (including Chief Secretary), and 9 Deputy Secretaries including the Director of Public Instruction and the Deputy Legal Remembrancer who are *ex-Officio* Deputy Secretaries in the Education and Judicial Departments respectively. There is also 1 Under-Secretary (the Deputy Director of Public Instruction who is *ex-Officio* Under-Secretary in the Education Department) and 5 Assistant Secretaries. The Chief Secretary is in charge of Appointment, General Administration, Secretariat Administration, Political, Public Information, Ecclesiastical and Police Departments, the Finance Secretary deals mainly with the Finance Department, the Revenue Secretary is in charge of the Revenue and Scarcity Departments, the Education Secretary is in charge of the Education, Industries, Agriculture and Excise Departments; the L. S. G. Secretary is in charge of the Local Self-Government, Municipal, Medical and Public Health Departments and the Judicial Secretary is in charge of the Judicial and Legislative Departments. The seventh Secretary is in charge of Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads) and (Irrigation), and Forest department. Government spends the cold weather, October to April, in Lucknow and Allahabad, mostly in Lucknow, though the Secretariat remains throughout the year at Lucknow. The Governor and some of the Secretaries spend the hot weather in Naini Tal, but during the monsoon the Governor tours the plains, as he does also in the cold weather. The Board of Revenue is the highest court of appeal in revenue and rent cases lying within its jurisdiction, being the chief revenue authority in the province. There are forty-eight British districts, thirty-six in Agra and twelve in Oudh, average area 2,200 square miles and average population a million. Each district is in charge of a District Officer, termed a Magistrate and Collector in Agra and a Deputy Commissioner in Oudh and Kumaon. The districts are grouped together in divisions. Each division is under a Commissioner, except the Jhansi and Kumaon divisions the charge of which is held by the Collector of Jhansi and that of Kumaon by the Deputy

Commissioner, Naini Tal, in addition to their duties. There are ten divisions having an average area of nearly 10,600 square miles and an average population of nearly 5 millions. The districts are sub-divided into *tahsils*, with an average area of 500 square miles and an average population of 238,000. Each *Tahsil* is in charge of a *Tahsildar*, who is responsible for the collection of revenue, and also exercises judicial powers. *Tahsils* are divided into *parganas* which are units of importance in the settlement of land revenue. Subordinate to the *Tahsildars* are *nats tahsildars* and *Kanungos*. Ordinarily there are three *Kanungos* and one *nati tahsildar* to a *tahsil*. The *Kanungos* supervise the work of the *patwaris*, or village accountants, check their papers and form a link direct between the villagers and Government. For judicial purposes (revenue and criminal), the District Officer assigns a sub-division, consisting of one or more *tahsils*, as the case may be to each of his subordinates, who may be co-opted civilians (Joint and Assistant Magistrates and Collectors) or members of the Provincial Service (Deputy Collectors and Magistrates).

#### Justice

Justice is administered by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad in the province of Agra and by the Chief Court of Oudh sitting at Lucknow which are the final appellate authorities in both criminal and civil cases. The former consists of a Chief Justice and ten permanent Judges six of whom are Indians, and the latter consists of a Chief Judge and three judges one of whom is Indian. There are thirty-two posts (twenty-four in Agra including two posts temporarily held in abeyance and eight in Oudh) of district and sessions judges of which nine are held by Indians not belonging to the Indian Civil Service as they have been listed to the provincial service and the bar. They have both original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases and occasional appellate jurisdiction in rent cases. District Officers and their assistants, including *tahsildars*, preside in criminal courts as magistrates and as collectors and assistant collectors, in rent and revenue courts and dispose of a good deal of the work. Kumaon has been brought under the Civil jurisdiction of the High Court from 1st April 1926. The deputy and assistant commissioners exercise inferior civil powers in this division which has no separate civil courts. In the rest of the province there are civil judges, judges of small cause courts and munsifs who dispose of a large number of civil suits. In Agra the jurisdiction of a civil judge extends to all original suits without pecuniary limit and a munsi can hear cases ordinarily of a value not exceeding Rs. 2,000, and if specially empowered up to Rs. 5,000. In Oudh the ordinary jurisdiction of a civil judge extends to suits valuing not more than Rs. 20,000 and the ordinary jurisdiction of a munsi to suits of Rs. 2,000 value, provided that in special cases the limit of pecuniary jurisdiction can be removed altogether in the case of a civil judge and that of the munsi raised up to Rs. 5,000. Appeals from munsi always lie to the district judge while those from the civil judges go to the High Court or the Chief Court except

in cases of a value of Rs. 5,000 or less which are heard by the district judge. Small cause court judges try suits to the value of Rs. 500 but the Senior Judges of Small Causes at Lucknow is empowered to try suits of a civil nature of which the value does not exceed Rs. 1,000. There are also honorary munsifs limited to Rs. 200 suits, and village munsifs whose jurisdiction is fixed at Rs. 20.

#### Local Self-Government.

The main units of local self-government are the district and municipal boards, which, with the exception of one municipal board, have non-official Chairmen. Most of the municipal boards having an annual income of Rs. 50,000 or over have executive officers to whom certain administrative powers are reserved. The administrative functions of the municipal and district boards are performed by the Chairman and Executive Officer or the Secretary, but the boards themselves are directly responsible for most of the administration. The district boards obtain 42.51 per cent of their income from Government grants. The other chief sources of income are the local rate levied from the land owners and the tax on circumstances and property imposed by some of the boards. The United Provinces Motor Vehicles Taxation Act came into force with effect from January 1st, 1936. The tax realised under this act is also utilized in the payment of grants to local authorities for purposes of expenditure on the construction, maintenance and improvement of roads. The chief source of municipal income is the octroi or terminal tax and toll which is an octroi in modified form. Local opinion is strongly in favour of indirect as opposed to direct taxation for municipal purposes.

#### Public Works Department

The public Works Department (Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches) is in the portfolio of the Hon'ble Minister of Communications and Irrigation and the post of Secretary to Government in this department is held by a member of the Indian Civil Service.

The Buildings and Roads branch is administered by a Chief Engineer. The Province is divided into circles and divisions. Each circle is in charge of a Superintending Engineer and each division is in charge of an Executive Engineer. All metalled roads maintained from Provincial funds and construction of all other department buildings except those of the Irrigation branch costing more than Rs. 5,000 are in charge of the Buildings and Roads branch.

The Irrigation branch is administered by two Chief Engineers. The province is divided into circles and divisions.

The Irrigation branch administers the various irrigation works of the province as well as Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid, and the tube-well irrigation scheme, and the Fyzabad Electricity and Gogra Pumping schemes. The Ganges, the Eastern Jumna and the Agra Canals, the Hydro-electric works and the tube-wells are in charge of the Chief Engineer (West), and the Sarda Canal, the Gogra pumping scheme and the Bundelkhand Canals, in charge of the Chief Engineer (East).

The Sarda Canal, a work of the first magnitude, was opened in 1928 for introducing irrigation into Oudh. Its head works are situated at Banbaasa on the border of Nepal. The length of the main canal and branches, including distributaries, drainage cuts and escapes, is 5,955 miles, and the area irrigated is over 10 lakhs of acres annually including over 2½ lakhs acres of Sugarcane.

The Ganges Canal—Upper and Lower. The head works of the former are situated at Hardwar in the Saharanpur district and of the latter at Narora in the Aligarh district. The Upper Ganges canal came into operation in the year 1855-56, and its total mileage of channels is 5,911 miles. The area irrigated annually is nearly 12 lakhs of acres. The lower Ganges canal was opened in 1879-80 and the total mileage of its channels is 5,005 miles. This system also irrigates nearly 10 lakhs of acres.

The Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid supplies power at attractive rates for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes to 14 districts in the west of province and to Shahdara in Delhi province. Seven of the ten falls available for electrification have been developed and a stand-by steam power station at Chandausi of 9,000 kilowatts has been constructed. No less than 29,700 kilowatts in all is available. Besides supplying some 75 towns with cheap current for light and fans and minor industries, the grid provides energy for irrigation pumping from rivers and open and tube wells. The Ganges Valley State well Scheme comprises about 1,500 tube wells, covering the districts of Moradabad, Bijnor, Budaun, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh, introducing irrigation on the volumetric system over approximately one million acres hitherto without any source of irrigation. This supply of cheap power from some 2,000 sub-stations is already having an important bearing on the economic disposal of crops and the development of minor industries in the urban centres.

The steam power house at Sohwal is capable of supplying 1800 kilowatts. The energy is used to electrify Fyzabad and Ayodhya and to pump 160 cusecs from the Gogra into the Fyzabad canal system 120 miles in length.

Investigations into the electrical and financial possibilities of a Grid Project for the eastern districts of the province have been completed and the recommendations of an expert Committee, appointed in November 1937, are under consideration.

### Police

The Police Force is administered by an Inspector-General, with three Deputies and three Assistants, forty-seven Superintendents, forty-five Assistant Superintendents and sixty-one Deputy Superintendents excluding five temporary officers. There is a Police Training College at Moradabad under a Superintendent of Police as Principal. There is a C. I. D. forming a separate department, under a Deputy

Inspector-General with three Assistants. The Armed Police of the province is now re-armed with 410 musket in place of 476 musket and the Martini Henry Rifle which formed their previous armament. The administration of the Jail Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Prisons, who is a member of the Indian Medical Service.

### Education.

Education is maintained in part by the State and partly by means of grants-in-aid. There are five universities, the four residential universities of Allahabad, Lucknow, Aligarh (Muslim) and Benares (Hindu) and the affiliating University of Agra. The last named was established in 1927 and consists, besides six affiliated colleges situated outside the United Provinces, of the eight colleges, formerly associated with Allahabad University on its external side, viz., the Agra and St John's College at Agra, the Christ Church, D A V and Sanatan Dharma College at Cawnpore, the Meerut College, Meerut, the Bareilly College, Bareilly and St Andrew's College, Gorakhpur. There are Intermediate Colleges and anglo-vernacular high and middle schools which prepare boys for the high school and intermediate examinations conducted by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, which prescribes courses for high school and intermediate education.

There are 48 Government High Schools and 8 Government Intermediate Colleges, the remainder are under private management and are aided by Government.

The Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow and the Crosthwaite Girls' College at Allahabad impart university education to Indian girls and the Theosophical National Girls' School and Women's College at Benares, the Muslim Girls' Intermediate College at Aligarh, Mahila Vidyalaya Intermediate College at Lucknow, Pratap Singh Hindu Girls' Intermediate College, Moradabad, Muslim Girls Intermediate College, Lucknow and Balika Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Cawnpore, teach up to the intermediate stage. In addition to these there are A V High Schools, English Middle and Vernacular Lower Middle schools and primary schools throughout the province for the education of Indian Girls, they are controlled by a Chief Inspectress of Girls' Schools under the Director of Public Instruction. The St George's Intermediate College, Mussoorie, the Philander Smith College, Naini Tal, the St Joseph's College, Naini Tal, Sherwood Intermediate College, Naini Tal, and La Martiniere College, Lucknow, are the well-known institutions for European and Anglo-Indian children in the province which teach up to the intermediate stage. Besides these, there are many excellent educational institutions for European boys and girls both in the hills and plains which are attended by students from all over India. Government maintain Training Colleges for teachers in Lucknow, Allahabad and Agra, and a training department is attached to the Lucknow Christian College. There are training departments attached to the Aligarh Muslim University and the Benares Hindu University. There is a College of



Mining and Metallurgy in the Benares Hindu University where four-year courses of training are provided, leading to degrees in the two subjects. This is the only University in India where training in these two industrial subjects is available. There is a Government Engineering College at Roorkee (Thomason College), a School of Art and Crafts in Lucknow and an Agricultural College, and a Technological Institute at Cawnpore, an Agricultural School at Bulandshahr and another at Gorakhpur, there is also a non-Government Agricultural Institute at Naini, Allahabad. Education in law is given at four residential universities and at the Agra and Meerut Colleges, and at the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic and Sanatan Dharma Colleges at Cawnpore and at the Bareilly College. Instruction in commerce for the B Com degree of the Agra University is given in the Sanatan Dharma and the D A V Colleges at Cawnpore and in the St John's College at Agra, a commerce department for B Com degree is also attached to Allahabad and Lucknow Universities. The King George's Medical College, Lucknow, now merged in the Lucknow University, prepares candidates for the M B B S degree of the Lucknow University. Besides this there are two medical schools at Agra for men and women and also a College of Ayurveda and Tibbiya is attached to the Benares Hindu and the Aligarh Muslim Universities respectively. Public schools for secondary and primary vernacular education are almost entirely maintained or aided by district and municipal boards and vernacular education is administered through them and the expenditure of grants for vernacular education is in their hands. Government maintains eight Normal Schools and eight Central Training Schools for the training of vernacular teachers. There are also four normal schools for training of Women vernacular teachers. Each district has a deputy inspector of schools who is the Secretary of the Education Committee of the district board, assisted by several sub deputy inspectors. There are seven inspectors who supervise both anglo-vernacular and vernacular education in their circles.

### Medical

The Medical Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is assisted by a lady Superintendent for Medical aid to women in the administration of the Dufferin fund affairs. A post of Personal Assistant to the I G of Civil Hospitals has also been created from December 8, 1934, to relieve the I. G. of the routine duties in connexion with the control of his office. A Civil Surgeon is in charge and is responsible for the medical work of each district and in a few of the larger stations he has an assistant. In two stations (Banikhet and Roorkee) Medical Officers in military employ hold collateral civil charge. There are 104 Provincial Medical service officers in charge of important Mofussil dispensaries and on the reserve list and a large number of

Provincial subordinate medical service officers. Lady doctors and women sub-assistant surgeons visit *pardanashin* women in their own homes and much good work is done in this manner.

The best equipped hospitals for Indian patients are the Thomason Hospital at Agra, King George's Hospital and the Balmampur Hospital at Lucknow, the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cawnpore, King Edward VII Hospital, Benares, the Civil Hospital at Allahabad (for Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians living in European style) and Saint Mary's Cottage Hospital, Mussoorie. The Ramsay Hospital for Europeans at Naini Tal is a first class institution and there are also the Lady Dufferin Hospitals, King George's Medical College, Lucknow, is one of the best equipped colleges in the country, with a staff of highly efficient professors, and the hospital attached to it is the first in the Province. The Queen Mary's Hospital for women and children, completed in 1932, is also attached to the King George's Medical College and provides clinical material for the instruction of students in midwifery and gynaecology. There are also male and female medical schools at Agra. The X-Ray Institute at Dehra Dun has been closed, but a scheme for the appointment of a Provincial Radiologist and the training of Medical Officers in X-Ray at the King George's Medical College, Lucknow, where every facility for such work would be forthcoming is under the consideration of the Government. There are sanatoria for British soldiers in the hills. The King Edward VII Sanatorium at Bhowali in the district of Naini Tal is an up-to-date and well-equipped institution for the treatment of European and Indian consumptives. A new T B clinic has been opened at Allahabad.

Arrangements for starting 16 Travelling dispensaries and 48 fixed Allopathic Dispensaries under the Rural Development Scheme have been made. Steps for starting 146 Ayurvedic and 46 Unani Dispensaries under the same scheme are also being taken.

There were 71 subsidized dispensaries and 36 subsidised medical practitioners working at the end of December 1933.

A scheme for opening Indigenous subsidized dispensaries and encouraging Hakims and Vaidas to settle in rural areas on small subsidies has also been introduced. A sum of Rs 50,000 has been allotted for to assist District Boards, which, on account of financial stringency, are unable to provide adequate medicines and equipment to their rural allopathic dispensaries.

With a view to provide facilities for the training of Indian girls as nurses and midwives a training school has been opened at Agra.

An Ambulance Dispensary, for medical relief to women by women, has been started as an experiment in the district of Unao under the control of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, U P.

## THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of the United Provinces.

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimates, 1938-39	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimates, 1938-39
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Direct Demands on the Revenue</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
IV—Other Taxes on Income	20,00,000	5—Salt	
V—Salt	300	7—Land Revenue	96,44,069
VII—Land Revenue	6,11,87,135	8—Provincial Excise	13,86,339
VIII—Provincial Excise	1,36,26,000	9—Stamps	2,90,828
IX—Stamps	1,46,50,000	10—Forest	30,33,419
X—Forest	48,31,000	Forest Capital outlay met from Revenue	
XI—Registration	10,50,000	11—Registration	4,74,500
XII—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	10,10,000	12—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	10,18,176
XIII—Other Taxes and Duties	5,08,000	13—Other Taxes and Duties	75,778
<i>Railway Revenue Account</i>		<i>Railway Revenue Account</i>	
XVI—Subsidized Companies	1,50,000	15—State Railways—Interest on Debt	6,400
<i>Irrigation, Etc</i>		15C—Subsidized Companies	125
XVII—Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Receipts	2,75,10,700	<i>Irrigation Revenue Account</i>	
Less—Working Expenses	1,11,48,307	XVII—Irrigation Working Expenses	1,11,48,307
XVIII—Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	14,600	17—Interest on Irrigation works for which Capital Accounts are kept	1,13,99,402
<i>Debt Services</i>		18—Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary Revenues	1,36,018
XX.—Interest	11,21,140	<i>Irrigation Capital Account (Met from Revenue)</i>	
<i>Civil Administration</i>		19—Construction of Irrigation Works—	
XXI—Administration of Justice	11,15,650	B—(1) Financed from Ordinary Revenues	8,180
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements	5,71,600	B—(2) Financed from Ordinary Revenues	
XXIII—Police	6,41,678	<i>Debt Services</i>	
XXVI—Education	18,68,000	22—Interest on debt and other obligations	21,17,778
XXVII—Medical	3,17,600	23—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—	
XXVIII—Public Health	2,92,930	(a) Sinking Fund	23,13,815
XXIX—Agriculture	23,83,620	(ii) Payments to the Central Government	15,20,687
XXX—Veterinary	1,40,031	<i>Civil Administration</i>	
XXXI—Co-operative Credit	1,72,638	25—General Administration	1,44,86,866
XXXII—Industries	5,74,853	27—Administration of Justice	71,22,236
XXXVI—Miscellaneous Departments	1,18,050	28—Jails and Convict Settlements	31,35,424
Carried over	12,42,05,718	29—Police	1,66,50,500
		36—Scientific Departments	25,409
		37—Education	2,10,67,454
		38—Medical	36,40,762
		39—Public Health	23,47,602
		40—Agriculture	71,24,561
		41—Veterinary	5,12,889
		42—Co-operative Credit	6,32,081
		43—Industries	20,67,642
		44—Aviation	5,000
		47—Miscellaneous Departments	90,178

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimates, 1938-39.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimates, 1938-39.
	Rs		Rs
Brought forward .	12 42,05,718	<i>Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements</i>	
<i>Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.</i>		50—Civil Works—	
XXXIX—Civil Works—		(a) Provincial expenditure	52,97,798
(a) Ordinary	3,34,000	(b) Improvement of Communications from Central Road Development Account	11,60,126
(b) Transfer from Central Road Development Account	11,60,126		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
XLIII—Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	97,840	54—Famine Relief—	
XLIV—Receipts in aid of superannuation	1,00,600	A—Famine Relief	97,840
XLV—Stationery and Printing .	10,17,980	B—Transfers to Famine Relief Fund	.
XLVI—Miscellaneous	6,94,085	55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,04,37,979
<i>Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments</i>		56—Stationery and Printing	14,71,005
XLIX—Grants-in-aid from Central Government ..	25,00,000	57—Miscellaneous Charges	9,09,682
Total Revenue ..	18,01,70,269	<i>Extraordinary Items</i>	
<i>Debt, Deposits and Remittances Heads</i>		63—Extraordinary charges	.
PUBLIC DEBT.		Total expenditure met from Revenue	14,28,26,661
A—RUPEE DEBT.		<i>Capital accounts not met from revenue</i>	
I—Permanent Debt—		68—Construction of Irrigation works	7,71,800
(i) Provincial Loans bearing interest—		68—Capital outlay on Hydro-Electric works	10,55,372
3 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1961-66 . . . .		81—Civil works not met from revenue	19,92,848
New Loan ..	1,00,00,000	83—Payments of commuted value of pensions	4,93,758
United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds	.. .	85—Payments to Retrenched Personnel	—19,611
(ii) Loans not bearing interest	.	<i>Debt, Deposits and Remittances Heads.</i>	
II.—Floating Debt—		PUBLIC DEBT	
Treasury Bills	.. .	A—RUPEE DEBT.	
Other Floating Loans ..	5,00,000	I.—Permanent Debt—	
III—Loans from the Central Government ..	....	(i) Provincial Loans bearing interest—	
Total ..	1,05,00,000	3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1961-66 .. .	2,62,000
		3% U. P. Loan 1952	1,61,000

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimate, 1938-39	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimate, 1938-39.
	Rs		Rs.
<b>UNFUNDED DEBT</b>		<i>Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heads—contd</i>	
Special Loans		(vi) Loans not bearing interest 6 per cent United Provinces Development Loan	....
State Provident Funds—			10,000
General Provident Fund { Rupee Branch .	45,80,000	II—Floating Debt—	
Sterling Branch	3,45,000	Treasury Bills	:
Indian Civil Service Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	92,000	Other Floating Loans	:
Sterling Branch	3,37,000	III—Loans from the Central Government	21,78,477
Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	17,000		
Sterling Branch	6,000	<b>UNFUNDED DEBT.</b>	
Contributory Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	3,000	Special Loans	
Sterling Branch	8,000	State Provident Funds—	
Other Miscellaneous Funds { Rupee Branch	2,000	General Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	27,25,000
Sterling Branch	9,000	Sterling Branch.	2,30,000
		Indian Civil Service Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	20,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,99,000</b>	Sterling Branch	3,90,000
		Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	4,000
<b>DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.</b>		Sterling Branch	....
<i>Deposits Bearing Interest</i>		Contributory Provident Fund { Rupee Branch .	75,000
(A) <b>RESERVE FUNDS</b>		Sterling Branch	..
A—Famine Relief Fund—		Other Miscellaneous Funds { Rupee Branch	..
Transfers from the Revenue Account .. .. .	....	Sterling Branch	...
Interest Receipts .	1,94,900		
<i>Deposits not Bearing Interest</i>		<b>DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.</b>	
(A) <b>Sinking Funds—</b>		<i>Deposits Bearing Interest</i>	
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—		(A) <b>Reserve Funds—</b>	
5 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1944, Sinking Fund	19,00,000	A—Famine Relief Fund—	
8 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1961-66, Sinking Fund	2,55,025	Transfers to the Revenue Account	97,840
8 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1952, Sinking Fund	1,58,790	B—Investment Account .. .	....
Other Appropriations . . .	15,20,687	<i>Deposits Not Bearing Interest</i>	
(B) <b>Reserve Funds—</b>		(A) <b>Sinking Funds—</b>	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Irrigation .. .. .	5,94,100	8 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1961-66 .. .. .	2,55,025
		8 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1952 .. .. .	1,58,790

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimates, 1938-39	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimates, 1938-39
	Ra.		Ra.
(B) Reserve Funds— <i>contd</i>		<i>Deposits not bearing interest— contd</i>	
Depreciation Reserve Fund— Government Press	47,000	Sinking Fund Investment Ac- count—	
United Provinces Road Fund	10,00,000	5 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1944	19,00,071
General Police Fund	1,28,000	(B) Reserve Funds—	
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	1,00,000	Depreciation Reserve Fund— Irrigation	.
(C) Other Deposit Accounts—		Depreciation Reserve Fund— Government Press	32,980
Deposits of Local Funds—		United Provinces Road Fund	20,36,760
District Funds	1,93,75,000	General Police Fund	82,000
Municipal Funds	55,28,000	Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	1,00,000
Other Funds	8,58,000	(C) Other Deposit Accounts—	
<i>Departmental and Judicial Deposits</i>		Deposits of Local Funds—	
Civil Deposits—		District Funds	1,93,25,000
Revenue deposits	27,70,000	Municipal Funds	58,73,000
Civil Court deposits	66,85,000	Other Funds	8,60,000
Criminal Court deposits	1,55,000	<i>Departmental and Judicial Deposits—</i>	
Personal deposits	2,69,85,000	Civil Deposits—	
Forest deposits	70,000	Revenue deposits	25,80,000
Public Works deposits	12,90,000	Civil Court deposits	62,25,000
Trust Interest Funds	5,80,000	Criminal Court deposits	1,35,000
Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund	4,000	Personal deposits	2,77,75,000
Deposits for work done for pub- lic bodies or individuals	8,50,000	Forest deposits	70,000
Unclaimed deposits in the Gene- ral Provident Fund	...	Public Works deposits	13,74,000
Deposit of fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies	10,000	Trust Interest Funds	4,75,000
Deposits on account of contract price of liquor	...	Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund	4,000
<i>Other Accounts</i>		Deposits for work done for public bodies or individuals	2,70,000
Subventions from Central Road Fund	11,60,126	Unclaimed deposits in the Gene- ral Provident Fund	....
Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Econo- mic Development and Improve- ment of Rural Areas	50,000	Deposit of fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies	8,000
Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas— Co-operative Training and Edu- cation	81,000	Deposits on account of contract price of liquor	....
Do. Woolen Industry	18,000		

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimates, 1938-39	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimate, 1938-39
	Rs		Rs
<i>Other Accounts—contd.</i>		<i>Other Accounts</i>	
Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee		Subventions from Central Road Fund	11,60,126
Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	1,17,416	Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas	5,36,000
Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the development of handloom industry	86,400	Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas—Co operative Training and Education	30,407
Deposit account of grants from Sugar Excise Fund	11,32,544	Do Wollen Industry	18,000
Central Cotton Committee Research Fund		Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	
Advances not bearing interest—Advances Repayable	25,86,500	Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	1,17,416
Permanent Advances	4,000	Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the development of handloom industry	1,64,403
Account with Foreign Governments		Deposit account of grants from Sugar Excise Fund	13,54,244
Account with the Government of Burma		Central Cotton Committee Research Fund	.
Account with the Reserve Bank	90,000	Advances not bearing interest—Advances Repayable	29,97,000
Suspense—Suspense Account	56,000	Permanent Advances	5,000
Discount Sinking Fund 3%, U P Loan 1952	7,057	Account with Foreign Governments	
Cheques and Bills		Account with the Government of Burma	
Departmental and similar Accounts—Civil Departmental Balances	83,000	Account with the Reserve Bank	1,05,000
Miscellaneous—		Suspense—Suspense Account	53,000
Government Account	4,23,000	Cheques and Bills	.
		Discount Sinking Fund 3%, U P Loan 1952	
LOANS AND ADVANCES		Departmental and similar Accounts—	
BY PROVINCIAL		Civil Departmental Balances	85,000
GOVERNMENT		Miscellaneous—	
<i>Loans to Municipalities, Etc</i>		Government Account	4,75,853
Loans to Municipalities	6,21,000		
Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees	2,62,000		

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimates, 1938-39.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimates, 1938-39
	Rs		Rs
<i>Loans to Municipalities, etc —</i> contd		<b>LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT</b>	
Loans to landholders and other notabilities	1,66,500	<i>Loans to Municipalities, Etc—</i>	
Advances to Cultivators	16,64,000	Loans to Municipalities	13,44,749
Advances under Special Laws	7,200	Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees	50,000
United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds		Loans to landholders and other notabilities	
Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	52,000	Advances to Cultivators	42,00,000
<i>Loans to Government Servants</i>		Advances under Special Laws	
House building advances	2,40,000	United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds	
Advances for purchase of motor cars	1,80,000	Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	5,08,000
Advances for purchase of other conveyances	9,000	<i>Loans to Government Servants</i>	
Passage advances	500	House building advances	1,50,000
Other advances		Advances for purchase of motor cars	1,70,000
		Advances for purchase of other conveyances	10,000
<b>Total</b>		Passage advances	2,000
		Other advances	1,500
<i>Remittances</i>		<i>Remittances</i>	
Remittances within India—		Remittances within India—	
Local Remittances and Adjust- ments—		Local Remittances and Adjust ments—	
P W. Remittances	2,08,00,000	P W Remittances	2,08,00,000
Other Local Remittances and Adjustments—	11,21,00,000	Other Local Remittances and Adjustments	11,21,00,000
Remittances by Bills	46,00,000	Remittances by Bills	46,00,000
Adjusting account between the Central and Provincial Govern- ments		Adjusting account between the Central and Provincial Govern- ments	
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account		Inter-Provincial Suspense Account	
<b>Total</b>	13,75,00,000	<b>Total</b>	13,75,00,000
<b>Total, Debt and Deposit Heads Etc</b>	23,20,49,745	<b>Total, Debt and Deposit Heads, Etc</b>	22,73,30,841
<i>Reserve Deposit.</i>		<i>Reserve Deposit</i>	
Reserve Bank Deposit	. . .	Reserve Bank Deposits	.
<b>Total Receipts</b>	36,31,20,044	<b>Total Disbursements</b>	36,33,08,162
Opening Balance . . .	52,52,674	<b>Closing Balance</b>	50,60,556
<b>Grand Total</b>	36,83,72,718	<b>Grand Total</b>	36,83,72,718

**Administration.**

**Governor**—His Excellency Sir Harry Hald, KCSI, CIE, IOS

**STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR**

**Secretary to the Governor**—I C Donaldson, MC, IOS

**Military Secretary**—Major D A Brett, MC EGM

**Aides de Camp**—Capt R Canfield, Capt J E B Freeman

**Honorary European Aides de Camp**

Lt-Col J D Westwood VD Major R Willmot, MC ED, Major H N Brock

**Honorary Indian Aides de Camp**

Subedar Major and Honorary Captain Dhuni Singh Chauhan, Sardar Bahadur OBI Mussadar Major and Honorary Captain Amir Muhammad Khan, Sardar Bahadur, OBI IDS M, Subedar Major and Honorary Captain Dan Singh Lania, OBI, IO M Sudar Bahadur, Subedar Major Nazir Khan

**Head Assistant, Military Secretary's Office**—C W Jones, ISO

**Superintendent, Office of Secretary to the Governor**, —D R Jahans

**COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

The Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, BA, LLB Premier & Minister of Home Affairs & Finance (Appointed July 17, 1937)

The Hon'ble Mr Rafi Ahmad Qidwai, Minister of Revenue and Jails (Appointed July 17, 1937)

The Hon'ble Dr Kailash Nath Katju, MA, LLB, Minister of Justice, Development, Agriculture and Veterinary (Appointed July 17, 1937)

The Hon'ble Mrs Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Minister of Local Self Government & Health (Appointed July 17, 1937)

The Hon'ble Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, BA, LLB, Minister of Communications and Irrigation (Appointed July 28, 1937)

The Hon'ble Mr Sampurnanand Bose Minister of Education (Appointed March 2, 1938)

Dr Narayan Prasad Asthana, MA, LLB, Advocate-General (Appointed July 31, 1937)

**U P PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

**Chairman**

Sh Dilghy Livingstone Drake-Brockman, BA, KT, OBI, CIE

**Members**

Man Singh, BA, OBE, Rai Bahadur, S Abu Muhammad, MA, Khan Bahadur.

**Secretary**

Rai Sahib Pandit Mahasha Nand Ghildyal, BA, Allahabad, April 26, 1937

**Superintendent**

Gorakh Prasad Sinha, BA, Allahabad, April 26, 1937

**CIVIL SECRETARIAT.**

**SECRETARIES**

C W Gwynne, CSI, CIE, OBE, IOS

W Christie, MC, IOS

R F Mudie, CIE, OBE, IOS

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Mushatq Ali Khan, BA

Harish Chandra, IOS

P M Kharegat, CIE, IOS

Wajahat Hussain, IOS

Chief Secretary

Finance Secretary

Revenue Secretary

Secretary, Local Self-Government and Public Health (Offg)

Judicial Secretary

Secretary, Industries and Education

Secretary, P W D (B & R) & (I B) & Forest Dept

**DEPUTY SECRETARIES**

General Branch

Finance Branch

Revenue Branch (Tempy)

Revenue Branch (Tempy)

Local Self-Government and Public Health Branch (Tempy)

do do do

Judicial Branch

Industries Branch (Tempy)

Education Branch (Granted leave, from Apl 4 to Sept 9, 1939, pending retirement)

Education Branch (To officiate)

S H Zaheer, IOS

Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Din Bajpal, BSc, LLB

J B Langford, IOS

Khan Bahadur Abdul Hasan, BSc, LLB

R N Dey, IOS

S N Sapru, BA

Ratan Lal, BA, LLB (Ex-officio)

Bhagwan Sahay, IOS

R S Weir, MA, BSc, IES (Ex-officio)

J C Powell Price, MA, IES (Ex-officio)



## UNDER SECRETARY

Dr N R Dar, DSC, FIC, IFC (ex officio) Education Branch (To officiate under Secy)

## LAW OFFICERS TO GOVERNMENT

Harish Chandra, ICS

Legal Remembrancer, in addition to his duties as Judicial Secretary

Ratan Lal, B.A., LL.B.

Deputy Legal Remembrancer and ex-officio Deputy Secretary, Judicial Branch

## OFFICERS ON SPECIAL DUTY

A A Waugh, CIE, ICS

Revenue Branch

K B Bhittia, ICS

Finance Department

S Prasad, ICS,

Industries Branch

Khan Bahadur Aziz ud din Ahmad Bilgrami, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Branch

Hind Basni Prasad, B.A.

Judicial Branch

T P Bhalla, I.P.

Headquarter of the Government, Lucknow

D P Mukerji

Director of Public Information, U.P.

Sitla Sahai, B.A.

Deputy Director of Public Information, U.P.

Dr Athar Rasheed, B.A., Ph.D.

Do do

M D Chaturvedi, B.Sc., I.F.S.

Rural Development Officer, U.P.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES		Sir Chas H T Crosthwaite, KCSI		1892
Sir C T Metcalfe, Bart, G.O.B.		Alan Cadell ( <i>Officiating</i> )		1895
The Right Hon the Governor General in the North-Western Provinces (Lord Auckland)		Sir Antony P MacDonnell, KCSI (a)		1895
T O Robertson		Sir J J D La Touche, KCSI		1901
The Right Hon the Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces (Lord Ellenborough)		(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell		
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.		Sir J J D La Touche, KCSI		1902
Sir G R Clerk, KCB		Sir J P Hewett, KCSI, CIE		1907
James Thomson Died at Bareilly		L A S Porter, CSI ( <i>Officiating</i> )		1912
A W Begbie, <i>In charge</i>		Sir J S Meston, KCSI [afterwards (by creation) Baron Meston]		1912
J. R. Colvin Died at Agra		Sir Harcourt Butler, KCSI, CIE		1918
E A Reade, <i>In charge</i>		GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES		
Colonel H. Fraser, C.B., Chief Commis- sioner, N-W Provinces		Sir Harcourt Butler, KCSI, CIE		1920
The Right Hon'ble the Governor General administering the N-W Provinces (Viscount Canning)		Sir William Marris, KCI		1921
Sir G F. Edmonstone		Sir Samuel Perry O'Donnell, KCI, CIE, CSI ( <i>Officiating</i> )		1926
R Money, <i>In charge</i>		Sir Alexander Muddiman, KCSI, CIE		1928
The Hon Edmund Drummond		Died at Naini Tal		
Sir William Muir, KCSI		Capt Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhatari, CIE, MBE, <i>In-charge</i>		1928
Sir John Strachey, KCSI		Sir Malcolm Hailey, GCSI, GCIE		1929
Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B.		Sir George Bancroft Lambert, KCSI		1930
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES AND CHIEF COMMIS- SIONERS OF OUDH		Sir Malcolm Hailey, GCSI, GCIE		1931
Sir George Couper, Bart, C.B., KCSI		Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan of Chhatari, KCSI, GCIE, MBE, LL.D.		1933
Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, KCB		Sir Malcolm Hailey, GCSI, GCIE		1933
Sir Auckland Colvin, KCMG, CIE		[afterwards (by creation) Baron Hailey]		
		Sir Harry Graham Haig, KCSI, CIE, (afternoon Dec 6)		1934

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER

THE HON'BLE SHRI PURUSHOTAMDAS TANDON, M A , LL B

DEPUTY SPEAKER

MR ABDUL HAKEEM, M A , LL B

Elected Members

Body, Association or Constituency represented	Name
Bareilly - cum - Pilibhit - cum - Shahjahanpur - cum-Budaun cities	The Hon'ble Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, B A , LL B Premier
Bahraich district (South) (Muhammadian rural)	The Hon'ble Mr Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Minister for Revenue
Allahabad district (Doaba)	The Hon'ble Dr Kailas Nath Katju, M A , LL B , Minister for Development and Justice
Cawnpore district (North East) (General rural)	The Hon'ble Mrs Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self Government
Benares city	The Hon'ble Mr Sumpurnanand, B Sc , Minister for Education
Garhwal and Bijnor (North West) districts (Muhammadian rural)	The Hon'ble Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, B A , LL B , Minister for Communications
Saharanpur-cum-Hardwar-cum Dehra Dun-cum Muzaffarnagar cities	Mr Ajit Prasad Jain, M A , LL B , Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Revenue
Muttra cum Aligarh cum-Hathras cities	Acharya Jugal Kishore, M A (Oxon), Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Justice
Farrukhabad cum-Etawah-cum-Jhansi cities	Mr Atmaram Govind Kher, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Local Self-Government
Bahraich district (North)	Shri Hakum Singh, B A , LL B , Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Revenue
*Agra city	Mr Karan Singh Kane, B A , I C R A (Glasgow), Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Education
Cawnpore district (North East)	Pandit Venkatesh Narayan Tiwari, M A , Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier
*Saharanpur district (South-East)	Mr Bhari Lal Chaudhri, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Justice
Ghaziipur and Ballia districts	Mr Muhammad Suleman Ansari, M A , LL B , Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier
Lucknow district	Mr Gopal Nath Srivastava, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Revenue
Naintal District	Kumar Anand Singh of Kashipur, Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier and Chief Whip
Lucknow city	Mr Chandra Bhanu Gupta
*Lucknow city	Mr Narain Das
Cawnpore city	Dr Jawahar Lal Rohatgi
*Cawnpore city	Shri Dayal Das Bhagat
Agra city	Seth Achal Singh, M C , M C B
Bulandshahr cum-Meerut cum - Jhapur - cum Khurja cum-Nagina cities	Pandit Pyare Lal Sharma, M A LL B
Allahabad city	The Hon'ble Mr Purshotamdas Tandon, M A , LL B
*Allahabad city	Mr Hari
Moradabad-cum-Amroha-cum-Sambhal cum-Chandausi cities	Professor Ram Saran
Fyzabad-cum-Bahraich-cum-Sitapur cities	Acharya Narendra Deva
Jaunpur cum Mirzapur-cum-Ghaziipur cum Gorakhpur cities	Babu Bindhyabasini Prasad Verma, B A , LL B , Advocate and Chairman, Municipal Board, Gorakhpur

\* Scheduled Castes

Body, Association or Constituency represented	Name
Dehra Dun district	Pandit Mahabir Tyagi
Saharanpur district (South-East)	Thakur Phool Singh, B A, LL B, Vakill
Saharanpur district (North West)	Chaudhri Mangat Singh, Vakill
Muzaffarnagar district (East)	Babu Keshav Gupta, B A, LL B, Vakill
Muzaffarnagar district (West)	Srimati Sutyavati Devi (Snufika)
Meerut district (South-West)	Mr Charan Singh, M A, B Sc, LL B
Meerut district (North)	Chaudhri Khushi Ram, B A, LL B
Meerut district (East)	Chaudhri Raghuvaran Naran Singh
Bulandshahr district (North)	Chaudhri Vijaypal Singh
Bulandshahr district (East)	Mr Brij Behari Lal, Advocate
Bulandshahr district (South-West)	Thakur Manak Singh, B A, LL B, Advocate
Bulandshahr district (South West)	Chaudhry Bhim Sen
Aligarh district (West)	Thakur Todor Singh Tomar
Aligarh district (East)	Mr Jwala Prasad Jigyasu
Aligarh district (Centre)	Thakur Malkhan Singh Bhal, B A, LL B, Vakill
Mittra district (West)	Professor Krishna Chandra B Sc
Mittra (East) and Etah (West) districts	Shri Shiva Mangal Singh, B A, LL B, Advocate
Agra district (North-East)	Mr Ram Chand Pallwal
*Agra district (North-East)	Dr Manik Chand Jais Vir
Agra district (South West)	Pt Jagan Prasad Rawat, B Sc, LL B
Mainpuri district (North East)	Shri Jiwa Lal Dwivedi
Mainpuri district (North-East)	Chaudhri Mijaji Lal
Mainpuri district (South West)	Chaudhri Breshwar Singh, B A, B L
Etah district (North)	Mr Babu Ram Verma, Picader
Etah district (South)	Srimati Vidyavati Rathore
Bijnor district (West)	Kunwar Shamsher Jang alias Kr Charat Singh
Bijnor district (East)	Chaudhri Khub Singh
Moradabad district (East)	Mr Dau Unval Khanna
Moradabad district (West)	Pandit Shankar Dutt Sharma
Bareilly district (South-West)	Thakur Prithvi Raj Singh
Bareilly district (North-East)	Pandit Dwarka Prasad, B Sc, LL B, Chairman, District Board
Shahjahanpur district (East)	Pandit Deo Narayan Bhartiya
Shahjahanpur district (West)	Thakur Sadho Singh, B A, Landholder
Budaun district (East)	Kunwar Rakum Singh Rathor
Budaun district (East)	Mr Lakhan Dass Jais
Budaun district (West)	Chaudhri Badan Singh, Landholder
Pilibhit district (South)	Thakur Bhagwan Singh, B A
Pilibhit district (North)	Pandit Rameshwar Daval
Farrukhabad district (North)	Shri Mati Uma Nehru
Farrukhabad district (South)	Mr Balwant Singh
Etawah district (West)	Chaudhri Buddha Singh
Etawah district (East)	Babu Hoti Lal Agrawal, M A, LL B
Cawnpore district (South)	Babu Ram Sarup Gupta, M A

Body, Association or Constituency represented	Name
Cawnpore district (West)	Dr Murari Lal, M B
Fatehpur district (East)	Mr Banshigopal, Advocate
Fatehpur district (West)	Pandit Sheo Dayal Upadhyaya
Allahabad district (Jamunapar)	Mr R S Pandit, Bar at-Law
Allahabad district (Gangapar)	Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri
Jhansi district (South)	Pandit R V Dhulekar, M A, LL B, Vakill
Jhansi district (North)	Pandit Bhagwat Narayan Bhargawa, B A., Pleader
Jalaun district	Pandit Manni Lal Pandey, B A, LL B, Advocate
* Jalaun district	Shri Lotan Ram Contractor
Hamirpur district	Diwan Shatughan Singh
Banda district (North)	Thakur Keshava Chandra Singh Chaudhri, M Sc, LL B, Advocate
Banda district (South)	Thakur Har Prasad Singh, Pleader
Benares district (West)	Pandit Yajna Narayan Upadhyaya, M A, L T, LL B, Kavya Tirth
Benares district (East)	Pandit Kamalapati Tewari
Mirzapur district (North) (General rural)	Maharaj Kumar Sir Vijaya, Kt, of Vizianagram
Mirzapur district (North)	Babu Vishwanath Prasad
Mirzapur district (South)	Raja Sharda Mahesh Prasad Singh Shah
Jaunpur district (East)	Professor Birbal Singh, B A
Jaunpur district (West)	Pandit Keshava Deva Malaviya, M Sc
Ghazipur district (East)	Mr Parasram Rai
Ghazipur district (West)	Pandit Indralco Tripathi
Balla district (South)	Thakur Radha Mohan Singh, B Sc, LL B, Vakill
Balla district (North)	Thakur Surya Narayan Singh, Rais and Zamindar
Gorakhpur district (South-West)	Thakur Sinhasan Singh, M A, LL B, Vakill
Gorakhpur district (South-East)	Pandit Mohan Lal Gautam
Gorakhpur district (West)	Mr Biswanath Mukherji, L M S
Gorakhpur district (Centre)	Thakur Prayag Dhvaj Singh, B A, LL B
Gorakhpur district (North)	Professor Shibban Lal Saksena, M A
Gorakhpur district (North)	Mr Purnamasi
* Gorakhpur district (North-East)	Pandit Ram Dhari Pande
Basti district (South-East)	Mr Kashi Prasad Rai
Basti district (North-East)	Pandit Ram Kumar Shastri
Basti district (South)	Pandit Sita Ram Shukla
* Basti district (South)	Mr Harnath Prasad
Basti district (West)	Pandit Ram Charitra Pande
Azamgarh district (West)	Mr Sita Ram Ashthana, B A, LL B, Pleader
Azamgarh district (West)	Mr Gajadhar Prasad
Azamgarh district (South)	Pandit Radha Kant Malaviya
Azamgarh district (North-East)	Pandit Algu Rai Shastri
Almora district ..	Pandit Har Govind Pant, B A, LL B, Advocate

\* Scheduled Castes.

Body, Association or Constituency represented	Name
*Almora district	Mr. Ram Prasad Tamta, B A, LL B, Vakli and Municipal Commissioner
Garhwal district (South-East)	Thakur Jagmohan Singh Negi, B A, LL B
Garhwal district (North-West)	Pandit Anusuya Prasad Bahuguna, B Sc., LL B, Advocate
Unao district (West)	Pandit Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi, M A, LL B, Vakli
Unao district (East)	Pandit Jata Shankar Shukla.
Unao district (South)	Lal Surendra Bahadur Singh, Taluqdar
Rae Bareilly district (North-East)	Mrs. Shunitedevi Mittra, B A
*Rae Bareilly district (North-East)	Mr. Bhawani
Rae Bareilly district (South-West)	Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Bajpai
Hardoi district (North-West)	Mr. Chheda Lal Gupta, M A
Hardoi district (South-East)	Pandit Shanti Swarup
Hardoi district (Centre)	Rai Sahib Thakur Bibhuti Singh, Special Magistrate
Sitapur district (North-West)	Pandit Shiva Ram Duvedi, Vald.
Sitapur district (North-West)	Mr. Paragi Lal
Sitapur district (East) (General rural)	Shri Jagannath Prasad alias Jagan
Sitapur district (South)	Thakur Lalta Buksh Singh, Taluqdar
Kheri district (South-West)	Pandit Banshi Dhar Misra, M A, LL B, Advocate
Kheri district (North-East)	Kunwar Khushwaqt Rai alias Bhalya Lal, M A, B A (Hons), LL B, Advocate, Rais and Zamindar
Fyzabad district (West)	Shri Shri Ratana Shukla
Fyzabad district (East)	Pandit Krishna Nath Kaul, Advocate
*Fyzabad district (East)	Mr. Palta Ram
Sultanpur district (East)	Thakur Ram Nares Singh
Sultanpur district (West)	Raj Kumar Tang Bahadur Singh of Amethi
Sultanpur district (Centre)	Mr. Sunder Lal Gupta
Bahraich district (South)	Pandit Bhagwan Din Misra, Vaidya
Gonda district (West)	Mr. Lal Behari Tandon
Gonda district (South)	Mr. Ishwar Saran
Gonda district (North East)	Kunwar Raghvendra Pratap Singh
*Gonda district (North-East)	Rai Sahib Hari Prasad Tamta
Partabgarh district (West)	Pandit Harish Chandra Bajpai
Partabgarh district (East)	Pandit Govind Malaviya
Bara Banki district (South)	Mr. Krishnanand Nath Khare, B A., LL.D.
Bara Banki district (North)	Shrimati Rajmata Parbati Kunwari
*Bara Banki district (North)	Mr. Chet Ram
Meerut - cum - Hapur - cum - Bulandshahr - cum - Khurja - cum - Nagina cities	Mr. Muhammad Ismail Khan, B A. (Cant), Barrister at Law
Dehra Dun - cum - Hardwar - cum - Saharanpur - cum - Musafarnagar cities	Shaikh Ghalib Rasul, Rafs, and Honorary Assistant Collector
Moradabad - cum - Amroha - cum - Chandausi cities	Khan Bahadur Hafiz Ghazanfarullah, Contractor and Landholder
Bareilly - cum - Pilibhit cities	Mr. Aziz Ahmad Khan, Advocate
Budaun - cum - Shahjahanpur - cum - Sambhal cities	Maulvi Karimul Raza Khan, M A, LL B, Pleader
Agra - cum - Farrukhabad - cum - Etawah cities	Khan Bahadur Mr. Akhtar Adil, M A, LL B, Advocate, High Court and Government Pleader.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Alligarh-cum-Hathras-cum-Muttra cities	Captain Haji Nawab Bahadur Muhammad Abdus-Sami Khan, Khan Bahadur.
Cawnpore city ..	Dr Abdus Samad, B.A., M.B.
Allahabad-cum-Jhansi cities	Mr Zahur Ahmad, Barrister-at-Law
Benares-cum-Mirzapur cities	Mr Muhammed Ekram Khan, Bench Magistrate
Ghazipur-cum-Jaunpur-cum-Gorakhpur cities	S M Riswan Allah, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate.
Lucknow city ..	Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-zaman, B.A., LL.B., Advocate and Chairman, Municipal Board
Fyzabad-cum-Sitapur-cum-Bahraich cities	Mr Muhammad Wasim, Barrister-at-Law
Dehra Dun and Saharanpur (East) districts	Qazi Abdul Wali
Saharanpur district (North) ..	Maulvi Munfalt Ali Sahib, Advocate
Saharanpur district (South-West)	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Muhammad Ziaul Haq, Special Magistrate
Muzaffarnagar district (East)	Sahibzada Sayed Hasan Ali Khan Rais
Muzaffarnagar district (West)	Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan, M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law
Meerut district (East)	Mr Tahir Husain, B.Sc., LL.B.
Meerut district (West)	Captain Nawab Muhammad Jamshed Ali Khan, M.B.
Dulandshahr district (East)	Mr Muhammad Shaukat Ali Khan
Dulandshahr district (West) (Muhammadan rural)	Nawab Dr Sir Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan, K.C.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., LL.D., of Chhatari
Alligarh district	Khan Bahadur Haji Muhammad Obaidur Rahman Khan
Muttra and Agra districts	Khan Bahadur Badruddin, O.B.E., Honorary Magistrate
Mainpuri and Etah districts	Mr Mohamed Jan Khan
Nani Tal, Almora and Bareilly (North) districts	Khan Bahadur Sheikh Khalil-ud-din Ahmad, Special Magistrate.
Bareilly district (East, South and West)	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Raza Khan
Bijnor district (South-East)	Chaudhri Isam Ullah Khan, B.Sc., Rais
Moradabad district (North-West)	Mr Akhtar Hasan Khan
Moradabad district (North-East)	Chaudhry Jafar Hasan Khan, B.Sc. (Hons.), LL.B.
Moradabad district (South-East)	Maulana Muhammad Ismail
Budaun district (West)	Sh Zainul Abedin, Honorary Assistant Collector
Budaun district (East)	Mr Muhammad Iqtedar ud-din Hasan, M.A. (Cantab), Barrister at-Law
Shahjahanpur district	Khan Bahadur Mr Muhammad Fazl-ur-Rahman Khan, B.A., LL.B., Advocate
Pilibhit district ..	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Muhammad Imtiaz Ahmad.
Farrukhabad district	Khan Bahadur Lieutenant M Sultan Alam Khan
Etawah and Cawnpore districts	Mr Nafisul Hasan, M.A., LL.B., Advocate
Fatehpur and Banda districts	Mr Mahmud Husain Khan, B.A., LL.B., Vakill
Allahabad district (South-West) (Muhammadan rural)	Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf, Kt, Barrister-at-Law
Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur districts	Mr Rafi-ud-din Ahmad, Barrister at-Law
Jaunpur and Allahabad (North-East) districts	Syed Ali Zaheer, Barrister-at Law
Benares and Mirzapur districts ..	Mr Muhammad Athar, B.A., LL.B., Vakill
Gorakhpur district (West)	Mr Muhammad Farooq, M.Sc.
Gorakhpur district (East)	Mr Zahirul Hasnain Lari, M.A., Advocate
Basti district (West)	Qazi Muhammad Adil Abbasi, B.A., LL.B., Vakill

Body, Association or Constituency represented	Name
Basti district (South-East)	Mr Abdul Hakeem, M A, LL B, Advocate
Basti district (North-East)	Mr Muhammad Isaq Khan, M A, LL B, Advocate
Azamgarh district (West)	Maulvi Iqbal Ahmad Khan "Sohail," M A, LL B, Advocate
Azamgarh district (East)	Shalkh Zahiruddin Faruki, Barrister-at-Law
Lucknow and Unao districts (Muhammadian rural)	Raja Salyid Ahmad Ali Khan Alvi, C B E
Rae Bareilly district	Chaudhri Hyder Husain, M A, LL B (Oxon) Bar-at-Law
Sitapur district	Mr Mubashir Husain Kidwai, M A, Bar-at-Law, Taluqdar
Hardoi district	Salyid Alizaz Rasul, Taluqdar
Kheri district	Raja Syed Sajid Husain
Fyzabad district	Raja Syed Mohammad Mahdi of Pirpur
Gonda district (South-West)	Mirza Mahmud Beg, B A, LL B, Advocate
Gonda district (North-East)	Mr Ghulam Husan, Advocate
Bahraich district (North)	Raja Syed Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan of Nanpara
Sultanpur district	Raja Muhammad Ahmad Ali Khan
Partabgarh district	Shalkh Said Uddin Ahmad, B A, LL B, Advocate
Bara Banki district	Raja Sir Mohammad Ejza Rasul Khan, K C I E, Kt, C S I
Benares city	Dr Bolar Thungamma, F R C S E
Meerut district (North)	Shrimati Prakash Vati Sud
Fyzabad district (West)	Srimati Lakshmi Devi
Lucknow city	Begum Habibullah
Moradabad district (North East)	Begum Shahid Husain, Municipal Commissioner
The United Provinces Anglo-Indian Constituency	Mr H. G. Walford, Barrister-at Law
The United Provinces European Constituency	Mr Desmond Young, M C
The United Provinces Indian Christian Constituency	Captain S R Pocock, M C
The Upper India Chamber of Commerce	Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Kt, C I E
The Upper India Chamber of Commerce	Mr S C Chatterji
The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Chamber of the United Provinces	Dr Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, Kt, M S C, D Litt, A M S T
	Mr Edward M Souter, C I E
	Lala Padampat Singhanla
The British Indian Association of Oudh	Raj Bahadur Lala Prag Narayan, Taluqdar
	Shalkh Muhammad Habibullah, O B E, Taluqdar
	Raja Jagannath Bakhsh Singh, Taluqdar
	Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, B S C, F C S, Taluqdar
The Agra Province Zamindars' Association, Allahabad	Major Raja Durga Narayan Singh of Tirwa
Trade Union Constituency	Raj Govind Chandra, M A
Cawnpore Industrial Factory Labour Constituency	Pandit Raja Ram Shastri
Industrial Factory Labour in Lucknow, Aligarh and Allahabad	Pandit Suraj Prasad Avasthi
Universities of Allahabad, Lucknow and Agra	Mr B K Mukerjee
	Dr Syed Husain Zaheer, B A, Ph D

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT

Hon'ble Dr Sir Sita Ram, M.A., LL.B., D.LITT., Rai Bahadur

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Begum Aizaz Rasul

Members

Body, Association or Constituency represented	Name
Dehra Dun-cum-Saharanpur-cum-Meerut-cum-Moradabad-cum-Aligarh-cum-Muttra cities (General Urban)	Mr Baij Nath, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Agra-cum-Farrukhabad-cum-Allahabad cities (General Urban)	Rai Amar Nath Agarwal
Jhansi-cum-Cawnpore cities (General Urban)	Rai Bahadur Brijendra Swarup, B.A., LL.B., Advocate
Lucknow-cum-Shahjahanpur-cum-Bareilly cities (General Urban)	Mr Mohan Krishna Varma
Benares-cum-Mirzapur-cum-Fyzabad cities (General Urban)	Mr Chandra Bhal
Saharanpur district (General Rural)	Rai Sahib Lala Mathura Das, Special Magistrate.
Muzaffarnagar district (General Rural)	Lala Janardan Sarup, B.A., <i>Raw</i>
Bulandshahr district (General Rural)	Lala Babu Lal, B.Sc., LL.B., <i>Rais</i>
Meerut district (General Rural)	Mr Lakshmi Narayan, B.A. (Hons.)
Moradabad district (General Rural)	Lala Har Sahai Gupta, B.A.
Budaun and Bareilly districts (General Rural)	Lala Radhey Raman Lal, Zamindar and Banker.
Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur districts (General Rural)	Thakur Gopal Singh
Dehra Dun and Bijnor districts (General Rural)	Mr Ratan Lal Jain, B.A., LL.B., Vakil
Farrukhabad and Etawah districts (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Badan Singh Tewari, Special Magistrate and <i>Raw</i> .
Cawnpore district (General Rural)	Rai Sahib Lala Roop Chandra Jain, Special Magistrate
Allahabad district (General Rural)	Kunwar Rameshwar Pratap Singh.
Fatehpur and Banda districts (General Rural)	Mr Badri Prasad Kakkar, <i>Raw</i> and Special Magistrate
Hamirpur, Jhansi and Jalaun districts (General Rural)	Pandit Beni Madho Tiwari
Aligarh district (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Thakur Lakshmi Raj Singh
Muttra and Agra districts (General Rural)	Mr Ram Chandra Gupta, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Mainpuri and Etah districts (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Lala Raghuraj Singh
Naini Tal, Almora and Garhwal districts (General Rural)	Lala Mohan Lal Sah, M.A., LL.B., Banker.
Gorakhpur district (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Seth Kedar Nath Khetan.
Basti district (General Rural)	Raja Ashtbhuja Prasad, O.B.E., Rai Bahadur of Changers
Azamgarh and Ballia districts (General Rural)	Mr Madho Prasad Khanna, B.A., LL.B.
Jaunpur and Mirzapur districts (General Rural)	Dr Ram Ugrah Singh, LL.D.
Benares and Ghazipur districts (General Rural)	Pandit Rama Kant Malaviya, B.A., LL.B., Advocate



Body, Association or Constituency represented	Name
Rae Bareilly district (General Rural)	Raj Bahadur Thakur Hanuman Singh.
Lucknow and Unao districts (General Rural)	Raja Sri Ram, Taluqdar
Sitapur district (General Rural)	Kunwar Diwakar Prakash Singh, Taluqdar
Hardoi and Kheri districts (General Rural)	Raj Bahadur Mohan Lal, M.A., LL.B., Advocate
Fyzabad and Bara Banki districts (General Rural)	Mr. Hup Narayan
Bahraich and Gonda districts (General Rural)	Bhaiya Durga Prasad Singh, <i>Rau</i>
Sultanpur and Partabgarh districts (General Rural)	Raj Bahrang Bahadur Singh, Taluqdar
Dehra Dun-cum-Saharanpur-cum-Meerut-cum-Moradabad-cum-Bareilly-cum-Shahjahanpur cities (Muhammadian Urban)	Nawab Islam Ahmad Khan, B.A.
Aligarh-cum-Muttra-cum-Agra-cum-Farrukhabad-cum-Jhansi cities (Muhammadian Urban)	Mr. Muhammad Faiyaz Khan
Allahabad-cum-Cawnpore cities (Muhammadian Urban)	Dr. Mahmud Ullah Jung, Barrister-at-Law
Lucknow city (Muhammadian Urban)	Khan Bahadur Syed Ahmad Husain Rizvi, M.B.E., Special Magistrate
Benares-cum-Mirzapur-cum-Gorakhpur-cum-Fyzabad cities (Muhammadian Urban)	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Zaki, B.A., LL.B., Advocate
Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Syed Agha Halder, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law
Bulandshahr district (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Bahadur Syed Akbar Ali Khan, <i>Rau</i>
Aligarh, Muttra, Agra, Mainpuri, Etah, Farrukhabad, Etawah and Cawnpore districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr. Muhammad Abid Khan Sherwani, <i>Rau</i>
Fatehpur, Allahabad, Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi and Jalaun districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Masood-uz Zaman, Barrister-at-Law
Bijnor, Moradabad, Bareilly and Garhwal districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Hafiz Ahmad Husain
Budoun, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Naini Tal and Almora districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr. Wahood Ahmad
Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Ballia districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr. Muhammad Faruq
Gorakhpur, Basti and Azamgarh districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Bahadur Haji Maulvi Muhammad Nisarullah, B.A.
Lucknow, Unao and Rae Bareilly districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Syed Kalbe Abbas
Sitapur, Hardoi and Kheri districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Begum Aizaz Rasul
Fyzabad, Gonda, Bahraich, Sultanpur and Partabgarh districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Chaudhri Akhtar Hussain, Advocate
Bara Banki district (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr. Izhar Ahmad Faruqi, B.A.
United Provinces European	Mr. H. A. Wilkinson
(Nominated)	The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Sita Ram, M.A., LL.B., D.Litt., Raj Bahadur
(Nominated)	Mr. C. St. L. Teyen, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O.
(Nominated)	Mrs. H. S. Gupta
(Nominated)	Mr. E. Ahmad Shah, M.A., B.Litt.
(Nominated)	Risaldar Major and Honorary Captain Amir Muhammad Khan, Sardar Bahadur, I.D.S.M.
(Nominated)	Mr. Ram Sahai
(Nominated)	Lady Wasir Hasan
(Nominated)	Pandit Harthar Nath Shastri

## The Punjab.

The Punjab or land of the five rivers, is so called from the five rivers by which it is enclosed, namely, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Together with the North-West Frontier Province and the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir which lie to the north, the Punjab occupies the extreme north-western corner of the Indian Empire, and with the exception of the above-mentioned province comprises all of British India north of Sind and Rajputana and west of the river Jumna. Previous to October 1912, the Punjab with its feudatories embraced an area of 136,380 square miles and a population at the Census of 1911 of 24,187,750 (inclusive of 22,587 trans-frontier Baluchis), that is to say, about one-thirteenth of the area and population of the Indian Empire. But the formation of a separate province of Delhi reduced the area and population of the Punjab by about 450 square miles and 380,000 souls, respectively. The total population of the Province in 1931, including the Baluch tribes on the border of the Dehra Ghazi Khan District, was 23,490,857 of whom 4,910,005 were in the Indian States.

### Physical Features.

The greater part of the Punjab consists of one vast alluvial plain, stretching from the Jumna in the east to the Sulaiman Range in the west. The north-east is occupied by a section of the Himalayas and the Salt Range forms its north-western angle. A few small spurs of the Aravalli mountain system traverse the extreme south-east and terminate in the Ridge at Delhi. The Punjab may be divided into five natural divisions. The Himalayan tract includes an area of 22,000 square miles, with a scanty population living scattered in tiny mountain hamlets. The Salt Range tract includes the districts of Attock, Rawalpindi and Jhelum and part of Shahpur district. Its physical configuration is broken and confused and the mountainous tracts of Murree and Kahuta approximate closely in characteristics to the Himalayan tract. Except in the hills, the rainfall leaves little margin for protection against distress in unfavourable seasons and irrigation is almost unknown. Skirting the base of the hills and including the low range of the Siwaliks, runs the narrow sub-montane tract. This tract, secure in an ample rainfall, and traversed by streams from the hills, comprises some of the most fertile and thickly populated portions of the province. Its population of over four millions is almost agricultural and pastoral but it includes one large town in Shaikot. Of the plains of the Punjab, the eastern portion covers an area of some 26,000 square miles with a population of 10½ millions. East of Lahore, the rainfall is everywhere so far sufficient that cultivation is possible without irrigation in fairly favourable seasons, but over the greater part of the area the margin is so slight that, except where irrigation is employed, any material reduction in the rainfall involves distress, if not actual famine. Within the eastern plains lie the large cities of Lahore and Amritsar, and the popula-

tion in comparison with the western Punjab is largely urban. The western plains cover an area of 59,000 square miles, with a population of a little over six millions. The rainfall in this area, heaviest in the north and east and decreasing towards the west and south is everywhere so scanty that cultivation is only possible with the aid of artificial irrigation or upon the low-lying river-banks left moist by the retreating floods. In this very circumstance, these tracts find their security against famine, for there cultivation is almost independent of rain, a failure of which means nothing worse than a scarcity of grass. So little rain is sufficient, and absolute drought occurs so seldom that the crops may be said never to fail from this cause. The western plains embrace the great colony areas on the Chenab and Jhelum Canals which now challenge the title of the eastern plains as the most fertile, wealthy and populous portions of the province. Multan and Lyallpur are the largest towns in the western area. Owing to its geographical position, its scanty rainfall and cloudless skies, and perhaps to its wide expanse of untilled plains, the climate of the Punjab presents greater extremes of both heat and cold than any other portion of India. The summer, from April to September, is scorchingly hot, and in the winter, sharp frosts are common. But the bright sun and invigorating air make the climate of the Punjab in the cold weather almost ideal.

### States.

The Indian States of the Punjab were formerly in the Political charge of the Punjab Government. In 1921, however, the thirteen most important States, including Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind and Nabha, were formed into a separate "Punjab States Agency" under the control of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States. The only States remaining in the charge of the Punjab Government were the Simla Hill States, for which the Deputy Commissioner of Simla was Political Officer, and three small States in the Ambala Division, Kalas, Patand and Dujana, which were supervised by the Commissioner of Ambala. From 1st October 1936 with the formation of a new Political Agency at Simla all these States have been transferred to the Punjab States Agency.

### The People.

Of the population roughly one-half is Mahomedan, three eighths Hindu and one-eighth Sikh. Socially the landed classes stand high, and of these the Jats, numbering nearly five millions, are the most important. Roughly speaking, one-half the Jats are Mahomedan, one-third Sikh and one-sixth Hindu. In distribution they are ubiquitous and are equally divided between the five divisions of the province. Next in importance come the Rajputs, who number over a million and a half. The majority of them are Mahomedans by religion about a fourth are Hindus and a very few Sikhs. They are widely distributed over the province. Both Jats and Rajputs of the Punjab provide many of the best recruits for the

Indian Army. In fact all the agricultural classes of the Punjab, except in the south-western districts, made a magnificent response to the appeal for recruits in the great war and the province's contribution of upwards of 400,000 men to the man power of the Empire speaks for itself. The Gujars are an important agricultural and pastoral tribe, chiefly found in the eastern half of the province and in the extreme north-west. In organisation they closely resemble the Jats and are often absorbed into that tribe. There are many minor agricultural tribes, priestly and religious castes (Brahmans, Baysads and Kureshis), most of whom are landholders, the trading castes of the Hindus (Khatris, Aroras and Banias), the trading castes of the Mahomedans (Khojas, Pamehas and Khakhas), and the numerous artisan and menial castes. There are also vagrant and criminal tribes, and foreign elements in the population are represented by the Beluchis of Dera Ghazi Khan and neighbouring districts in the west, who number about half a million and maintain their tribal system, and the Pathans of the Attock and Mianwali districts. Pathans are also found scattered all over the province engaged in horse-dealing, labour and trade. A small Tibetan element is found in the Himalayan districts.

#### Languages.

The main language of the province is Punjabi, which is spoken by more than half the population. Western Punjabi may be classed as a separate language, sometimes called Lahndi, and is spoken in the north and west. The next most important languages are Western Hindhi, which includes Hindustani and Urdu (the polished language of the towns) Western Pahari, which is spoken in the hill tracts; and Rajasthani, the language of Rajputana. Baluchi, Pushto, Sindhi and Tibeto-Burman languages are used by small sections of the population.

#### Agriculture.

Agriculture is the staple industry of the province affording the main means of subsistence to 85 per cent. of the population. It is essentially a country of peasant proprietors. About one-sixth of the total area in British districts is Government property, the remaining five-sixths belonging to private owners, and a large part of the Government land is so situated that it cannot be brought under cultivation without extensive irrigation. Thus the Lower Chenab Canal irrigates 1,969,000 acres of what was formerly waste land, the Lower Jhelum Canal, 4,29,000 acres, and the Lower Bari Doab Canal, adds 1,053,000 acres to this total. On account of the opening of the Sutlej Valley canals an area of about 1,504,000 acres more has been brought under cultivation. Large areas in the hills and elsewhere which are unsuited to cultivation are preserved as forest lands, the total extent of which is about 5,000 square miles. Of the crops grown, wheat is the most important and the development of irrigation has led to a great expansion of the wheat area. Next in importance to wheat is gram. Other important staples are barley, rice, millets, maize, oilseeds (rape, toria and sesamum), cotton and sugarcane. In the canal

colonies large areas of American cotton are grown but in the other cotton-growing districts the short staple indigenous varieties are predominant. The country being preponderantly agricultural, a considerable proportion of the wealth of the people lies in live-stock. Large profits are derived from the cattle and dairy trades and wool is a staple product in Kulu and Kangra and throughout the plains generally. The production of hides and skins is also an important industry.

#### Industries.

The mineral wealth of the Punjab is small, rock salt, saltpetre and limestone for road building being the most important products. There are some small coal mines in the Jhelum, Shahpur and Mianwali districts. Gold washing is carried on in most of the rivers not without remunerative results. Iron and copper ores are plentiful but the difficulty of carriage and the absence of fuel have hitherto prevented smelting on a large scale. The Punjab is not a large manufacturing province, the total number of factories being only 862 the majority of which are cotton spinning and pressing factories. Handloom weaving is one of the most important industries, both as regards the number of workers engaged and the value of products. Blankets and woollen rugs are produced in considerable quantities and the carpets of Amritsar are famous. Silk weaving is also carried on and the workers in gold, silver, brass, copper and earthenware are fairly numerous. The sericulture industry is being established in sub-mountain districts of the province. Ivory carving is carried on extensively at Amritsar and Lehah and also in the Patiala State. Mineral oils being extracted and refined in the Attock and Rawalpindi Districts and a cement factory is established at Wah near Hasanabad. There is one pulp and paper mill at Abdullapur and one factory for the hydrogenation and refining of oils at Lyallpur.

#### Administration.

Prior to the amendment of the Government of India Act in 1919 the head of the administration was a Lieutenant-Governor, drawn from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Under the Act of 1919 the province was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers, the Governor-in-Council being in charge of the Reserved Subjects and the Governor with his Ministers of the Transferred Subjects. With the introduction of part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, this Executive Council has been substituted by a Council of Ministers and the Legislative Council by an enlarged Legislative Assembly with wide powers of legislation and control. The business of Government is carried on through the usual Secretariat, which consists of five Secretaries, designated (1) Chief, (2) Home, (3) Finance, and (4) Medical and Local Government Departments, (5) Electricity and Industries. Depts. two Deputy Secretaries, two Under-Secretaries, and two Assistant Secretaries. In the Public Works Department, there are five Chief Engineers (Secretaries except in the case of Electricity Branch) one in the Buildings and Roads Branch, one in the Electricity Branch and three in the Irrigation Branch while

the Legal Remembrancer is also the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department. The head of the Police Department is Joint Secretary and of the Education Department an Under Secretary to Government. The Government winter in Lahore and summer (from the middle of May to the middle of October) in Simla. Under the Governor, the province is administered by five Commissioners (for Ambala, Jullundur, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan) who exercise general control over the Deputy Commissioners—29 in number—each of whom is in charge of a district.

The principal heads of Department in the province are the two Financial Commissioners (who are the highest Court of Revenue jurisdiction, and heads of the departments of Land and Separate Revenue and of Agriculture and the Court of Wards), the five Chief Engineers, the Inspector-General of Police, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Directors of Agriculture and Industries, the Inspector-General of Registration, the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies and Joint Stock Companies and the Legal Remembrancer.

### Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to a High Court, which is the final appellate authority in civil and criminal cases, and has powers of original criminal jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences and original civil jurisdiction in special cases. The Court sits at Lahore and is composed of a Chief Justice and ten Puisne Judges (either civilians or barristers). Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (25 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a civil and session division comprising one or more districts. In districts in which the Frontier Crimes Regulation is in force the Deputy Commissioner on the finding of a Council of Elders (Jirga) may pass sentence up to seven years' imprisonment.

### Local Self-Government.

Local Self-Government is secured in certain branches of the administration by the constitution of District Boards, each exercising authority over a district, of Municipal, Town, and Notified Area Committees each exercising authority over an urban area, and of Panchayats, each exercising authority over a revenue estate or a compact group of revenue estates. The funds of District Boards are derived from a cess on the land revenue of the district supplemented by Government grants, profession taxes and miscellaneous fees, and those of Municipal, Town, and Notified Area Committees from octroi or terminal tax and other forms of taxation from Government grants and from rents and miscellaneous fees. The Panchayat system is an attempt to revive the traditional village community organisation, the elected committee or Panchayat possessing certain powers in respect of taxation, local opinion, civil and criminal justice, the abatement of nuisances and other matters. Most of

the members of practically all local bodies are now elected and elections are as a rule keenly contested. In the case of Notified Area Committees, however, all Members are appointed.

### Police.

The Police force is divided into District Police, Railway Police and Criminal Investigation Department. The combined force is under the control of the Inspector-General, who is a member of the gazetted force and has under him three Deputy Inspectors-General in charge of ranges comprising several districts and a fourth Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and of the Finger Print Bureau at Phillaur. There is a Police Training School at Phillaur controlled by a Principal of the rank of Superintendent of Police. The Railway Police are under an Assistant Inspector-General. The District Police are controlled by Superintendents, each of whom is in charge of a district and has under him one or more Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents.

### Education.

The strides which have been made in the past decade, have brought the Punjab into line with the older and more forward provinces. The advance has not been confined to any one form of education but is spread over all grades and varieties. In addition to institutions maintained in all parts of the province by private enterprise, Government itself maintains sixteen arts colleges (including one for Europeans and three for women), three normal schools for males, twenty-four training classes, and combined institutions for females, one hundred and thirty-one secondary schools for boys and girls and sixty-two centres for vocational training. The department maintains 2 Vernacular training classes for wives of teachers. Apart from these institutions for general education, Government maintains eight higher grade professional institutions, viz., the King Edward Medical College, the Montmorency College of Dentistry and Veterinary College at Lahore, the Agricultural College at Lyallpur, the Engineering College at Moghalpura, the Central Training College, Lahore, the Lady MacLagan Training College for women, Lahore, and the Chelmsford Training College at Ghoragali, and two schools, viz., the Medical School at Amritsar and the Engineering School at Basul. In addition there are thirty-six technical and industrial schools (thirty-two for males and four for females) scattered over the province.

The Department of Education is in the charge of the Minister for Education who is assisted in the work of administration by the Director of Public Instruction.

### Medical

The Medical Department is controlled by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is an officer of the Indian Medical Service holding the rank of Colonel. He is assisted by an officer designated the Assistant Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is at present an officer of the Provincial Medical Service of the rank of a Civil Surgeon. He also has a Lady Assistant who is a senior Member of the Women's Medical Service (Countess of Dufferin Fund).

**Public Health**

The Department of Public Health is controlled by the Director of Public Health who has, working under him, four Assistant Directors of Public Health, 36 District Medical Officers of Health, and twenty-eight District Sanitary Inspectors. In addition there is a permanent staff of 11 Sub-Assistant Health Officers and 15 Sanitary Inspectors for assistance in combating epidemic diseases. The ancillary services comprise

(1) A Vaccine Institute which is in charge of a Superintendent and prepares sufficient vaccine lymph to meet the needs not only of the Punjab, but of the Army in Northern India and of several provinces and Indian States in and beyond the confines of India.

(2) An epidemiological bureau, which is in charge of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Punjab, Epidemiology, where, in addition to routine bacteriological examination, research work in matters bearing upon public health problems is carried out.

(3) An Education Bureau, to which is attached a photographer and a draftsman.

(4) A Chemical Laboratory in charge of a fully trained chemist whose duties comprise the chemical analysis of water samples and food stuffs.

(5) A Public Health School, the staff of which is responsible for the training of health visitors. The Principal, who is also Inspector of Health Centres, supervises the maternity and child welfare work throughout the province. A whole-time Medical Officer of Health (Factories), a Statistical Officer and a Nutrition Officer have been appointed and also a provincial Leprosy Officer. These appointments are temporary at present.

In matters connected with sanitary works the Director of Public Health works in close touch with the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Punjab, who acts as technical adviser of the Public Health Department in engineering matters. This officer and the Director of Public Health are also the technical advisers of the Sanitary Board whose duty it is to examine and report upon sanitary schemes put forward by local bodies.

**THE FINANCES OF THE PUNJAB**

A realised surplus of Rs. 23 lakhs, as against a budgeted deficit of Rs. 16 lakhs in 1936-37, and also a small anticipated surplus of Rs. 1,72,000 for 1937-38 were announced by Mr. Mangoharlal, the Finance Minister in his first Budget presented in June 1937 to the newly constituted Punjab Legislative Assembly. Revenue receipts for 1937-38 were expected to be Rs. 10,90,39,000 and the expenditure Rs. 10,68,67,000. The improvement during the past year amounted to more than Rs. 39 lakhs over the budget figures and covered several sources of provincial revenue. Unless certain additions to the budget, directly consequent on the introduction of the reforms, income under land revenue suffered to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs owing to halftone cycles and unseasonal rains which had caused great damage to crops. Despite this the provision for nation building departments has been increased by Rs. 25 lakhs. A famine relief fund has been constituted and revised scales of pay have come into effect.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1939-40	HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate, 1939-40
<b>REVENUE RECEIPTS</b>	(In thousands of Rupees)	<b>Irrigation</b>	(In thousands of Rupees)
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue</i>		<b>XVII—Irrigation—Works for which capital accounts are kept—</b>	
I V—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	13,50	Direct Receipts	4,27,24
VII—Land Revenue (gross)	4,62,87	Indirect credits (Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,86,29
Deduct—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	—1,86,29	Gross amount	6,13,53
Net Land Revenue	2,76,58	Deduct—Working Expenses	—1,54,24
VIII—Provincial Excise	1,10,72	Net XVII—Irrigation Receipts	4,59,29
IX—Stamps ..	85,90	<b>XVIII—Irrigation—Works for which no capital accounts are kept</b>	1,25
X—Forests ..	23,07		
XI—Registration ..	9,77		
XII—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts	8,00		
XIII—Other Tax and duties	9,21		
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5,37,05</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,60,24</b>

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate, 1939-40	HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate, 1939-40.
	(In thousands of Rupees)		(In thousands of Rupees)
<i>Debt Services</i>		<i>Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments.</i>	
XX—Interest	3.80	L—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	3.05
<i>Civil Administration</i>		Total Revenue Receipts	11,66.66
XXI—Administration of Justice	7.37	<i>Extraordinary Items</i>	
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements	3.81	LI—Extraordinary Receipts	35.13
XXIII—Police	2.22	Total Revenue	12,01.97
XXIV—Miscellaneous Departments	4.03	<i>Direct demands on the Revenue</i>	
Total	17.43	7—Land Revenue	45.52
<i>Beneficent Departments</i>		8—Provincial Excise	11.55
XXVI—Education	21.00	9—Stamps	1.61
XXVII—Medical	13.12	10—Forests	25.89
XXVIII—Public Health	4.42	11—Registration	72
XXIX—Agriculture	17.95	12—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts	68
XXX—Veterinary	3.51	13—Other Taxes and Duties	1.44
XXXI—Co operation	4.28	Total	87.39
XXXII—Industries	6.17	<i>Irrigation Revenue Account</i>	
Total	70.15	17—Interest on Irrigation Works for which capital accounts are kept	1,42.92
<i>Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements</i>		18—Other Irrigation Expenditure financed from ordinary revenues	12.25
XXIX—Civil Works	32.60	Total	1,55.17
XL—Receipt from Hydro Electric Scheme	49.48	<i>Debt Services</i>	
Deduct—(1) Working Expenses	—23.53	22—Interest on Debt and other obligations	—42.65
(2) Depreciation Fund Deposit	—11.23	23—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	19.80
Net XL—Hydro Electric scheme	14.07	Total	—22.66
Total	47.27	<i>Civil Administration</i>	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		25—General Administration	1,16.62
XLIII—Transfers from Famine Relief Fund		27—Administration of Justice	53.59
XLIV—Receipts in aid of Su perannuation	1.32	28—Jails and Convict Settlements	30.23
XLV—Stationery and Printing	2.64	29—Police	1,26.85
XLVI—Miscellaneous	22.51	47—Miscellaneous Departments	1.97
Total	26.47	Total	3,29.26

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate, 1939-40	HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate, 1939-40
<i>Beneficent Departments</i>	<i>(In thousands of Rupees)</i>		<i>(In thousands of Rupees)</i>
36—Scientific Departments	31	<i>Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments</i>	
37—Education (European and Anglo Indian)	6,16	62—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	
37—Education (Excluding European and Anglo-Indian)	1,59,01	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,96,13</b>
38—Medical	54,97	<i>Extraordinary Items</i>	
39—Public Health	24,39	63—Extraordinary charges	
40—Agriculture	30,02	<b>Total Revenue Expenditure charged to Revenue</b>	<b>11,96,13</b>
41—Veterinary	19,30		
42—Co operation	18,73		
43—Industries	21,46		
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,44,25</b>		
<i>Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements</i>		<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE</b>	
50—Civil Works	1,12,30	49—Construction of Irrigation, etc., Works	
51—Interest on Capital Outlay on Hydro Electric Schemes	27,77	43 A—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,40,07</b>	50 A—Capital Outlay on Civil Works	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		53—Capital Outlay on Hydro Electric Scheme	
54—Famine	39,35	55 A—Commutation of Pensions	
55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	79,42	<b>Total Capital Expenditure charged to Revenue</b>	
56—Stationery and Printing	9,07	<b>Total Expenditure charged to Revenue</b>	<b>11,96,13</b>
57—Miscellaneous	33,91		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,62,65</b>		

Receipts	Budget 1939-40	Disbursements	Budget 1939-40
Revenue Receipts	11,66,66	Revenue Expenditure charged to Revenue	11,96,13
Extraordinary Receipts	35,13	Capital Expenditure charged to Revenue	
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,01,79</b>	<b>Total Expenditure charged to Revenue</b>	<b>11,96,13</b>

## CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE

	Irrigation	1,00,97
	72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	
	Hydro Electric Schemes	50,28
	Civil Works	14,49
	Commutated value of Pensions	2,15
	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>1,07,89</b>

# The Finance of the Punjab

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Receipts	Budget 1939-40	Disbursements	Budget 1939-40
<b>PUBLIC DEBT</b>			
	(In thousands of Rupees)		(In thousands of Rupees)
Permanent Debt		Permanent Debt (Discharged)	4 11
Loans from the Central Govern- ment		Loans from the Central Govern- ments—Repayments	14,93
Total		Total	19,04

State Provident Funds	UNFUNDED DEBT 49 42	State Provident Funds	27,18
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DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES			
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—		Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—	
Sinking and depreciation Funds for loans raised in the market	5,86	Sinking and depreciation Funds for loans raised in the market	4,31
Other appropriations for repay- ment of the Consolidated Debt	14 02		
Famine Relief Fund	2,00	Famine Relief Fund	
Special Development Fund	25	Special Development Fund	14 17
Industrial Research Fund	50	Industrial Research Fund	20
Depreciation Reserve Fund—		Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Hydro Electric Scheme	11,23	Hydro Electric Scheme	
Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses	51	Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses	18
Deposits of Local Funds	2,60,87	Deposits of Local Funds	2 61,57
Civil Deposits	3,27,38	Civil Deposits	3,19,33
Road Development Fund	13,98	Road Development Fund	25,22
Economic development and im- provement of Rural Areas Funds	2,50	Economic development and im- provement of Rural Areas Funds	3,73
Research Fund	1,52	Research Fund	1,52
Handloom Industry Fund		Handloom Industry Fund	1
Central Government grant from Sugar Excise Fund	12	Central Government grant from Sugar Excise Fund	17
Sericultural Industry Fund		Sericultural Industry Fund	
Advances not bearing interest	24,94	Advances not bearing interest	24,15
Suspense	6,49,76	Suspense	6,51,77
Miscellaneous—		Miscellaneous—	
Government Account	4,11	Government Account	
Total	13,10,64	Total	13,06,33

LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT			
Loans to Municipalities and Advances to Cultivators, etc	15,18	Loans to Municipalities and Advances to Cultivators, etc	65,79
Loans to Government Servants	2,76	Loans to Government Servants	2,47
Total	17 94	Total	68,26

REMITTANCES			
Cash Remittances and adjust- ments between officers render- ing accounts to the same Accountant-General	17,46,37	Cash Remittances and adjust- ments between officers render- ing accounts to the same Accountant-General	17,44,37
Remittances by Bills	87,21	Remittances by Bills	86,38
Total	18,33,58	Total	18,30,75
Total Provincial Receipts	44,22,37	Total Provincial Disbursements	46,15,58
Opening Balance	1,21,76	Closing Balance	—71,45
Grand Total	45,44,13	Grand Total	45,44,13



**Administration.**

**Governor,** H. E. Sir Henry Duffield Crailk, Bart., K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

**PERSONAL STAFF**

**Secretary,** E. P. Moon, I.C.S.

**Military Secretary,** Captain K. Mackessack

**Aides-de-Camp:** Lieut. I. A. David, The Royal Deccan Horse

Lieut. S. V. McCoy, 2nd Royal Lancers (Gardner's Horse)

**Indian Aides-de-Camp:** Hon'ble Captain Sardar Bahadur Narain Singh, late 6th D.C.O. Lancers, Hon'ble Captain Sardar Bahadur Gul Mowaz Khan, O.B.I., late 11th Infantry Brigade, Subedar Lechhman Singh, I.D.S.M., late 2/18th F.F. Rifles

**MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Major Sardar Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, K.B.E., (Premier)

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, C.I.E., (Minister of Revenue)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram, (Minister of Development)

The Hon'ble Mr. Manohar Lal, Barrister-at-Law, (Finance Minister)

The Hon'ble Honorary Major Nawabzada Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, O.B.E., (Minister of Public Works)

The Hon'ble Mian Abdul Haye, (Minister of Education)

**CIVIL SECRETARIAT**

**Chief Secretary,** J. D. Penney, C.I.E., I.C.S.

**Home Secretary,** A. V. Askwith, I.C.S.

**Financial Secretary,** H. D. Bhanot, I.C.S.

**Secretary, Medical and Local Government Departments,** Amin-ud-din, I.C.S.

**Secretary, Electricity and Industries Departments,** S. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S.

**Public Works Department.****Irrigation Branch**

**Secretary, (Southern Canals),** F. A. Farquharson M.C.

**Secretary, (Northern Canals),** S. H. Bigsby, C.I.E.

**Secretary, (Western Canals),** J. D. H. Bedford, C.S.I.

**Buildings and Roads Branch.**

**Secretary,** Rai Sahib Lala Gurcharan Das Mehta

**Financial Commissioners,** B. H. Dobson, O.B.E., I.C.S. (Finance), Sir Malcolm Darling, K.C.I.E., I.C.S. (Development)

Alan Mitchell, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Revenue)

**MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.**

**Director of Agriculture,** H. E. Stewart, I.A.S.

**Director of Land Records and Inspector General of Registration,** Khan Sahib Mirza Ihsan Ullahkhan, F.C.S.

**Director of Public Instruction,** W. H. F. Armstrong, I.M.S.

**Inspector General of Police,** P. L. Orde, C.I.E.

**Chief Conservator of Forests,** R. N. Parker, I.F.S.

**Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals,** Lt.-Col. G. G. Jolly, C.I.E., V.M.S., I.M.S.

**Director of Public Health,** Lt. Col. C. M. Nicol, D.P.H. (Lond.), I.M.S.

**Inspector-General of Prisons,** Lt.-Col. F. A. Barker, M.D., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.M.S.

**Accountant-General,** Mr. B. Nehru, M.A.

**Postmaster-General,** Mr. T. J. Daintith, M.C.

**LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB.**

Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., 1856

Sir Robert Montgomery, K.C.B., 1859

Donald Friell McLeod, C.B., 1865

Major-General Sir Henry Durand, 1870

K.C.S.I., O.B., died at Tonk, January 1871

R. H. Davies, C.S.I., 1871

R. E. Egerton, C.S.I., 1877

Sir Charles U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1882

James Broadwood Lyal, 1887

Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., 1892

William Macworth Young, C.S.I., 1897

Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I., 1902

Sir D. C. J. Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., resigned 1907

22nd January 1908

T. G. Walker, C.S.I. (Offg.), 1907

Sir Louis W. Dane, C.I.E., C.S.I., 1908

James McCrone Douie, (Offg.), 1911

Sir M. F. O'Dwyer, K.C.B.I., 1918

Sir Edward Macleagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., 1919

**GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB.**

Sir Edward Macleagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., 1920

Sir Malcolm Halley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1924

Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, G.C.I.E., 1928

K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.

Sir Herbert William Emerson, G.C.I.E., 1933

K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.

Sir Henry Duffield Crailk, Bart., K.C.S.I., 1938

I.C.S.

**PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

**SPEAKER**

The Hon'ble Chandhry Sir Shah-ud-Din, K B, Kt  
Sialkot South (Muhammadan) Rural.

**DEPUTY SPEAKER**

Sardar Dasandha Singh, B A, LL B  
Jagraon (Sikh) Rural

**Elected Members**

Name of Member	Constituency
Abdul Aziz, Mian	Outer Lahore (Muhammadan) Urban
Abdul Hamid Khan, Suft	Ambala and Simla (Muhammadan) Rural.
Abdul Haye, The Hon'ble Mian	South-Eastern Towns (Muhammadan) Urban
Abdul Rab, Mian, B A, LL B	Jullundur South (Muhammadan), Rural.
Abdul Rahim, Chaudhri	Shakargarh (Muhammadan), Rural
Abdul Rahim, Chaudhri	South East Gurgaon (Muhammadan), Rural.
Afzaalali Hasnie, Syed	Shahdara (Muhammadan), Rural
Ahmad Yar Khan, Chaudhri	North-West Gujrat (Muhammadan), Rural
Ahmad Yar Khan Daulatana, Khan Bahadur Mian	Mailai (Muhammadan), Rural
Ajit Singh, Sardar	South West Punjab (Sikh), Rural
Akber Ali, Pir	Fazilka (Muhammadan), Rural
Ali Akbar, Chaudhri	Gurdaspur East (Muhammadan), Rural
Allah Bakhshe Khan, Khan Bahadur Nawa Malik, M B E	Shahpur (Muhammadan), Rural
Amjad Ali Shah, Syed, O B E	Ferozepore East (Muhammadan), Rural.
Anant Ram, Chaudhri, B A, LL B	Karnal South (General), Rural
Ashiq Hussain, Captain, M B E	Muftan (Muhammadan), Rural
Badar Mohy ud-Din, Qadri, Sayed	Batala (Muhammadan), Rural
Balbir Singh, Rao Bahadur Captain Rao, O B E	North-West Gurgaon (General) Rural
Baldev Singh, Sardar	Ambala North (Sikh), Rural
Balwant Singh, Sardar	Sialkot (Sikh), Rural.
Barkat Ali, Malik, M A, LL B	Eastern Towns (Muhammadan), Urban.
Bhagat Ram Choda, Lala	Jullundur (General), Rural
Bhagat Ram Sharma, Pandit	Kangra West (General), Rural
Bhagwant Singh, Rai	Kangra East (General) Rural
Bhim Sen Sachar, Lala, B A, LL B	North-Western Towns (General), Urban.
Binda Saran, Rai Bahadur	Punjab Commerce and Industry
Chaman Lal, Diwan, B A (Oxon)	East Punjab (Non-Union Labour)
Chanan Singh, Sardar	Kasur (Sikh), Rural
Chhotu Ram, The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri, Sir, B A, LL B	Jhajjar (General), Rural.
Deshbandhu Gupta, Lala	South Eastern Towns (General), Urban
Dev Raj Sethi, Mr	Lyallpur and Jhang (General) Rural
Dina Nath Capt	Kangra South (General) Rural.
Duni Chand, Lala	Ambala and Simla (General), Rural
Dunichand, Mrs	Lahore Women (General)
Fais Muhammad Khan, Rai	Kangra and Eastern Hoshiarpur (Muhammadan), Rural
Faiz Muhammad, Shaikh, B A, LL B, M B E	Dera Ghazi Khan General (Muhammadan), Rural.
Eqair Chand, Chaudhri	Karnal North (General—Reserved Seat), Rural.
Ujjal Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar, B A	Western Towns (Sikh) Urban
Ram, Chaudhri Tikka, B A, LL B, M B O.	Tohtak North (General) Rural.

Name of Member	Constituency.
Faqr Hussain Khan, Chaudhri	Tara Tara (Muhammadan), Rural.
Farman Ali Khan, Subedar Major Raja	Gujar Khan (Muhammadan), Rural
Fatehjang Singh, 2nd Lieut., Bhal	South East (Sikh), Rural.
Fateh Khan, Khan Sahib Raja	Rawalpindi East (Muhammadan), Rural
Fateh Muhammad, Mian	Gujrat North (Muhammadan), Rural
Fateh Sher Khan, Malik	Montgomery (Muhammadan), Rural
Fazal Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur Nawab Chaudhri.	Gujrat East (Muhammadan), Rural.
O B K	
Fazal Din, Khan Sahib Chaudhri	Ajnala (Muhammadan), Rural.
Fazal Karim Bakhsh, Mian	Muzaffargarh Sadar (Muhammadan), Rural.
Few, Mr E	Anglo-Indian
Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Raja	Pind Dadan Khan (Muhammadan), Rural
Ghulam Mohy-ud Din, Khan Bahadur, M	Sheikhupura (Muhammadan), Rural
Ghulam Qadar Khan, Khan Sahib	Mianwali North (Muhammadan), Rural
Ghulam Rasool, Chaudhri ..	Siakot Central (Muhammadan), Rural
Ghulam Samad, Khawaja	Southern Towns (Muhammadan), Urban
Girdhari Das, Mahant	South East Multan Division (General), Rural
Gokul Chand Narang, Dr Sir, M A, Ph D	West Lahore Division (General), Rural
Gopal Das, Rai Sahib Lala	Kangra North (General), Rural
Gopal Singh, American Sardar	Ludhiana and Ferozepore (General—Reserved Seat) Rural
Gopi Chand, Bhargava, Dr	Lahore City (General), Urban
Gurbachan Singh, Sardar Sahib Sardar	Jullundur West (Sikh), Rural
Habib Ullah Khan, Malik	Sargodha (Muhammadan), Rural
Haibat Khan Daba, Khan	Khanewal (Muhammadan), Rural
Hans Raj, Bhagat, B A, LL B	Amritsar and Siakot (General Reserved Seat), Rural
Hari Chand, Rai, Sahib Rai	Una (General), Rural
Hari Lal, Munali	South Western Towns (General), Urban
Hari Singh, Sardar	Kangra and Northern Hoshiarpur (Sikh), Rural
Harjab Singh, Sardar	Hoshiarpur South (Sikh), Rural
Harnam Das, Lala	Lyallpur and Jhang (General—Reserved Seat), Rural
Harnam Singh, Captain Sodhi	Ferozepore North (Sikh), Rural.
Hot Ram, Rai Sahib Chaudhri	Hlasar South (General), Rural.
Indar Singh, Sardar	Gurdaspur North (Sikh), Rural.
Jagjit Singh Man, Sardar	Central Punjab Landholders
Jagjit Singh, Bedi Tikka	Montgomery East (Sikh), Rural
Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz, Mrs M B K	Outer Lahore, (Muhammadan Women), Urban
Jafar Ali Khan, M	Okara (Muhammadan), Rural
Jalal-ud Din Amber, Chaudhri, B A	West Central Punjab (Indian Christian)
Jogindar Singh Man, Sardar	Gujranwala and Shabbara (Sikh), Rural
Jugal Kishore, Chaudhri	Ambala and Simla (General—Reserved Seats) Rural
Kaful Singh, Master	Jullundur East (Sikh), Rural.
Kapoor Singh, Sardar, B A, LL B	Ludhiana East (Sikh), Rural
Karamat Ali, Shaikh, B A, LL B	Nankana Sahib (Muhammadan), Rural
Kartar Singh, Chaudhri	Hoshiarpur West (General), Rural.
Kartar Singh, Sardar	Lyallpur East (Sikh), Rural.

Name of Member	Constituency
Khalid Latif Gauba, Mr	Inner Lahore (Muhammadan), Urban.
Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, The Hon ble Major Nawabzada Malik Kishan Dass, Seth	Khushab (Muhammadan), Rural.
Kishan Singh, Sardar	Jullundur (General—Reserved Seat), Rural.
Krishan Gopal Dutt, Chaudhri	Amritsar Central (Sikh), Rural
Lal Singh, Sardar, M Sc, LL B	North Eastern Towns (General), Urban.
Manohar Lal, The Hon Mr M A	Ludhiana Central (Sikh), Rural
Maqbool Mahmood, Mir	University
Mazhar Ali Azhar, M, B A, LL B	Amritsar (Muhammadan), Rural
Mohy-ud Din Lal Badshah, Sayed	North Eastern Towns (Muhammadan), Urban.
Mubarik Ali Shah, Syed	Attock South (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan, Chaudhri	Jhang Central (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Akram Khan, Raja	Jullundur North (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Alam Dr Shaikh, B A, Honk (Oxon), LL B (Dublin)	Jhelum (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Amin, Khan Sahib Shaikh	Rawalpindi Division Towns (Muhammadan), Urban
Muhammad Ashraf, Chaudhri	Multan Division Towns (Muhammadan), Urban.
Muhammad Azamkhan, Sardar	South-West Gujrat (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, Nawabzada	Dera Ghazi Khan North (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Hassan, Chaudhri	Karnal (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Hassan Khan Gurchani, Khan Bahadur Sardar, O I E	Ludhiana (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Hassan Khan Bahadur Makhdom Sayed	Dera Ghazi Khan South (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Hayat Khan Noon, Nawab Sir Malik	Alipur (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Hussain, Sardar	North Punjab Landholders
Muhammad Hussain, Chaudhri, B A, LL B.	Chunian (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Iftikhar-ud Din Mian	Gujranwala East (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Jamal Khan Leghari, Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir	Kasur (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Nawaz Khan, Major Sardar	Tuandars
Muhammad Nurullah, Mian, B com (London)	Attock Central (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Qasim, Chaudhri	Ljallpur (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Raza Shah Jeeani, Makhdomzada Haji Sayed	Shalwal (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan, Khan Sahib Khan	Shujabad (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Sadiq, Shaikh	Samundri (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Sarfraz Khan, Chaudhri	Amritsar City (Muhammadan), Urban
Muhammad Sarfraz Khan, Raja	Saikiot North (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Shaif Ali Khan, Khan Sahib Chaudhri.	Chakwal (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Wilayat Hussain Jeeani, Makhdomzada Haji Sayed	Rohtak (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Yasin Khan, Chaudhri, B A, LL B	Lodhran (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Yusuf Khan, Khan, B.A, LL B	North-West Gurgaon (Muhammadan), Rural
Mukand Lal Puri, Rai Bahadur	Rawalpindi Sedar (Muhammadan), Rural
Mula Singh, Sardar	Rawalpindi Division (General), Rural
Muni Lal Kalra, Pandit	Hoshiarpur West (General—Reserved Seat), Rural
Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmiani, Khan Bahadur Mian.	Ludhiana and Ferozepore (General), Rural.
Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash, Sardar	Muzaffargarh North (Muhammadan), Rural
	Lahore (Muhammadan), Rural

Name of Member.	Constituency.
Musaffer Khan, Khan Bahadur Captain Malik	Mianwall South (Muhammadan), Rural
Musaffer Khan, Khan Bahadur Nawab, C I E	Attock North (Muhammadan), Rural.
Nasir-ud-Din, Chaudhri . . . . .	Gujranwala North (Muhammadan), Rural
Nasir-ud-din Shah, Pir . . . . .	Toba Tek Singh (Muhammadan), Rural
Nasrullah Khan, Kana	Hoshiarpur West (Muhammadan), Rural
Nau Nihal Singh Man, Lieutenant Sardar	Sheikhupura West (Sikh) Rural
Nawazish Ali Shah, Syed . . . . .	Jhang East (Muhammadan), Rural.
Mur Ahmad Khan, Khan Sahib Mian	Dipalpur (Muhammadan), Rural
Partab Singh, Sardar	Amritsar South (Sikh), Rural
Pir Muhammad, Khan Sahib Chaudhri	South-East Gujrat (Muhammadan), Rural.
Pohop Kingh, Rao, M A, LL B	East Punjab Landholders.
Prem Singh, Chaudhri . . . . .	South-East Gurgaon (General—Reserved seat), Rural
Prem Singh, Mahant	Gujrat and Shahpur (Sikh), Rural
Pritam Singh, Siddhu, Sardar, B A, LL B	Ferozepore West (Sikh), Rural.
Ragbir Kaur, Shrimati . . . . .	Amritsar (Sikh Women)
Ram Sarup, Chaudhri	Rohtak Central (General), Rural
Ranpat Singh, Chaudhri . . . . .	Karnal North (General), Rural
Rashida Latif Bai, Begum	Inner Lahore (Muhammadan Women), Urban
Riasat Ali, Khan Bahadur Chaudhri	Hafizabad (Muhammadan), Rural.
Rupdaman Singh, Thakur, B A.	Gurdaspur (General), Rural
Roberts, Sir William, C I E	European.
Rur Singh, Sardar	Ferozepore East (Sikh), Rural
Sahib Dad Khan, Khan Sahib Chaudhri	Hissar (Muhammadan), Rural
Sahib Ram, Chaudhri	Hissar North (General), Rural
Sampuran Singh, Sardar	Lyalpur West (Sikh), Rural
Santokh Singh, Sardar Sahib Sardar	Eastern Towns (Sikh), Urban
Sant Ram Both, Dr	Amritsar City (General), Urban
Satya Pal, Dr . . . . .	Siakot-Amritsar (General), Rural
Shahadat Khan, Khan Sahib Bai	Jaranwala (Muhammadan), Rural
Shah Nawaz Khan, Nawab Sir	Ferozepore Central (Muhammadan), Rural
Sham Lal, Rai Bahadur Lala	West Mukht Division (General), Rural
Shri Ram Sharma, Pandit	Southern Towns (General), Urban
Sikandar Hyat Khan, Khan Bahadur Major	West Punjab Landholders
Sirdar Sir, K B E	
Singha, Diwan Bahadur, S P	East Central Punjab (Indian Christian)
Sita Ram, Lala	Trade Union (Labour)
Sohan Lal, Rai Sahib Lala	North Punjab (Non Union), Labour
Sohan Singh Josh, Sardar	Amritsar North (Sikh), Rural
Sudarsan, Lala	Eastern Towns (General), Urban
Sultan Mahmud Hotiana Mian, B A . . . . .	Pakpattan (Muhammadan), Rural
Sumer Singh, Chaudhri, B A, LL B	South East Gurgaon (General), Rural.
Sunder Singh, Sardar Bahadur Dr, Sardar Sir, Kt, C I E, D O L	Batala (Sikh), Rural
Suraj Mal, Chaudhri, B A, LL B.	Hansi (General), Rural
Talib Hussain Khan, Khan	Jhang West (Muhammadan), Rural.
Tara Singh, Sardar . . . . .	Ferozepore South (Sikh), Rural
Teja Singh Sawant, Sardar . . . . .	Lahore West (Sikh) Rural.
Tika Ram, Chaudhri, B.A., LL B . . . . .	Rohtak North (General), Rural.
Ujjal Singh, Sardar Sahib Sardar, M A . . . . .	Western Towns (Sikh), Urban.
Umar Hayat Khan, Chaudhri	Bhalwal (Muhammadan), Rural
Utam Singh, Dugal, Sardar . . . . .	North West Punjab (Sikh), Rural.
Wali Muhammad Sayyal Hira, Sardar . . . . .	Kabirwala (Muhammadan), Rural

## Burma.

Burma lies between Assam on the North-West and China on the North-East and between the Bay of Bengal on the West and South-West and Siam on the South-East. Its area is approximately 261,000 square miles, of which 192,000 are under direct British Administration, 7,000 are unadministered and 62,000 belong to semi-independent Native States. The main geographical feature of the country is the series of rivers and hills running fan-like from North to South with fertile valleys in between widening and flattening out as they approach the Delta. Differences of elevation and rainfall produce great variations in climate. The coastal tracts of Arakan and Tenasserim have a rainfall of about 200 inches, the Delta less than half that amount. The hot season is short and the monsoon breaks early. The maximum shade temperature is about 96°, the minimum about 60°. North of the Delta the rainfall decreases rapidly to 30 inches in the central dry zone which lies in a "rain shadow" and has a climate resembling that of Bihar. The maximum temperature is twenty degrees higher than in the wet zone, but this is compensated by a bracing cold season. To the north and east of the dry zone lie the Kachin hills and the Shan plateau. The average elevation of this tableland is 3,000 feet with peaks rising to 9,000. Consequently it enjoys a temperate climate with a rainfall of about 70 inches on the average. Its area is over 50,000 square miles. There is no other region of similar area in the Indian Empire so well adapted for European colonization. The magnificent rivers, the number of hilly ranges (Yomas) and the abundance of forests, all combine to make the scenery of Burma exceedingly varied and picturesque.

### The People

The total population of Burma at the census of 1931 was 14,667,146. There were 9,092,214 Burmans, 1,037,406 Shans, 1,367,678 Karens, 153,345 Kachins, 348,994 Chins, 534,985 Arakanese and Yanbye, 336,728 Talaiings and 138,739 Palaungs. There is also a large alien population of 193,594 Chinese and 1,017,825 Indians, while the European and Anglo-Indian population numbered 80,441, and Indo-Burmans, 182,166.

The Burmans, who form the bulk of the population, belong to the Tibetan group and their language to the Tibeto-Chinese family. They are essentially an agricultural people, 80 per cent of the agriculture of the country being in their hands. The Burmese and most of the hill tribes also, profess Buddhism, but Animism, or the worship of nature spirits, is almost universal.

In appearance the Burman is usually somewhat short and with Mongolian features. His dress is most distinctive and exceedingly comfortable. It consists of a silk turban bound round his forehead, a loose jacket on his body and a long skirt or longyi tied round his waist, reaching to his ankles. The Burmese women, perhaps the most pleasing type of womanhood in the East, lead a free and open life, playing a large part in the household eco-

nomy and in petty trading. Their dress is somewhat similar to the men's minus the silk turban on the head, and the longyi is tucked in at the side instead of being tied in front. A well dressed and well groomed Burmese lady would, for grace and neatness, challenge comparison with any woman in the world.

### Communications.

The Irrawaddy, and to a less extent the Chindwin, afford great natural thoroughfares to the country. At all seasons of the year these rivers, especially the Irrawaddy, are full of sailing and steam craft. In the Delta the net-work of waterways is indeed practically the only means of communication. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, with a fine fleet of mail, cargo and ferry boats, gives the Irrawaddy and the Delta rivers and creeks a splendid river service.

The Burma Railways has a length of 2,059.89 miles open line. The principal lines are from Rangoon to Mandalay from Mandalay to Myitkyina, the most northern point in the system, the Rangoon-Prome line; and the Pegu-Martaban line, which serves Moulmein on the further bank of the Salween River.

### Industry

Agriculture is the chief industry of the province and supports nearly three fourths of the population. The net total cropped area is a little more than 16½ million acres of which a little over 1/10 million acres are cropped more than once. Irrigation works supply water to a little over 1½ million acres. India is very largely dependent on Burma for her supplies of kerosene, benzine and petrol which rank second to rice in order of importance. Teak wood is exported in large quantities from Burma to India.

Forest play an important part in the industrial life of Burma. The forest reserves cover some 22,104,311 acres while unclassified forests are estimated at about 70,017,951 acres. Government extracted some 42,295 tons of teak during the year 1937-38. Private firms, of whom the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation and Steel Brothers are the chief, extracted over 324,492 tons. Other timber extracted by licensees amounts to 500,914 tons and firewood and charcoal 1,447,982 tons.

Tin and wolfram are found chiefly in the Tavoy and Mergui Districts. Wolfram and tin are found together in most mining areas in Tavoy, the proportion varying from almost pure tin to almost pure wolfram. There has been a revival in the price of tin.

The improvement in the output of tin and wolfram continues. The output of tin in 1937 was 4,710 14 tons as against 4,689 45 tons in 1936. Silver, lead and zinc ore are extracted by the Burma Corporation at Bawdwin in the Northern Shan States. Copper in small quantities is also found there. There are small deposits of Molybdenite in Tavoy and Mergui and of platinum in Myitkyina. Mining for precious stones in the Mogoke Stone Tract of the Katha District continued to be carried out under extraordinary licenses and by native miners working under ordinary licenses. The output of rubies during

1937 was 161,700 carats as compared with 141,490 carats in 1936. The output of amber in 1937 was 38.73 cwt. The output of Burmese Jadeite during 1937 compared with that of the previous year showed an increase of 1,280.41 cwt. The total output of petroleum in Burma during 1937 was 274½ million gallons against 265½ million gallons during 1936. The oldest and largest Oilfield in the province is at Yenangyaung in the Magway District where the Burmah Oil Company has its chief wells. There has been a gradual decrease in the output from the wells in this Oilfield as evidenced by the output of nearly 184½ million gallons in 1921 and nearly 121 million gallons in 1937. The next largest oilfield is at Chauk in the same District. There has been a gradual decrease in the output here also but there was a slight recovery in 1937 with an output of 120 million gallons. There has been an increase in the output from the wells in the Thayetmyo District. There were decreases in the output from the wells in the Minbu, Upper Chindwin and Pakokku Districts. The Burmah Oil Company take their oil to the refineries at Rangoon by pipe line from the Yenangyaung and Chauk Oilfields. Other Companies take it down by river flats. The area under rubber is 107,248 acres.

#### Manufactures

There are 1,048 factories, more than half of which are engaged in milling rice and nearly one seventh are saw mills. The remainder are chiefly engineering works, cotton spinning mills, oil mills for the extraction of oil from groundnuts, printing presses, ice and aerated water factories and oil refineries connected with the petroleum industry. The total number of persons employed in establishments under the Factories Act in 1937 was 87,662. Perennial factories employed 82,220 and seasonal factories 5,432. At the census of 1931, 1,850,176 or 20.79 per cent of the total population were engaged outside agriculture and production.

Public opinion amongst the Burmese appears to have now veered round in favour of the locally made article in preference to the imported artificial silks, mostly "longyis" which were so much in demand for men and women's wear a few years ago. At Amarapura in the Mandalay District a revival has taken place of hand silk-weaving. Burmese carving though once famous is now on the decline for want of encouragement from the public, and few artists in silver still remain, the finish of whose work is sometimes very fine. Bassel and Mandalay parasols are well known and much admired in Burma. But perhaps the most famous of all hand made and indigenous industries is the lacquer work of Pagan with its delicate patterns in black, green, and yellow traced on a ground-work of red lacquer over bamboo. The art of making bronze figures is also on the decline.

#### Administration.

Burma, which was originally administered as a Lieutenant-Governorship, was deliberately excluded from the operation of the Reform Act of 1919. It was felt that Burma differed so markedly from the Provinces in the Indian Empire that its requirements should be separately considered. After repeated discussions the question was referred to a special Burma Reforms Committee, which in 1922 recommended that all the essential provisions of

the Reform Act should be applied to Burma. This recommendation was accepted and its proposals became law. Under this Act Burma became a Governor's Province, with an executive council and ministers, and conforms to the provisions recreated under the Act of 1919 (q.v.). The main difference was in the size of the electorate. Under the franchise accepted, the rural electorate was estimated at 1,979,450 and the urban electorate had been put as high as 99,882. The Legislative Council consisted of 103 members, of which 80 were elected and the balance nominated. Owing to the special status of women in Burma, female franchise was adopted from the beginning.

Burma was constitutionally separated from India with effect from the 1st of April 1937 on which date the Government of Burma Act 1935 came into force. Under that Act the Burma Legislature consists of His Majesty, represented by the Governor and two Chambers known as the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate consists of 36 members and the House of Representatives consists of 132 members.

Burma is divided administratively into Upper Burma (including the Shan States, the Kachin and Chin Hills) and Lower Burma. The Shan States are administered by the Chiefs of the States, subject to the supervision of the Commissioners, Federated Shan States, who is also Superintendent for the Southern Shan States, and the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States. The Northern and Southern Shan States were formed into a Federation on the 1st October 1922, and are designated the F. S. States. The other Shan States in Burma are subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Sagaing Division. The Civil, Criminal and Revenue administration is vested in the Chief of the State, subject to the restrictions contained in the manual. The law administered is the customary law of the State. Under the Governor are eight Commissioners of divisions, three in Upper, four in Lower Burma, and one in the Federated Shan States.

#### Justice

The administration of Civil and Criminal Justice is under the control of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, which consists of a Chief Justice and ten other permanent Judges. The Superior Judicial Service consists of District and Sessions Judges, there are also separate Provincial and Subordinate Judicial Services.

All village headmen have limited magisterial powers and a considerable number are also invested with civil jurisdiction to a limited extent.

In pursuance of the policy of decentralisation steps were taken in 1917 to restore to the village headmen the power and influence which they possessed in Burmese times before the centralising tendencies of British rule made them practically subordinate officers of the administration.

#### Public Works.

The P.W.D. comprises two Branches, viz., the Buildings and Roads Branch and the Irrigation Branch.

The B. & R. Branch of this Department which is under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests is administered by one Chief Engineer. There is also a Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer. There are five

permanent Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles, three of which are stationed at Rangoon and two at Maymyo. These are officers of the administrative rank.

Those of the executive rank are the Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers who number 20 (twenty), including the Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, on the cadre of the Indian Service of Engineers. Besides this there is also the Burma Engineering Service (Class I) which has been constituted for the purpose of gradually replacing the Indian Service of Engineers in the B & R Branch so far 19 appointments have been made to the latter service. There are 17 officers in service at present.

The Irrigation Branch of the P.W.D. which is under the control of the Hon'ble Minister of Lands and Revenue is administered by the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Burma Irrigation Branch, who is assisted by a Personal Asst. There are two permanent Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles, one of whom is stationed at Rangoon and the other at Maymyo. These are officers of the Administrative rank.

Those of the Executive rank are the Executive Engineers and Asst. Executive Engineers who number 15 on the cadre of the Burma Service of Engineers, Class I, Irrigation Branch. Besides this there is also the Burma Service of Engineers, Class II.

Further, there are a River Training Expert and a Temporary Engineer, the latter being engaged on contract for work of a special nature.

### The Burma Defence Force

The Burma Defence Force comprises the Army in Burma and the Burma Frontier Force. The supreme command of the Burma Defence Force is vested in the Governor of Burma subject to the general control of the Secretary of State for Burma.

The Army in Burma which is directly under the General Officer Commanding, consists of the following units, corps and departments—

*Units*—2nd (Derajat) Mountain Battery R.A. F.F., Rangoon Field Brigade, R.A. B.A.F. 2nd Battalion, The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry 1st Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment, Tenasserim Battalion, B.A.F., Rangoon Battalion, B.A.F., Burma Railway Battalion, B.A.F., Upper Burma Battalion, B.A.F., No. 13, Field Company, Q.V.O. Madras Sappers and Miners 1st Field Company, The Burma Sappers and Miners, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Battalions, The Burma Rifles, 11th Battalion, The Burma Rifles, B.A.F., The Rangoon University Training Corps, B.T.F., No. 11 Animal Transport Coy (Mule) and Burma Hospital Company.

*Corps and Departments*—The Burma Army Service Corps, The Burma Army Ordnance Corps, The Burma Military Engineer Service, The Burma Medical Service, The Burma Veterinary Service and the Burma Army Corps of Clerks.

The Burma Frontier Force has been constituted with effect from the 1st April 1937 from the 6 Frontier Battalions and the Reserve Battalion of the Burma Military Police. The Burma Frontier Force is governed by the Burma Frontier Force Act, 1937. The Force is directly under the Governor of Burma as part of the Government of Burma's defence organization.

The general superintendence of the force is exercised, subject to the orders of the Governor, by the Inspector General, Frontier Force, Burma who is appointed by the Governor. The force is divided into 6 battalions the administration of which is vested in Commandants and Assistant Commandants. Its officers are seconded from the British or Indian Army and its rank and file are recruited from natives of India and Burma.

### Police

The Police Force is divided into Civil, Military and Rangoon Town Police. The first two are under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, the latter is under the orders of the Commissioner of Police Rangoon, an officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector-General. There are four other Deputy Inspectors-General, one each for the Northern, Southern and Western Ranges, and for the Railway and Criminal Investigation Department.

A special feature of Burma is the Military Police. Its officers are seconded from the British or Indian Army and its rank and file are recruited from natives of India and Burma. The experiment of recruiting Burmese on a small scale has been moderately successful. The organisation is military, the force being divided into three Battalions. The object of the force is to supplement the Civil Police in the maintenance of law and order. Their duties, apart from furnishing columns for active operations against dacoits, etc., are to provide escorts for specie, prisoners, etc., and guards for treasures, jails, lockups and courts.

### Education.

Under the Minister of Education there is the Director of Public Instruction with an Assistant Director, both belonging to the Indian Educational Service and an Additional Assistant Director in the Burma Educational Service, Class I (temporary for the present). There are ten Inspectors of Schools drawn from the Indian Educational Service, and the Burma Educational Service (class I) while the Burma Educational Service (class II) provides eight Assistant Inspectors. There is one Asst. Inspector of School Physical Training, appointed on a Temporary basis. There is also one Inspector of Schools. There is a Chief Education Officer for the Federated Shan States.

A centralized, teaching and residential University for Burma has been established in Rangoon. It now provides courses in Arts, Science, Law, Education, Economics, Engineering, Medicine and Agriculture.

English and A.V. Schools are controlled by the Education Dept. A remarkable feature of education in Burma is the system of elementary education evolved, generations ago, by the genius of the people. Nearly every village has a monastery (hpoongyi-kyauung); every monastery is a village school and every Burman boy must, in accordance with his religion, attend that school, shaving his head and for the time wearing the yellow robe. At the hpoongyi-kyauung the boys are taught reading and writing and an elementary indigenous system of arithmetic. The result is that there are very few boys in Burma who are not able to read and write. Vernacular education is in the hands of Local Educational authorities.



Among special institutions, the Government Technical Institute, Insein, provides courses in Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering, the Burma Forest School, Pyinmana, courses in Forestry, the Agricultural College, Mandalay, courses in Agriculture and the Veterinary College, Insein, courses in Veterinary science. The Mary Chapman Training College for Teachers and School for the Deaf exists in Rangoon and schools for the blind, at Moulmein and Rangoon.

A liberal scheme of State Scholarships provides for the despatch of 6 to 12 scholars each year for the education and training overseas of persons domiciled in Burma.

#### Medical.

The control of the Medical Department is vested in an Inspector-General of Civil Hos-

pitals. Under him are 57 Civil Surgeons. There are also a Director of Public Health, two Assistant Directors of Public Health, and a Director Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health, at which there is now a Public Analyst (which post is at present held in abeyance for purposes of economy) and to which is also attached a Malaria Bureau. There are also an Inspector-General of Prisons, three whole-time Superintendents of Prisons, a Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and a Superintendent of the Mental Hospital. There is also a post of Hygiene Publicity Officer, which for the present is held in abeyance. There are also a temporary post of special Leprosy Officer and a Nutrition Survey Officer.

The Pasteur Institute was opened in Rangoon in July 1915. The Director is a member of the Indian Medical Service.

### THE FINANCES OF BURMA.

Heads of Account.	Estimates, 1938-39	Heads of Account	Estimates, 1938-39
(a) REVENUE RECEIPTS— ORDINARY.	Rs		Rs.
I.—Customs ..	3,70,17,000	XXVII—Co-operative Credit	2,000
II—Excise Duties	1,33,02,000	XXVIII—Industries	14,000
III—Taxes on Income	1,60,61,000	XXIX—Aviation	62,000
IV—State Lottery	10,00,000	XXX—Miscellaneous De- partments	2,00,000
V.—Land Revenue	5,09,24,000	XXXI—Currency	40,000
VI—Excise	90,04,000	XXXII—Mint	
VII—Stamps	86,49,000	XXXIII—Civil Works	10,79,000
VIII—Forest	1,50,00,000	XXXIV—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	71,000
IX—Registration	3,25,000	XXXV—Stationery and Print ing	1,36,000
X—Other Taxes and Duties	9,18,000	XXXVI—Miscellaneous	2,87,000
XIII—Irrigation, etc., Works with Capital Accounts	8,49,000	XXXVII—Defence Services— Effective	6,66,000
XIV—Irrigation, etc., Works (no Capital Accounts)	34,000	XXXVIII—Defence Services— Non Effective	2,000
XV—Posts and Telegraphs (Net, i.e., less work- ing expenses)	—3,44,000	XXXIX—Frontier Force ..	3,95,000
XVI.—Interest	2,24,000	XL—Miscellaneous Ad- justments between Burma and the Federated Shan States	23,06,000
XVII.—Administration of Justice	8,27,000	XLI—Extraordinary Re- ceipts ..	4,76,000
XVIII.—Jails and Convict Settlements ..	10,94,000	Total (a)	15,80,83,000
XIX—Police	8,48,000		
XX—Ports and Pilots	2,17,000	(b) DEBT AND DEPOSIT HEADS	
XXI—Lighthouses and Lightships	..	Public Debt—	
XXII—Education ..	4,82,000	Floating Debt ..	50,00,000
XXIII—Medical ..	5,99,000	Unfunded Debt—	
XXIV—Public Health	1,77,000	Savings Bank Deposits ..	1,56,00,000
XXV—Agriculture	1,29,000	Post Office Cash Certificates ..	40,00,000
XXVI—Veterinary	12,000	State Provident Funds	48,96,000
		Other Accounts ..	1,000

Major Heads of Account	Estimates, 1938-39	Major Heads of Account	Estimates, 1938-39.
	Rs.		Rs.
<i>Deposits and Advances—</i>		<i>Remittances—</i>	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—		Remittances within Burma—	
Railways	3,86,000	Money-orders	4,30,00,000
Renewals Reserve Fund—		Cash Remittances and Adjust-	
Posts and Telegraphs	1,87,000	ments between Officers ren-	
Post Office Cash Certificates		dering accounts to the same	
Bonus Fund	25,000	Accountant-General or Con-	17,48,00,000
Deposits of Local Funds	2,15,00,000	troller	
		Remittance by Bills	78,00,000
<i>Departmental and Judicial Depo-</i>		Adjusting Accounts between	
<i>sits—</i>		Burma and the Federated	
Civil Deposits	3,80,00,000	Shan States	4,80,000
Other Deposits	3,32,29,000	Exchange Account between	
Other Accounts	11,000	Posts and Telegraphs and	..
Advances Repayable	43,64,000	Defence Services	
Permanent Advances	13,000	Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries	
Accounts with Foreign Govern-		from Posts and Telegraphs	57,87,000
ments and Indian States	13,000	Net Receipts from Civil Treas-	
Accounts with India	2,00,00,000	uries by Defence Services	1,40,15,000
Accounts between Burma and		<i>Remittance Account between Eng-</i>	
the Burma Railways	58,00,000	<i>land and Burma—</i>	
Accounts with the Reserve		(a) Accounts with Secretary of	
Bank	75,000	State—	
Suspense Accounts	5,97,60,000	i Items adjustable in	
Cheques and Bills	2,78,00,000	Burma	18,32,000
Departmental and Similar		ii Items adjustable in	
Accounts	4,02,000	England	6,07,000
		(b) Accounts with the High	
<i>Loans and Advances—</i>		Commissioner—	
Loans to Municipalities, Port		i Items adjustable in	
Trusts, etc	7,64,000	Burma	76,66,000
Loans to Government Servants	4,60,000	ii Items adjustable in	
Deduct—Amount of recoveries		England	88,000
of pre-separation Loans and		<i>Transfers of cash between England</i>	
Advances transferred to the		<i>and Burma—</i>	
head "XLI Extraordinary		Remittances Through Reserve	
Receipts "	4,76,000	Bank	88,71,000
		Total (b)	50,56,66,000
		Total (a) & (b)	66,87,49,000
		Opening Balance	2,78,93,000
		Grand Total	69,16,42,000

Major Heads of Account		Estimates, 1938-39	Major Heads of Account		Estimates, 1938-39.
(a)	EXPENDITURE DEBITABLE TO REVENUE	Rs	(a)	EXPENDITURE DEBITABLE TO REVENUE—contd	Rs
1	Customs	11,65,000	29	Scientific Departments	8,95,000
2	Excise Duties	2,24,000	30	Education	99,80,000
3	Taxes on Income	10,64,000	31	Medical	47,34,000
4	State Lottery	2,00,000	32	Public Health	13,14,000
5	Land Revenue	55,45,000	33	Agriculture	10,75,000
6	Excise	19,71,000	34	Veterinary	5,63,000
7	Stamps	89,000	35	Co-operative Credit	5,63,000
8	Forest	60,68,000	36	Industries	2,18,000
8A	Forest Capital Outlay	1,19,000	37	Aviation	4,89,000
9	Registration	1,37,000	37A	Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation	1,02,000
10	Other Taxes and Duties	1,27,000	38	Miscellaneous Departments	3,17,000
11	Miscellaneous Railway Ex- penditure	10,34,000	41	Civil Works	1,32,22,000
12	Rev Expendre on Works with Capital Accounts	28,37,000	42	Famine Relief	20,000
13	Other Rev Expenditure	4,14,000	43	Suprn Allowns & Pensions	1,45,51,000
14	Constn of Irrgn Navgn etc, Works	3,05,000	43A	Commutation	6,07,000
15	Posts and Telegraphs In- terest on Debt		44	Stationery and Printing	11,65,000
16	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	—2,06,000	45	Miscellaneous	6,39,000
17	Interest on Debt and Other Obligations	69,55,000	46	Defence Services—Effective	1,43,99,000
18	Appropriation for Reduc- tion or Avoidance of Debt	99,35,000	47	Defence Services—Non Effective	4,61,000
20	General Administration	1,20,56,000	48	Frontier Force	60,76,000
21	Audit	13,64,000	49	Miscellaneous Adjustments between Burma and Federated Shan States	57,32,000
22	Administration of Justice	55,30,000	50	Extraordinary Charges	
23	Jails and Convict Settle- ments	34,10,000		Total (a)	15,42,29,000
24	Police	1,54,41,000	(b)	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT DEBITABLE TO REVENUE	
25	Ports and Pilotage	4,47,000	52	Constn of Irrgn, etc, Wks	
27	Ecclesiastical	2,13,000	53	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	
28	External Affairs	67,400	58	Payments of Commuted value of Pensions	
			59	Payments to Retrenched Personnel	
				Total (b)	
				Total (a) & (b)	15,42,29,000

*The Finances of Burma.*

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Major Heads of Account	Estimates, 1938-39	Major Heads of Account	Estimates, 1938-39
	Rs.		Rs.
		Brought forward	23,23,75,000
(c) DEBT AND DEPOSIT HEADS		(c) DEBT AND DEPOSIT HEADS— concd	
		<i>Loans and Advances</i>	
<i>Public Debt</i>		Loans to the Burma Railway Board	4,77,000
Floating Debt	50,00,000	Loans to Municipalities, Port Trusts Etc	11,64,000
		Loans to Government Servants	6,01,000
<i>Unfunded Debt</i>		<i>Remittances</i>	
Savings Bank Deposits	1,29,00,000	<i>Remittances within Burma—</i>	
Post Office Cash Certificates	2,00,000	Money Orders	4,27,00,000
State Provident Funds	23,51,000	Cash Remittances and Adjustments between Officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General or Controller	17,43,00,000
Other Accounts	13,000		
<i>Deposits and Advances</i>		Remittance by Bills Adjusting Account between Burma and the F S S	73,00,000
Renewals Reserve Fund— Posts and Telegraphs	5,89,000	Exchange Account between Posts and Telegraphs and Defence Services	4,40,000
Deposits of Local Funds	2,17,57,000	Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by Posts and Telegraphs	57,87,000
Departmental and Judicial Deposits		Net issues from Civil Treasuries to Defence Services	1,40,15,000
Civil Deposits	3,40,00,000	<i>Remittance Accounts between England and Burma</i>	
Other Deposits	3,32,67,000	(a) Accounts with Secretary of State	
Other Accounts	11,000	I—Items adjustable in Burma	18,32,000
Advances Repayable	44,22,000	II—Items adjustable in England	6,07,000
Permanent Advances	13,000	(b) Accounts with the High Commissioner	
Accounts with Foreign Governments and Indian States	17,000	I—Items adjustable in Burma	76,68,000
Accounts with India	2,00,00,000	II—Items adjustable in England	88,000
Accounts between Burma and the Burma Railways	58,00,000	<i>Transfer of cash between England and Burma</i>	
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	75,000	Remittance through the Reserve Bank	88,71,000
Suspense Accounts	5,97,59,000	Advances from Provincial Loans Fund	—
Cheques and Bills	2,78,00,000	Total (c)	49,82,63,000
Departmental and similar Accounts	4,01,000	Total (a), (b) & (c)	65,24,92,000
Carried over	23,23,75,000	Closing Balance	3,91,50,000
		Grand Total	69,16,42,000

## Administration.

Governor, His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir  
Archibald Douglas Cochrane, GCMG, KC  
S.I., D.S.O.

## GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY

C F B Pearce, ICS

MILITARY SECRETARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE  
GOVERNOR

Major Arthur Denis Macnamara, Skinner's  
Horse (1st Duke of York's Own Cavalry)

## AIDES DE CAMP

Captain E J Fink, 3rd Cavalry

Captain J R I Doyle, 2nd Bu, the King's Own  
Yorkshire Light Infantry

Honorary Aide de-Camp, Col (Temp) Brigadier  
F A G Boughton, IA

Indian Aides-de-Camp, Subadar-Major Lasang  
Gam, late of the 3/20th Burma Rifles, Nalb  
Commandant Sardar Bahadur Partab Singh  
Bahadur, IDSM, Reserve Batta, Burma  
Frontier Force

COUNSELLOR TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
OF BURMA

The Hon'ble Sir Walter Booth Gravelly, KCMG  
CSI, CIE, ICS (on leave)

The Hon'ble Mr H H Craw, CIE, ICS  
(Officiating)

FINANCIAL ADVISER TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE  
GOVERNOR OF BURMA

The Hon'ble Mr James Baxter, MA

MINISTERS TO THE GOVERNOR OF BURMA

The Hon'ble U Pu (Premier)

The Hon'ble U Ba Pe (Minister of Home Affairs)

The Hon'ble U Htoon Aung Gyaw, Bar at-Law  
(Minister of Finance)

The Hon'ble U Saw (Minister of Agriculture and  
Forests)

The Hon'ble U Pu (Minister of Commerce and  
Industry)

The Hon'ble Sir Paw Tun, Kt, ATM, Bar at law  
(Minister of Lands and Revenue)

The Hon'ble Saw Po Chit, BA, (Minister of  
Education)

## Miscellaneous Appointments.

Director of Agriculture, J Charlton, MSc, FIC  
Commissioner, Federated Shan States, Taunggyi

Southern Shan States, P C Fogarty, ICS  
Superintendent, Northern Shan States, J Shaw

Director of Public Instruction, A Campbell, MC,  
MA, ICS

Inspector-General of Police, R Hardie

Chief Conservator of Forests, A W Moodie

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Lt-Col  
R H Candy, CIE, IMS

Director of Public Health, Major C A Boxman,  
MB, ChB, DPh, IMS

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt-Col J Findlay,  
MA, MB, ChB, IMS

Commissioner of Excise, U Saw Hla Pru (2)  
ATM

Commissioner of Income Tax, R K Harper,  
MC, ICS

Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Burma,  
G E O de Smith, DSO

Director, Defence Bureau, C G Stewart, OBE

Director of Veterinary Services, D T Mitchell,  
MROVS

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, U Kyin, ICS

## Chief Commissioners of Burma.

Lieut-Colonel A P Phayre, CB 1862

Colonel A Fytche, CSI 1867

Lieut-Colonel R D Ardagh 1870

The Hon Ashley Eden, CSI 1871

A R Thompson, CSI 1875

C U Aitchison, CSI 1878

C E Bernard, CSI 1880

C H T Crosthwaite 1883

Sir C E Bernard, KCSI 1886

C H T Crosthwaite, CSI 1887

A P MacDonnell, CSI (a) 1889

Alexander Mackenzie, CSI 1890

D M Smeaton 1892

Sir F W R. Fryer, KCSI 1892

(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron  
MacDonnell

## Lieutenant-Governors of Burma.

Sir F W R. Fryer, KCSI 1897

Sir H S Barnes, KCSI, KCVO 1903

Sir H T White, KCIE 1905

Sir Harvey Adamson, KCSI, LL.D 1910

Sir Harcourt Butler, KCSI, CIE 1915

Sir Reginald Craddock, KCSI 1917

## Governors of Burma.

Sir Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., KCSI 1922

Sir Charles Innes, K.C.S.I., CIE 1927

Sir Hugh Landsdown Stephenson, G.C.I.E.,  
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. 1933

The Hon Sir Archibald Douglas Cochrane,  
GCMG, KCSI, D.S.O. 1936

SECRETARIES, DEPUTY SECRETARIES, UNDER SECRETARIES, Etc.,  
TO GOVERNMENT.

A McCracken, I.C.S.	Secretary, Home Department
U Tin Tut, Barrister-at-law, I.C.S.	Secretary, Finance Department
U Kyaw (S), K.S.M.	Secretary, Education Department
J H Wise, I.C.S.	Secretary, Dept. of Com. and Ind.
H C Baker, I.C.S.	Secretary, Dept. of Lands and Revenue.
D C P Phillips, I.C.S.	Secretary, Defence Department.
U Than Tin.	Secretary, Dept. of Agri. and Fts.
F S V Donnlson, I.C.S.	Secretary, Judicial Department
U Kyaw Din (A), A.T.M.	Additional Secretary, Education Dept.
A K Potter, I.C.S.	Controller of Finance (Defence)
J C Brommage	Finance Dept. Representative, Headquarters, Army in Burma
U Sein Nyo Tun, I.C.S.	Deputy Secretary, Finance Department
C S Kelly, I.C.S.	Deputy Secretary, Defence Department
G H Po Saw, B.A. (Oxon)	Officer on Special Duty, Finance Department
M H Bownington I.C.S.	Under Secretary, Home Department
U Ba Tin, I.C.S.	Under Secretary, Finance Department
F H Yarnold, I.C.S.	Under Secretary, Defence Department
U Ba Kywa	Under Secretary, Department of Lands and Revenue
U Sein Tun (A1)	Under Secretary, Department of Agri. and Fts.
U Nyun (A), I.C.S.	Under Secretary, Dept. of Com. and Ind.
U Tun Yin (A1)	Under Secretary, Judicial Department
U Shwe Mra, I.C.S.	Under Secretary, Education Department
Rai Bahadur C S Sastri	Assistant Secretary, Education Department
A B Chakravarti	Assistant Secretary, Finance Department (Temp.)
U Ba Tun, A.T.M.	Assistant Secretary, Home Department (on leave)
W C Fuller	Assistant Secretary, Home Department (Offg.)
T M I Krishna	Assistant Secretary, Defence Department
K Nath	Officer on Special Duty, Defence Department
U Thuang Tin	Registrar, Home and Judicial Department (Offg.)
E J Carew	Registrar, Dept. of Agri. and Fts.
S L Archer	Registrar, Defence Dept. (Offg.)
N C Dutta	Registrar, Depts. of Lds and Rev. and Com. & Ind.
U Sein Nyun	Registrar, Fin. Dept.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS

H O Reynolds, C.M.G., I.C.S.	Financial Commissioner
A E Gilliat, C.I.E., I.C.S.	Do
K W Foster	Secretary to the Financial Commissioner
H F Oxbury, I.C.S.	Do
M V Sastri	Registrar

## BURMA LEGISLATURE.

*President of the Senate*—The Hon'ble U Maung Gyee, Bar-at-Law  
*Deputy President of the Senate*—Vacant  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives*—The Hon'ble U Chit Hlaing, Bar-at-Law  
*Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives*—U Hla Pe H M (Hons), B L  
*Secretary to the Senate*—H McE Elliot 180  
*Secretary House of Representatives*—U Ba Dun, Bar-at-Law  
*Assistant Secretary, House of Representatives*—U Sein, A T M

## PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

U Ba Pe  
 Mr S Mahmud  
 Saw Johnson D Po Min  
 U Ba On  
 U Ba Thein  
 U Ba Than  
 H C Khoo

## MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

## Nominated—

Thra San Baw, O B E  
 C H Campagnac, M B E, Bar at Law  
 Sir Oscar de Granville, C I E, O B E, Bar at Law  
 Sir Joseph Maung Gyi, Bar at Law  
 U Po Hla, C I E, K S M, A T M  
 U Kyaw, K S M, A T M  
 U Ba Maung, K S M  
 U Maung Ngo, K S M, T P S  
 W Maung Maung Hya, C I F, M B F, A T M  
 Sir San U Po, C B E, M D  
 Taik Tin Pyu, O B E, K S M  
 Dr Daw Saw Ba, M B E, F R C S I, D P H  
 U Ba Sein, K S M, T P S  
 John Tait  
 U Aung Thin, K S M  
 U Tha Zan U, K S M, A T M  
 U Kyaw Zan, C I E

## Elected—

U Kyi Myin, K S M  
 Sra Shwe Ba, T P S  
 U Kyaw Din, Bar-at-Law  
 G E Du Bern  
 The Hon'ble U Maung Gyee, Bar at-Law  
 Khan Bahadur Ibrahim  
 Lali Mohamed Khan  
 U Ba Nyun  
 U Nyun  
 U Nyun  
 Mirza Mahomed Rafi, Bar at Law  
 A Rahim  
 U Ba Thane, T P S  
 U Ba Thein  
 U Thwin  
 U Ba U  
 Mr H Roper  
 U Kyaw Zan

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## Elected Members.

U Nyun Tin  
 U Ba Thein  
 E G Maracan  
 The Hon'ble U Htoon Aung (U)aw, Bar-at-Law  
 U Aung Zan Wal  
 U Shway Tha  
 U Po Te  
 U Tint  
 U Aung Tha  
 U Ba On  
 U Thin Maung  
 U Pe Tun  
 U Mya Thein  
 The Hon'ble U Saw  
 U Aiu  
 U Mya  
 U Hla Tin

U Lun  
 U Aye  
 U Chit Pe  
 U Sein Ok  
 U Thet Tun  
 U Saw Hla Nyo  
 U Po Mya  
 U Ba Than  
 U Ba Tin (Kant)  
 U Pu  
 U San Thein  
 U Dwe  
 U Kyaw Dun  
 U Ba Oke  
 U Ba Thi  
 The Hon'ble U Tun  
 U Pe Maung

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—contd.

Elected Members—contd.

U Ba Yin  
U La Sin.  
U Tha Saing  
U Tun Shein  
U Tharrawaddy Maung Maung  
U Maung Myit  
U Ba Ohn  
U Thi  
U Bo.  
U Aung Nyun.  
U Ba Maung  
U Ba Chaw.  
U An Gyi  
The Hon'ble Sir Paw Tun, A T M, Bar-at-Law  
U Po Aung  
U Soe Maung  
U Sein Win  
U Kya Gaing, Bar-at-Law  
Dr Thein Maung, B A, M M F  
U Lu Wa  
U Ohn Khin, T F S  
U Ba Win  
Daw Ah Ma  
U Po Loon  
U Kyaw Mya.  
U Shin  
U Ba Din  
U Ba Gyi  
U Ohn Nyun  
U Thant  
U Mya  
U Ba Yin  
U Maung Maung  
U Ohn Maung  
Ong Shein Woon  
U Shwe  
U Po Hmin  
U Ba.  
U Lu Gyaw  
U Mya.  
The Hon'ble U Pu, Bar-at-Law  
Dr Ba Maw, M A, Ph D, Bar-at-Law  
U Tun Aung Gyaw  
U Kun, Bar-at-Law  
U Po Yin.  
U Ba Shwe  
U Ba U  
U Ba Pe.

U On Pe.  
The Hon'ble U C<sup>st</sup> Hialng, Bar-at-Law.  
U Ba Than  
U Tun Aung  
Aw Myo Shu  
U Ba Pe  
M M Ohn Ghine  
H C Khoo  
U Po Hmyin  
The Hon'ble Saw Po Chit, Bar-at-Law  
U Ba Khaling  
Sydney Loo Nee  
Saw Mya Thein  
U Tun kin  
U Shwe Nyun  
U Kan Aye  
Saw Pe Tha, Bar at Law  
Saw Baton  
U Hla Pe  
Saw Johnson D Po Miu  
S Mahmud  
B N Dass  
Ratnivas Bagla  
Ganga Singh  
R G Aiyangar  
K C Bose Bar-at-Law  
A M A Karim Gani  
A Narayana Rao  
S R Poy, Bar at Law  
J A L Wischam, Bar at Law  
J Webster  
W J C Richards  
C N Paget  
A B Chowdhury  
U Ba Hialng  
H C Talukdar  
U Myo Nyun  
U Aye Maung  
S N Haji  
A M M Vellayan Chettyar  
The Hon'ble Somerset Butler  
W T McIntyre.  
J I Nelson  
Chan Cheng Teik  
G E J Robertson  
L F S. Bourne  
M B Padgett.



## Bihar.

As in the case of Bombay Presidency, the province known hitherto as Bihar and Orissa has suffered a territorial diminution owing to the constitution of the Orissa Division as a separate province. The following details therefore appertain to the new Bihar province after the separation of Orissa as from April 1, 1936.

Bihar lies between 20° 30' and 27° 30' N. latitude and between 82° 31' and 88° 26' E. longitude and includes the provinces of Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and is bounded on the north by Nepal and the Darjeeling district of Bengal, on the east by Bengal and the Bay of Bengal, on the south by the new province of Orissa, and on the west by the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Central Provinces.

The area of the territories which constitute the Governorship of Bihar is 89,348 square miles. The States in Chota Nagpur which were included in the Province have since the 1st April 1933 been transferred to the control of the Resident, Eastern States and no longer form part of the Province. Chota Nagpur is a mountainous region which separates them from the Central Indian Plateau. Bihar comprises the valley of the Ganges from the spot where it issues from the territories of the Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh till it enters Bengal near Rajmahal. South of Bihar lies Chota Nagpur. Following the main geographical lines there are four Civil Divisions with headquarters at Patna, Muzaffarpur (for Tirhut), Bhagalpur and Raebari (for Chota Nagpur). The headquarters of Government are at Patna. The new capital, which lies between the Military Cantonment of Dinapore and the old civil station of Bankeipore is known as "Patna," the old town being called "Patna City."

### The People

The Province has a population of 32,558,050 persons. Even so with 467 persons per square mile, Bihar is more thickly populated than Germany. There are only four towns, which can be classed as cities, namely, Patna, Gaya, Jamshedpur and Bhagalpur. During the last ten years the population of Patna has been steadily increasing. Hindus form an overwhelming majority of the population. Though the Muhammadans form about one-tenth of the total population they constitute more than one-fifth of urban population of the province. Animists account for 5.9 per cent. These are inhabitants of the Chota Nagpur plateau and the Santal Parganas, the latter district being a continuation of the plateau in a north-easterly direction.

### Industries

Although there is a great deal of mineral wealth in Chota Nagpur and important industries are developing in connection with it, still for the bulk of the population of the province agriculture continues to be the basic occupation. Over 80 per cent. of the population depends wholly on agriculture while only 7.8 depends on industries.

The soil throughout the whole of that portion of the Indo-Gangetic plain lying within the

provincial boundaries is extremely fertile, particularly in North Bihar, in parts of which the density of the population is more than 900 people to the square mile. The province occupies a transitional position between Bengal with its damp climate so suitable for the paddy crop, and the provinces to the north and west where large irrigation schemes have had to be provided to enable the soil to produce its bounty. As in Bengal, rice is by far the most important crop as it occupies an area of approximately 12 million acres or about 52 per cent of the cropped area of the province. As canal irrigation is available only in the Son valley and to a moderate extent in Champaran District the importance of the south west monsoon to the province of Bihar cannot be overestimated.

In addition to the rice crop, however, other grain crops are grown on a tolerably large scale. Of the monsoon cereals, maize is grown in an area of almost 17 lakhs of acres while in the cold weather wheat and barley are extensively grown and occupy 12 and 14 lakhs of acres respectively. The cultivation of oil seeds like castor, mustard and linseed forms a large and important part of the agriculture of Bihar, the area under oilseeds being estimated at about 18 lakhs of acres.

After the United Provinces, Bihar is the most important white sugar area in India, some 26 per cent of the total production of white sugar in the country being turned out in Bihar factories. The importance of the agricultural aspect of the industry cannot be overestimated as probably 2 crores of rupees have been paid to the growers in the past season for cane purchased and crushed by the factories. Apart from this, numbers of young graduates and a large labour force find employment at the factories from year to year. The number of factories in the province has risen from 12 in 1931-32 to 33 at the present time.

Jute is also an important crop and is confined almost entirely to Purnea district on the Bengal border where about 97 per cent of the total crop in the province is produced. The total area under the jute crop is about four lakh of acres but little of the produce is manufactured within the province.

Tobacco is a crop of increasing importance in the province and one which is likely to expand in importance. There are two factories at present in the province.

### Manufactures.

Opium was formerly, with indigo, the chief manufactured product of Bihar, but in consequence of the agreement with the Chinese Government the Patna Factory has been closed. At Monghyr the Peninsular Tobacco Company have erected one of the largest cigarette factories in the world and as a result tobacco is being grown much more extensively. The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur in Singhbhum district are also one of the largest in the world and numerous subsidiary industries are springing up in their vicinity. The most important of these are the Tinsplate Company of India, Agricultural Implements, Ltd., Enfield

Cable Company of India, Enamelled Ironware, Limited, and Indian Steel Wire Products. The population of Jamshedpur is rapidly approaching 100,000 and it consumes 1½ million tons of coal annually. This part of the province has also some of the richest and most extensive iron mines in the world and supplies the iron and steel works in both Bengal and Bihar with raw materials, but the raising of coal is still the most important of the mineral industries in the province. The coalfields in the Manbhum District have undergone an extraordinary development in the past twenty years, while valuable new fields are being developed at Ramgarh, Bokaro and Karanpura in Hazaribagh. This same district is the most important mica mining centre in the world both on account of the quality as well as the size of its output. Manbhum, Palamu, Ranchi, the Santal Parganas and Gaya are also the chief centres for the production of lac and the manufacture of shellac, the latter of which is exported from India to the value of ten crores annually.

#### Administration

The Province on first constitution was administered by a Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council thus being unique in India as the only Lieutenant Governorship with a Council. Under the Reform Act of 1919 it was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers. The principles of the provincial administration are fully explained elsewhere.

#### Public Works

The Public Works Department in the Province of Bihar consists of two separate branches, viz.—(1) the Buildings and Roads which includes Railways and the Public Health Engineering Branches and (2) Irrigation. There was only one Chief Engineer, in charge of both the branches up to the 15th October 1937, who was also Secretary to the Local Government with an Engineer Officer as Under-Secretary in the Buildings and Roads branch and a non-professional Assistant Secretary and Deputy Chief Engineer in the Irrigation branch under him. The Chief Engineer was also Chief Inspector of Local Works, Bihar. An additional post of temporary Chief Engineer and Deputy Secretary to Government was restored with effect from the 15th October 1937 and the Irrigation Branch was placed under direct charge of this officer, leaving Buildings and Roads Branch under the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government from the above date. The Electrical work of the Province is carried out by an Electric Inspector and Electrical Engineer and a staff of subordinates.

#### Justice.

The administration of justice is controlled by the High Court of Judicature at Patna. In the administration of civil justice below the High Court are the District Judges as Courts of Appeal, the Subordinate Judges and the Munsifs. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends to all original suits cognizable by the Civil Courts. It does not, however, include the powers of a Small Cause Court, unless these be specially conferred. The ordinary jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all suits in which the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute does not exceed Rs 1,000, though the limit may be extended to Rs. 4,000.

On the criminal side the Sessions Judge hears appeals from Magistrates exercising first class powers while the District Magistrate is the appellate authority for Magistrates exercising second and third class powers. The District Magistrate can also be, though in point of fact he very rarely is, a court of first instance. It is usual in most districts for a Joint Magistrate or a Deputy Magistrate to receive complaints and police reports, cases of difficulty or importance being referred to the District Magistrate who is responsible for the peace of the district. In the non-regulation districts the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinates exercise civil powers and hear rent suits.

#### Land Tenure

Almost the whole of the province of Bihar was covered by the permanent Settlement of 1893. A number of estates are held direct by Government, having come into the direct management of Government in various ways. Other estates are managed temporarily by the Board of Revenue under the Court of Wards Act, while in Chota Nagpur a number of estates are managed by Managers appointed under the Chota Nagpur Enumbered Estates Act. There are two Tenancy Acts in force in the Province. In Bihar the Bihar Tenancy Act is in force. This is the same as the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, with a number of important differences consequent on recent amendments of the Act. In Chota Nagpur, which is largely inhabited by aboriginal peoples, the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, an Act specially adopted to their requirements, is in force. It has also recently undergone several important amendments beneficial to the people of Chota Nagpur. There is a third tenancy system in the Santal Parganas where the tenancy law is contained in Regulation III of 1872 and II of 1886 and the record-of-rights prepared in the settlement. Finally in a small part of South Bihar where there is a large aboriginal population a special chapter of the Bihar Tenancy Act designed to prevent alienation of land by aborigines is in force.

Throughout the province a system of periodic settlements is in vogue. In these settlements the maps and cadastral ledgers are revised and fair rents may be settled. In many districts the settlement records are now out of date and in one or two it is nearly 40 years since the last settlement was undertaken.

In the greater part of the Santal Parganas and in many parts of Chota Nagpur the headmen system prevails. The usual practice is that the headmen are responsible for the collection of the rents and their payment to landlords after deduction of a percentage as their remuneration. Special steps have been taken in the settlements to record the rights and duties of the headmen, and the special rights and privileges of certain privileged classes of tenants among the aborigines.

#### Police.

The Departments of Police, Prisons and Registration are each under the general direction of Government, supervised and inspected by an Inspector-General with a staff of assistants. The Commissioner of Excise and Salt is also Inspector-General of Registration.

Under the Inspector-General of Police are three Deputy Inspectors-General and 24 Super-

**Intendants.** There are also 25 Assistant Superintendents of Police and 23 Deputy Superintendents. The force is divided into the District Police, the Railway Police and the Military Police. A Criminal Investigation Department has also been formed for the collection and distribution of information relating to professional criminals and criminal tribes whose operations extend beyond a single district and to control, advise and assist in investigations of crime of this class and other serious action which its assistance may be invoked. There are three companies of Unmounted Military Police and one company of Mounted Military Police which are maintained as reserves to deal with serious and organised disturbances and perform no ordinary civil duties. There are also five platoons of armed police stationed at Patna to serve as a provincial reserve.

### Education

The position of education in the Province, with the numbers attending schools, is set out in the section Education and the tables attached thereto (q v) showing in great detail the educational status of the administration.

There is a University at Patna, whose functions are described under the Indian Universities (q v).

The finances of the province have undergone a change owing to the separation of Orissa from Bihar, so that it is not possible to give correct budget figures for Bihar for the year 1936-37.

### Medical.

The Medical Department is under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals who is a Member of the Indian Medical Service. Under him there are 16 Civil Surgeons who are responsible for the medical work of the districts at the headquarters of which they are stationed. 60 Dispensaries are maintained by Government in addition to 630 Dispensaries maintained by Local bodies, Railways, private persons, etc. 7,191,877 patients including 82,680 in-patients were treated in all the dispensaries in 1935. The total income of the dispensaries maintained by Government and Local Bodies including that of the private aided institutions amounted to Rs 34,91,716.

A large mental hospital for Europeans has been opened at Ranchi which receives patients from Northern India. A similar institution for Indians has been opened at Ranchi since September 1925 for the treatment of patients from Bihar, Orissa and Bengal. A sanatorium at Itki in the district of Ranchi has also been established for the treatment of tuberculosis. An institute for radium treatment has also been established at Patna. Centres for anti-rabic treatment have been started at Patna.

A medical college has been opened at Patna and the Medical School which was in existence at Patna has been transferred to Darbhanga.

## ADMINISTRATION

### GOVERNOR

His Excellency Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, KCSI, OBE, FRS

### PERSONAL STAFF

Secretary to Governor, Mr W G Lacey, FRS

Military Secretary to Governor, Lieut D G Walker, 1st Battalion, DCL

Ad-De-Camp—2nd Lieut A G Mace Savage, 1st Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment, and Lieut B E Hastings Thomas, 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment

Honorary A.D.C. Major M T Bates, The Chota Nagpur Regiment, A.F.I., Lieut R P Yadava, 11/19th Hyderabad Regiment, Risaldar Major & Hon. Capt Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur, 1st D.S.M. late 2nd Royal Lancers (Gardner's Horse)

### MINISTERS

The Hon'ble Mr Sri Krishna Sinha, Prime Minister (Home Affairs)

The Hon'ble Mr Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Minister for Finance and Local Self Government

The Hon'ble Dr Salyid Mahmud, Minister for Education, Development and Employment

The Hon'ble Mr Jaglal Chaudhuri, Minister for Excise and Public Health

### PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

Babu Shivanandan Prasad Mandal, M.L.A., Education

Babu Krishna Ballabh Sahay, M.L.A., Appointment and Political, Judicial and Jails

Babu Jagat Narayan Lal, M.L.A., Finance and Commerce

Babu Jimut Bahan Sen, M.L.A., Public Works and Irrigation

Babu Binodanand Jha, M.L.A., Local Self-Government, Medical and Public Health

Babu Sarangkumar Sinha, M.L.A., Revenue

Babu Jagjitwan Ram, M.L.A., Development

Maulavi Sayeedul Haque, M.L.A., Excise

### SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary to Government, Political and Appointment Departments, R E Russell, CBE, FRS

Secretary to Government, Finance Department, B K Gokhale, FRS

Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bal Bahadur Akhanal Gopi Kishoriai

Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, D E Reuben, FRS

Secretary to Government, P.W.D., Captain G F Hall, CBE, MC

Dy. Secretary to Government, Irrigation, Captain W G Cayne,

**Secretary to Government, Education and Development Departments, S M Dhar, ICS**

**Secretary, Local self-Government Department — B C Mukharji, ICS**

**Secretary Bihar, Legislature — Salyid Anwar Yusuf, Bar at law**

**Dy Secy, Pol Appt and Dept — N Senapati, ICS**

**Dy Secy, Education and Development Dept L J Lucas, ICS**

**Dy Secy, Legislative Dept — J A Samuel, Bar-at-law**

**MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS**

**Director of Public Instruction, J S Armour**  
**Inspector-General of Police, A K Sinha, I.P., OBE**

**Conservator of Forests, J S Owden**

**Inspector-General of Civil Hospital, Lt.-Col. H Stott, OBE**

**Director of Public Health, Lt.-Col S I. Mitra, ICS**

**Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col O R Ungers**

**Director of Agriculture, Daulat Ram Sethi,**

**Director of Industries, Cane Comr V K B Pillai, ICS**

**Commissioner of Excise & I G. Registration, E O Lee, ICS**

**Director of Veterinary Services, Major P B Riley**  
**Registrar of Co-operative Societies, N Bakshi, ICS**

**GOVERNORS OF BIHAR.**

Lord Sinha of Ralpur, P.C., K.C. .. 1920

Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.B.I., K.C.I.E., 1921

Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. .. .. 1927

Sir James David Sifton, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1928

Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1927

**BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

**SPEAKER**

The Hon Mr. Ramdayalu Sinha, B.A., LL.B.

**DEPUTY SPEAKER.**

Mr. Abdul Bari, M.A.

**Elected Members**

Constituency	Names.
Patna City General Urban	Mr Sarangdhar Sinha
Patna Division General Urban	Mr Jagat Narayan Lal
Tirhut Division General Urban	Mr Vaidhyeswari Prashad Varma
Bhagalpur Division General Urban	Mr Gaurishanker Dadina
Chota Nagpur Division General Urban	Mr Jinnu Baban Sen
Central Patna General Rural	Mr Indra Dewan Saran Singh
Bhagalpur General Rural	Mr Shyam Nandan Sinha
Birh General Rural	Pandit Shri Bhadra Valje
East Bihar General Rural	Mr Shyam Narayan Singh
Do (Reserved)	Mr Ram Prasad
South Gaya General Rural	Mr Birendra Bahadur Sinha
Do (Reserved)	Mr Sukhari Ram Mudhuvrat
Aurangabad General Rural	The Hon Mr Anugrah Narayan Sinha
Nawada General Rural	Mr Jamuna Prasad Sinha
Nawada (Reserved)	Mr Bundi Ram
North Gaya General Rural	Mr Jugal Kishore Narayan Sinha
Buxar General Rural	Mr Hargobind Misra
Bhubna General Rural	Pandit Gupateshwar Pandey
North East Shahabad General Rural	Mr Harinandan Singh
East Central Shahabad General Rural	Mr Budan Rai Verma
Do (Reserved)	Mr Jagjewan Ram
Sasaram General Rural	Mr Harihar Sinha
West Saran Sadr General Rural	Mr Biresha Dutta Sinha
East Saran Sadr General Rural	Mr Dwarkanath Tiwari
North-East Siwan General Rural	Mr Narayan Prashad Sinha
South-West Siwan General Rural	Mr Shiveshwar Prasad Narayan Sinha Sharma
East Gopalganj cum Mazarhkh and Marhaura General Rural	Mr Prabhunath Sinha.

Constituency	Names
West Gopalganj General Rural	Pandit Gobindpati Tiwari
Do (Reserved)	Mr Ram Basawan Rabidas
North-West Champaran Sadr General Rural	Mr Ganesh Prashad
East Champaran Sadr General Rural	Mr Gorakh Prashad
South-West Champaran Sadr General Rural	Mr Harivans Sahay
South Bettiah General Rural	Pandit Baldyanath Misra
North Bettiah General Rural	Mr Vishwanath Singh
Do (Reserved)	Mr Balgobind Bhagat
East Muzaffarpur Sadr General Rural	Mr Mahesh Prashad Sinha
Do (Reserved)	Mr Shivanandan Ram
West Muzaffarpur Sadr General Rural	Mr Brijnandan Sahl
East Sitamarhi cum Katra and Minapore	The Hon Mr Ramdayalu Sinha, B A ,LL B
South-West Hajipur General Rural	Mr Rameshwar Prashad Sinha
North East Hajipur General Rural	Mr Dip Narayan Sinha
North Sitamarhi General Rural	Thakur Ramnandan Sinha
West Sitamarhi General Rural	Mr Ramashis Thakur
North Madhubani General Rural	Mr Rajendra Narayan Chaudhuri
South Madhubani General Rural	Mr Chet Nath Jha
East Madhubani cum Bahera General Rural	Mr Jamna Karjee
Darbhanga Sadr General Rural	Mr Suryyanandan Thakur
Do (Reserved)	Mr Keshwar Ram
North-West Samastipur General Urban	Mr Rajeshwar Prashad Narayan Sinha
South-East Samastipur General Rural	Mr Ramcharan Sinha
Do (Reserved)	Mr Sunder Mahto
South Sadr Monghyr General Rural	The Hon Mr Srikrishna Sinha
Do (Reserved)	Dr Raghunandan Prashad
North Sadr Monghyr General Rural	Mr Nirapada Mukharji
West Begusarai General Rural	Mr Ramcharitra Singh
East Begusarai General Rural	Mr Brahmadeo Narayan Singh
Jamui General Rural	Mr Kalika Prashad Singh
South Bhagalpur Sadr General Rural	Pandit Mewalal Jha
North Bhagalpur Sadr cum Kishanganj General Rural	Mr Shrivadhari Sinha
Banka General Rural	Mr Harkishore Prashad
Supaul General Rural	Mr Rajendra Misra
Madhupura General Rural	Mr Shivanandan Prashad Mandal
Do (Reserved)	Mr Ram Baras Das
North West Purnea General Rural	Mr Ramdin Tiwari
East Purnea General Rural	Mr Kishori Lal Kundu
South West Purnea General Rural	Mr Dheer Narayan Chand
Do (Reserved)	The Hon Mr Jaglal Chaudhuri
Deoghar cum Jamtara General Rural	Mr Binodanand Jha
Godda General Rural	Mr Buddhinath Jha
Santal Parganas Sadr General Rural	Mr Bhagban Chandra Das
Do (Reserved)	Mr Charan Murmu
Pakaur cum Rajmahal General Rural	Mr Brijlall Dokania
Do (Reserved)	Mr Debu Murmu
Central Hazaribagh General Rural	Mr Krishna Ballabh Sahay
Central Hazaribagh General Rural (Reserved)	Mr Hopna Santal.
Giridih cum Chatra General Rural	Mr Sukhlal Singh.
Do (Reserved)	Mr Karu Dusadh.
Ranchi Sadr General Rural	Mr Deoki Nandan Prashad.
Do (Reserved)	Mr Ram Bhagat

Constituency	Names.
Gumla <i>cum</i> Simdega General Rural	Mr Bara Lal Kandarp Nath Shah Deo
Do (Reserved)	Mr Boniface Lakra
Khunti General Rural	Mr Purna Chandra Mitra
North-East Palamau General Rural	Mr Rajkishore Sinha
North East Palamau General Rural (Reserved)	Mr Jitu Ram
South West Palamau General Rural	Mr Jadubans Sahay
South Manbhum General Rural	Mr Upendra Mohan Das Gupta
Do (Reserved)	Mr Tika Ram Majhi
Central Manbhum General Rural	Kumar Ajit Prashad Singh Deo.
Do (Reserved)	Mr Gulu Dhopa
North Manbhum General Rural	Mr Ambika Charan Mallik
Singbhum General Rural	Mr Pramadha Bhatnagar
Do	Mr Devendra Nath Samanta
Do (Reserved)	Mr Basika Ho
Patna City Muhammadan Urban	Mr Salyid Jafar Imam
Patna Division Muhammadan Rural	Mr Hafiz Zafar Hasan
Tirhut Muhammadan Urban	Mr Abdul Jalil
Bhagalpur Division Muhammadan Rural	Nawab Khan Bahadur Abdul Wahab Khan
Chota Nagpur Division Muhammadan Rural	Mr S Mohiuddin Ahmad
West Patna Muhammadan Rural	Mr Muhammad Yunus
East Patna Muhammadan Rural	Mr Sharfuddin Hasan
East Gaya Muhammadan Rural	Mr Salyid Najmul Hasan
West Gaya Muhammadan Rural	Mr Muhammad Latifur Rahman
Shahabad Muhammadan Rural	Chaudhuri Sharafat Hussain
Saran Sadr, or North Champaran Sadr Muhammadan Rural	The Hon Dr Salyid Mahamud
Siwan Muhammadan Rural	Mr Muhammad Qasim
Gopalganj Muhammadan Rural	Khan Bahadur Saghirul Haqq
South Champaran Sadr Muhammadan Rural	Mr Muhammad Abdul Majeed
Bettiah Muhammadan Rural	Hafiz Shaikh Muhammad Sani
Muzaffarpur Sadr Muhammadan Rural	Khan Sahib Muhammad Yakub
Hajipur Muhammadan Rural	Mr Badrul Hasan
Sitamarhi Muhammadan Rural	Mr Tajamul Husain
North East Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural	Mr Muhammad Shafi
North-West Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural	Mr Ahmad Ghafoor
Central Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural	Mr Sayeedul Haqq
South Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural	Mr Muhammad Salim
North Monghyr Muhammadan Rural	Chaudhuri Mahammad Nazirul Hasan
South Monghyr Muhammadan Rural	Mr Salyid Rafiuddin Ahmad Rizvi
Bhagalpur Sadr <i>cum</i> Banks Muhammadan Rural	Mr Muhammad Mahmud
Madhipura <i>cum</i> Supau Muhammadan Rural	Mr Salyid Muhammad Minnatullah
Araia Muhammadan Rural	Mr Shaikh Ziaur Rahman
South Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural	Mr Zainuddin Hosain Meerza
North-West Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural	Mr Shaikh Muhammad Fazlur Rahman.
North-East Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural	Mr Muhammad Iqbaluddin
South-East Purnea Sadr Muhammadan Rural	Mr Shaikh Shafiqul Haqq
North Purnea Sadr Muhammadan Rural	Mr Muhammad Tahir
South Santal Parganas Muhammadan Rural	Vacant
North Santal Parganas Muhammadan Rural	Mr Abdul Bari
Hazaribagh Muhammadan Rural	Khan Bahadur Haji Shaikh Mahmud Hassan Khan
Ranchi <i>cum</i> Singhbhum Muhammadan Rural	Mr Shaikh Ramzan Ali
Saran Sadr Muhammadan Rural	Mr Nur Hassan
Palamau Muhammadan Rural	Maulvi Shaikh Muhammad Hussain
Manbhum Muhammadan Rural	Qazi Muhammad Ilyas

Constituency	Names
Patna Town Women's General Urban	Srimati Kamakhya Devi
Muzaffarpur Town Women's General Urban	Srimati Sharda Kumari Devi
Bhagalpur Town Women's General Urban	Srimati Saraswati Devi
Patna City Women's General Urban	Lady Anise Imam
Anglo-Indian	Mr A H Hayman, O B E
Patna and Tirhut cum Bhagalpur European	Mr W H Meyrick, O B E
Chhota-Nagpur European	Mr B Wilson Haigh, M I Chem E
Indian Christian	Mr Ignce Beck
The Bihar Chamber of Commerce	Babu Chakreshwar Kumar Jain
The Bihar Planters' Association	Mr E G Munis
The Indian Mining Association	Mr P S Keelan
The Indian Mining Federation	Mr Munindra Nath Mookherjee
Patna Division Landholders	Mr Rameshwar Prashad Singh, M B E
Tirhut Division Landholders	Babu Chandreshwar Prashad Narayan Sinha, O B E
Bhagalpur Division Landholders	Babu Surya Mohan Thakur
Chhota Nagpur Division Landholders	Maharaj Kunwar Rajkishore Nath Shah Deo
Jamshedpur Factory Labour	Babu Natha Ram
Monghyr cum Jamalpur Factory Labour	Mr H B Chandra
Hazaribagh Mining Labour	Babu Khotra Nath Sen Gupta
University	Dr Sachchidananda Sinha

## BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## PRESIDENT

The Hon Mr Rajivranjan Prasad Sinha, M A

## DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Mr Saliyd Naqi Imam, Barrister at Law

Constituency	Names
North Patna Division General	The Hon Mr Rajivranjan Prasad Sinha
Gaya General	Raja Bahadur Harihar Prashad Narayan Singh
Saran cum Champaran General	Mr Bishwanath Prashad Narayan Singh
Muzaffarpur General	Mr Maheshwar Prashad Narayan Singh
Darbhanga General	Mr Ganga Nand Singh
Monghyr cum Santal Parganas General	Raj Bahadur Deonandan Prashad Singh
Bhagalpur cum Purnea General	Mr Ramanand Singh
Hazaribagh cum Manbhum General	Mr Bishunlal Singh
Banchil & Palamau cum Singhbhum General	Mr Sahib Nallini Kumar Sen
Patna cum Shahabad Muhammadan	Khan Bahadur Saliyd Muhammad Ismail
Gaya cum Chota Nagpur Division Muhammadan	Mr Saliyd Naqi Imam
Tirhut Div Muhammadan	Mr Saliyd Mubarak Ali
Bhagalpur Div Muhammadan	Mr Jamilur Rahman
Bihar European	Mr Alan Campbell Combe
Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly	Mr Abdul Ahad Muhammad Noor
Ditto	Raj Brijraj Krishna
Ditto	Mr Bahram Rai
Ditto	Mr Bansil Lal
Ditto	Mr Gajindra Narayan Singh
Ditto	Mr Kamalashwari Prasad Mandal
Ditto	Mr Puneeydeo Sharma
Ditto	Mr Saliyd Muhammad Hafeez
Ditto	Raj Bahadur Satish Chandra Sinha
Ditto	Khan Bahadur Nawab Saliyd Shah Waji Hussein
Ditto	Mr Tribeni Prashad Singh
Ditto	Mr Shah Muhammad Umair
Nominated	Mr Gur Sahay Lal
Do.	Mr Samuel Puri
Do.	Mrs Malcolm Sinha
Do.	Mr Brajnandan Prasad

## Orissa.

Like Sind, Orissa was constituted a separate province on April 1, 1936. If Sind was a separate geographical, ethnological and linguistic unit inside the administrative boundary of Bombay Presidency, the new province of Orissa is the result of the amalgamation of various Oriya-speaking peoples who had till then belonged to three separate provinces, viz. Bihar and Orissa, Madras and the Central Provinces.

The Oriyas are an intensely patriotic people who bear great love for their culture and language. They have always opposed any move to dismember the Oriya-speaking tracts for political or administrative considerations. The Oriyas trace their traditions far back to the days of Mahabharata, when there was the ancient kingdom of Utkal embracing a wide territory now known as Orissa. Through successive conquests and annexations in known history, the Oriyas passed through varying fortunes, until at the time of the Moghul conquest the Orissa country was broken up, and the people gradually lost race consciousness although common language and literature continued to act as a link.

Race consciousness was revived with the spirit of education under the British regime and after the great famine of 1866, Sir Stafford Northcote suggested the separation of Orissa from Bengal. The proposal was turned down, but the patriotic fervour underlying the new move persisted and gave rise to a series of demands.

### History of Separation.

The agitation for the unification of Oriya tracts first obtained official recognition in 1903 when the Government of India accepted the principle of bringing in the scattered sections of the Oriya speaking population under a single administration. About the same time, there was brought into existence the Utkal Union Conference, which carried on a sustained agitation to unify the Oriyas.

The first stage of success was achieved in 1912 when the area of modern Orissa was separated from Bengal and amalgamated with Bihar to form what came to be known as the province of Bihar and Orissa. Although the status of Orissa in the province of Bihar and Orissa was much better than before, the advocates of Oriya unity continued to press their claim for the formation of Orissa into a distinct administrative unit. The late Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford saw the justice of the Oriyas' claim and generally favoured the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis for the success of responsible government. They left it, however, to the provincial governments concerned to formulate opinions and make concrete proposals after the advent of the Montford constitution in 1920.

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council endorsed the idea of amalgamation, but the Madras Council held an inconclusive debate. The Madras Government was against the surrender of any of its territory, while the C. P. Government had an open mind.

The Government of India then appointed what is called the Philip-Duff Committee to make local inquiries with a view to ascertaining the attitude of Oriya-speaking people in the north of Madras Presidency on the question of their union with Orissa. Messrs. C. L. Philip and A. C. Duff reported that there was "a genuine, long standing and deep seated desire on the part of the educated Oriya classes of the Oriya-speaking tracts for amalgamation of these tracts with Orissa under one administration".

The next stage came with the appointment of the Simon Commission in 1927. A sub-committee of the commission presided over by Major Attlee recommended the creation of a separate administrative unit for Orissa, agreeing with the Oriyas' contention that, under the autonomous conditions proposed by the Commission, the Oriyas would be an ineffective minority in Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the C. P.

### Round Table Conference

When the idea of a federation of autonomous units dawned at the first Round Table Conference, the Oriyas' demand was presented in a crystallised form by the Maharaja (then Raja) of Parlakimedi, who asked for a separate province for Orissa. "We want a province of our own," he said, "on the basis of language and race so that we can be a homogeneous unit with feelings of contentment and peace, to realise, and be benefited by, the projected reforms and look forward to the day when the United States of India will consist of small federated States based on common language and race."

The Oriyas' demand derived adventitious support from the strength of the Muslim claim for the constitution of Sind as a separate province. Those who backed up the case of Sind could not oppose Oriyas' claim, which, therefore, came to be recognised at the Round Table Conference.

In September 1931, the Government of India appointed the O'Donnell Committee to examine and report on the financial and other consequences of setting up a separate administration for Orissa and to make recommendations regarding the boundaries in the event of separation. The Committee recommended the creation of a new province including the Orissa division, Angul, the Kharier Zamindari of the Raipur district and the greater part of the Ganjam district and the Vizagapatnam agency tract. According to the Committee, the new Orissa province was to have an area of 32,681 square miles and a population of about 8,174,000 persons. On the question of financial and other consequences of separation, the Committee made recommendations generally on the lines of the Sind Committee.

In January 1936, an Order-in-Council was issued by His Majesty's Government constituting Orissa as a separate province to be brought into line with other provincial units on the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy on April 1, 1937.



### Extent of Province.

The following are the areas comprised in the new province of Orissa —

1. That portion of the Province of Bihar and Orissa which was known as the Orissa Division thereof

2. Areas transferred from the Presidency of Madras —

(i) The Ganjam Agency Tracts,

(ii) The following areas in the non-Agency portion of the Ganjam district, viz, the taluks of Ghumsur, Aska, Surada, Kodala and Chatrapur, so much of the taluks of Ichapur and Berhampur as lies to the north and west of the boundary line,

(iii) So much of the Parlakimedl Estate as lies to the north and east of the said line; and

(iv) The following areas in the Vizagapatam district, that is to say, the Jeypore (Impartible) Estate and so much of the Pottangi taluk as is not included in that estate

3. Areas transferred from the Central Provinces.—

(i) The Khariar Zamindari in the Raipur district, and

(ii) The Padampur Tract in the Bilaspur district, that is to say, the detached portion of that district consisting of 54 villages of Chandrapur-Padampur estate and also of the following 7 villages, viz, Kuhakunda, Badimal, Panchpuri (Soda), Berhampur (Malguzari), Panchpuragla (Palsada), Jogni and Thakurpa, (Jogni)

### Agriculture

Agriculturally and industrially, Orissa is a backward region. It has suffered as the result of being tacked to one or other of many provinces for administrative purposes. This explains why there are no big factories in Orissa, although there are a large number of indigenous cottage industries by speaking the people's artisanship. Among the cottage industries may be mentioned handloom industries, brass, bell metal, silver filigree, cutlery, wood and paper pulp and horn articles. Sugarcane and jute are two important commercial crops in Orissa, and areas under both these are already increasing. The Orissa forests can supply a large quantity of valuable timber and fuel. Fisheries too are an important industry of Orissa. The two valuable sources of supply are the extensive Chilika lake and Puri where on an average 9,000 maunds of cured fish and 50,000 maunds of uncured fish respectively are exported to Calcutta every year.

The chief mineral resources of Orissa are iron, coal, limestone, manganese and mica. Iron ore is mostly found in Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, and Bona, all States. The deposits in this area are remarkable for the enormous quantity of extremely rich ore they contain. More than 80 per cent. of the ore extracted in India comes from these areas of Orissa for which there is a ready demand from the Tata Iron and Steel Works in Jamshedpur and Messrs. Bird

& Co. of Calcutta. Orissa cannot boast of such extensive coal mines as those of Bengal and Jharkhand, but coal has been found in Angula, Sambalpur and in the states of Gangpura, Talcher and Athmalik. Talcher has the largest coalfields and they are being progressively exploited. The Agricultural and the Industries Departments which remained under the control of the Revenue Commissioner till November 1936 was taken over by the Director of Development. A Deputy Director of Agriculture was appointed for Orissa. By the amalgamation of the ex-Madras and ex-Central Provinces areas 15 additional factories were added to those already in Orissa Division and four fish curing yards with their staff were transferred from the Madras Presidency.

### Administration.

Sir John Austin Hubback, KCSI, was appointed to be the first Governor of the Infant province of Orissa.

Under paragraph 19 of the Order in Council, the Patna High Court is the High Court for the Province. To enable the High Court to hear on Circuit, cases of the Ex-Madras and ex-Central Provinces areas, Clause 85 of the Letters Patent was amended by Regulation XII of 1936. A new Court of an Agency Sub-Judge at Jeypur, a Munsif's Court at Nawapara and three additional Criminal Courts, consisting of a District Magistrate's Court and two subdivisional Magistrate's Courts, were established in 1936.

The Cadre of the Indian Civil Service was provisionally fixed at 17 including 13 superior posts and 4 inferior posts. As it was considered undesirable to form a separate Cadre for such a small number the Cadre is joint with Bihar.

In the elections under the new Reforms the Congress secured complete majority of seats in the Assembly.

The first general elections under the constitution which established Orissa as a separate province resulted in a clear majority for the Congress Party. In a house of 56 the Congress counted 36 as its adherents. The Governor thereupon summoned the leader of the Congress Party to form a Ministry, but the latter, in obedience to the directions of the party headquarters, declined unless he were given certain assurances by the Governor. (See chapter on Indian National Congress). After a prolonged controversy this point was amicably settled, and the Congress Party leader formed a Cabinet. Late in 1937, the legislature decided that Outback should be the capital of the province.

The working of self-government in the infant province was threatened with interruption twice in 1938—once early in the year and later in the summer. The former did not relate directly to Orissa, but the latter did. In this chapter we are concerned only with the latter. Sir John Hubback wished, for reasons of health, to go home on leave. In his place the Revenue Commissioner, the seniormost civilian in the province, was appointed to act for a period of four months. The Premier opposed this appointment on the ground that it is bad in principle and derogatory to the prestige

of the Ministry to ask it to work under a Governor who till the other day took his orders from the Ministry and will continue to do so on his reversion to his substantive post. The Orissa Premier's complaint was taken up by the Congress and Mr Gandhi. An all-India crisis was threatened on this issue, but it was averted through the goodness and self-sacrifice of Sir John Hubback who postponed his leave.

Orissa is a poor province, its annual budget being in the vicinity of two crores of rupees. Being an infant administrative unit, all its resources are needed to live and grow. It is therefore surprising that the Government of the day has embarked on a programme of prohibition which threatens seriously to cripple the provincial finances. In his budget for 1939-40 the Premier announced Government's decision to forego excise revenue to the tune of Rs 7,50,000 which made a substantial contribution towards a total deficit of Rs 18,35,000. Here is a summary of the budget for 1939-40.

The year is expected to start with an opening balance of Rs 26,96,000, which is better than the opening balance of 1938-39 by Rs 2,09,000. Revenue receipts have been placed at Rs 1,84,82,000 and expenditure on revenue account at Rs 2,02,47,000, the gap between the revenue and expenditure thus being Rs 18,55,000. The substantial decrease in revenue receipts "is due to the anticipated loss in Excise revenue on account of the anti-opium campaign and the introduction of other temperance measures".

Receipts other than revenue are estimated at Rs 3,88,76,000 and expenditure not charged to revenue at Rs 3,20,92,000, the net receipt being Rs 17,84,000. This taken with the revenue deficit of Rs 18,55,000 results in a reduction of Rs 51,000 in the opening balance of Rs 26,96,000, i.e., to Rs 26,45,000 only. The ordinary balance at the close of the year 1939-40 is estimated to be reduced to Rs 7,78,000.

The receipt side shows a decrease in the Land Revenue being Rs 48,77,000 in 1939-40 as against Rs 49,19,000 in 1938-39. In Excise the receipt being Rs 23,22,000 in 1939-40 as against Rs 30,82,000 in 1938-39.

The main heads of expenditure are for General Administration—Rs 29,06,000, Police—Rs 22,97,000, Education—Rs 27,05,000, Medical—Rs 9,13,000, Public Health—Rs 2,32,000, Industries—Rs 2,78,000 and Civil Works—Rs 30,18,000.

Some of the special features of the Budget for 1939-40 (which has a deficit of Rs 18,35,000) are the new schemes which the Government propose to take up and for which Rs 11,52,748 have been earmarked in this Budget.

A remarkable feature of these new schemes is the provision of Rs 5,00,000 for the constitution of a Village Development Fund in Orissa.

A sum of Rs 77,508 will be spent in connection with the opium prohibition in Balasore. Of this sum Rs 10,323 will be spent for carrying on

propaganda against the use of intoxicants, Rs 44,342 for appointment of temporary additional staff and Rs 22,840 for Medical Establishment, grants to dispensaries, etc., in this connection.

A sum of Rs 1,000 has been provided for the removal of illiteracy but "the Government propose to spend up to one lakh of rupees in the year on this account as soon as definite schemes are formulated".

Other important grants under Education head are provision of Rs 25,000 for primary education in municipalities, Rs 1,284 for the opening of a science class at the Ravenshaw Collegiate School at Cuttack, Rs 800 as additional grants to primary schools for girls, an additional grant of Rs 5,800 for the encouragement of Oriya literature, Rs 1,000 as grants to public libraries, Rs 15,000 for the establishment of a Central Library in Orissa and Rs 10,000 for the establishment of a Municipal Library in Orissa.

Under head 'Medical' have been provided Rs 5,501 for hospitals and dispensaries, Rs 2,700 as grants to local bodies for drugs and instruments and remuneration to local Indian doctors and compounders for leprosy work, Rs 20,000 for medical aids to local bodies and also several grants to leprosy clinics.

For public health purposes Rs 30,000 have been provided as grants to local bodies for water supply and public health and Rs 20,000 as grants to the Cuttack Municipality.

Under head "Civil Works" a sum of Rs 30,000 has been provided for the construction of buildings for a Museum in Orissa.

Under the above new scheme money has also been provided under agricultural development for the appointment of a skilled labourer from outside the province to demonstrate better methods of Pan cultivation, raising of cocoanut seedlings in the Puri Farm for sale to the public, specially in the flood-affected areas, distribution of seeds in the province, expenditure in connection with the holding of exhibitions, stipends to Oriya students reading in the Bihar Veterinary College at Patna, Rs 5,418 for the scheme for co-operative training and education and Rs 48,875 for payment of the dues in settlement of the claims of the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Co-operative Bank.

Under the head "Industries" Rs 2,391 have been provided for the demonstration of a match factory at Cuttack, Rs 11,520 as grants to the All-India Village Industries Association for training students in date-palm gur and palmyra gur-making, hand-made paper and agriculture and for demonstration of improved ghani and paddy-husking machines and survey of cottage industries, Rs 8,215 as grants to the All-India Spinners' Association for cotton cultivation, for training of spinners and for supply of more efficient implements and Rs 8,000 for industrial experiments.

**ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.****SPEAKER** —The Hon Mr Mukunda Prasad Das**DEPUTY SPEAKER** —Babu Nanda Kishore Das**Elected Members.**

Body, Association or Constituency represented		Name
West Cuttack Sadr	General	Babu Raja Krushna Bose
Central Cuttack Sadr	"	Babu Bishitrananda Das
North Cuttack Sadr	"	Babu Atala Behari Acharya
North Cuttack Sadr	"	Babu Kinai Samal
East Cuttack Sadr	"	Babu Nabakrushna Choudhury
South Cuttack Sadr	"	The Hon Mr Nityananda Kanungo
Central Kendrapara	"	Babu Jadumoni Mangaraj
East Kendrapara	"	Babu Lokenath Misra
East Jajpur	"	Babu Birakishore Behera
East Jajpur	"	Babu Dwarkanath Das
West Jajpur	"	Babu Birabar Narayan Chandra Dhir Narendra
North Jajpur	"	Babu Sadhu Charan Das
Angul District	"	Babu Krupasindhu Bhoktas
East Puri Sadr	"	Babu Mohan Das
South Puri Sadr	"	Babu Jagabandhu Sinha
North Puri Sadr	"	Babu Biswanath Behera
North Puri Sadr	"	Babu Jagannath Misra
East Khurda	"	Babu Prannath Pattnaik
West Khurda	"	Babu Godavaris Misra
Central Balasore Sadr	"	The Hon Mr Mukunda Prasad Das
South Balasore	"	Babu Nanda Kishore Das
North Balasore	"	Babu Charu Chandra Ray
East Bhadrak	"	Babu Chakradhar Behera
West Bhadrak	"	Babu Nidhi Das
West Bhadrak	"	Babu Jagannath Das
Sambalpur Sadr	"	Babu Nrupal Singh
Sambalpur Sadr	"	The Hon Mr Bodhrum Dubi
West Bargarh	"	Babu Prahaladrai Lath
East Bargarh	"	Babu Fakira Behera
East Bargarh	"	Babu Bisal Bibhar
Khariar	"	Lal Artatran Deo
Ghumsur	"	The Hon Mr Biswanath Das
Kudala	"	Raja Bahadur Sri Rama Chandra Mardaraja Deo Garu
Chatrapur	"	Sriman Mandhata Gora Chand Pattnaik Mahaseyo.
Aska-Surada	"	Babu Punya Nalko
Berhampur	"	Babu Divakar Pattnaik
Berhampur	"	Sri Ramchandra Debo
Berhampur	"	Vysyaraju Kasi Viswanadham Raju
Baliguda-Khondmals	"	Bahadur Sri Gobind Chandra Thatraj
Parlakimedi	"	Maharaja Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo
Naurangpur	"	Sriman Sadasib Tripathi
Jeypur-Malkangiri	"	Sriman Radhamohan Sahu
Koraput	"	Babu Badhakrishna Biswas Roy
Cuttack Sadr	Muhammudan	Khan Bahadur Salyid Ahmad Baksh
North Cuttack cum Angul	"	Salyid Faele Haque
Balasore cum Sambalpur	"	Maulvi Abdus Sobhan Khan
South Orissa	"	Maulvi Muhammed Latifur Rahaman
Cuttack Town	Women's	Srimati Sarala Devi
Berhampur Town	"	Mrs A Lakshmi Bai
Orissa Indian	Christian	Mr. Premanand Mohanty.
Orissa	Commerce and Industry	Babu Bang Lal Modi
West Orissa	"	Raja Krishna Chandra Mansingh Harichandan
Orissa	Labour	Mardaraj Bhramarbar Rai.
		Babu Pyari Sankar Roy.
		Babu Govinda Pradhan
		Babu Braganlal Misra
		Babu Brajesunderdas
		NOMINATED MEMBERS
		Rev E M Evans, Gunsur-Udayagiri, Ganjam district.
		Mr Hari Pani Jennah, Serango, Ganjam district
		Sriman Balabhadra Narayan Samanthroy
		Sriman Radhamohan Panda, Rayagbada, district Koraput

## The Central Provinces and Berar.

The Central Provinces and Berar compose a great triangle of country midway between Bombay and Bengal. Their area is 131,557 sq. miles, of which 80,637 are British territory proper, 17,808 (viz. Berar) held on perpetual lease from H. E. H. the Nizam and the remainder held by Feudatory Chiefs. The population (1931) is 15,823,068 in C. P., British Districts and Berar. Various parts of the Central Provinces passed under British control at different times in the wars and tumult in the first half of the 19th century and the several parts were amalgamated after the Mutiny, in 1861, into the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. Berar was, in 1853, assigned to the East India Company as part of a financial arrangement with H. E. H. the Nizam for the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent, and was leased in perpetuity to the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fresh agreement with H. E. H. the Nizam.

### The Country.

The Central Provinces may roughly be divided into three tracts of upland, with two intervening ones of plain country. In the north-west, the Vindhyan plateau is broken country, covered with poor and stunted forest. Below its precipitous southern slopes stretches the rich wheat growing country of the Nerbudda valley. Then comes the high Satpura plateau, characterised by forest-covered hills and deep water-cut ravines. Its hills decline into the Nagpur plain, whose broad stretches of "deep" black cotton soil make it one of the more important cotton tracts of India and the wealthiest part of the C. P. proper. The Eastern half of the plain lies in the valley of the Wainganga and is mainly a rice growing country. Its numerous irrigation tanks have given it the name of the "lake country" of Nagpur. Further east is the far-reaching rice country of Chattisgarh, in the Mahanadi basin. The south-east of the C. P. is again mountainous, containing 24,000 square miles of forest and precipitous ravines, and mostly inhabited by jungle tribes. The States of Bastar and Kankar lie in this region. Berar lies to the south-west of the C. P. and its chief characteristic is its rich black cotton-soil plains.

### The People.

The population of the province is a comparatively new community. Before the advent of the Aryans, the whole of it was peopled by Gonds and other primitive tribes and these aboriginal inhabitants fared better from the Aryans than their like in most parts of India. Because of the rugged nature of their home. But successive waves of immigration flowed into the province from all sides. The early inhabitants were driven into the inaccessible forests and hills, where they form nearly a quarter of the whole population of the Central Provinces being found in large numbers in all parts of the province, particularly in the South-east. The main divisions of the newcomers are indicated by the language divisions of the province. Hindi brought in by the Hindustani-speaking peoples of the North, prevails in the North and East, Marathi in Berar and the West and centre of the Central Provinces. Hindi is spoken by 56 per cent of the population and is the *lingua franca*. Marathi by 31 per cent and Gond

7 per cent. The effects of invasion are curiously illustrated in Berar, where numbers of Moslems have Hindu names, being descendants of former Hindu officials who on the Mahomedan invasion adopted Islam rather than lose their positions. The last census shows that a gradual Brahmanising of the aboriginal tribes is going on. The tribes are not regarded as impure by the Hindus and the process of absorption is more or less civilising.

### Industries.

When Sir Richard Temple became first Chief Commissioner of the C. P. the province was landlocked. The only road was that leading in from Jubbulpore to Nagpur. The British administration has made roads in all directions, the two trunk railways between Bombay and Calcutta run across the province and in the last few years a great impetus has been given to the construction of subsidiary lines. These developments have caused a steady growth of trade and have aroused vigorous progress in every department of life. The prime industry is, of course, agriculture, which is assisted by one of the most admirable agricultural departments in India and is now receiving additional strength by a phenomenal growth of the co-operative credit movement. The land tenure is chiefly on the *malguzari*, or landlord system, ranging with numerous variations, from the great Feudatory chiefships, which are on this basis, to holdings of small dimensions. A system of land legislation has gradually been built up to protect the individual cultivator. Berar is settled on the Bombay *raiyatwari* system. 16,090 square miles of the C. P. is Government Reserved forest, in Berar the forest area is about 3,389 square miles, the total forest area being one-sixth of the whole Province. The rugged nature of the greater part of the country makes forest conservation difficult and costly. Excluding forest and waste 67 per cent of the total land is occupied for cultivation, for the two most advanced districts in the Central Provinces, the proportion averages 83 per cent, while the average figure for the Berar Districts is as high as 93 per cent. The cultivated area has extended almost continuously except for the temporary checks caused by bad seasons. Rice is the most extensive single crop of the Central Provinces, covering nearly 82 per cent of the cropped area. Wheat comes next with over 16 per cent, then pulses and other cereals used for food and oil-seeds with nearly 50 per cent, and cotton nearly 6 per cent. In Berar cotton occupies 44 per cent. Next comes *juar* and then pulses and other cereals and oil seeds of the cropped area, *jowar* covers 33 per cent, then wheat and oilseeds. In agriculture more than half the working population is female.

### Commerce and Manufactures.

Industrial life is only in its earliest development except in one or two centres, where the introduction of modern enterprise along the railway routes has laid the foundations for great future developments of the natural wealth of the province. Nagpur is the chief centre of a busy cotton spinning and weaving industry. The Empress Mills, owned by Parsi manufacturers, were opened there in 1877 and the

general prosperity of the cotton trade has led to the addition of many mills here and in other parts of the province. The total amount of Indian yarn exported from the Province during the years 1936-37 and 1937-38 was 201,105 and 239,985 maunds, respectively.

The largest numbers engaged in any of the modern industrial concerns are employed in manganese mining which in 1937 employed 22,106 persons and raised 695,177 tons. Then follow coal mining with an output of 1,504,159 tons and 11,918 persons employed, the Jubbulpore marble quarries and allied works, the limestone quarries and the mines for pottery clay, soapstone, etc.

The total number of factories of all kind legally so described was 1,058 in 1937, the latest period for which returns are available and the number of people employed in them 61,186. The same economic influences which are operative in every progressive country during its transition stage are at work in the C. P. and Berar, gradually sapping the strength of the old village industries, as communications improve, and concentrating industries in the towns. While the village industries are fading away, a large development of trade has taken place. The last pre-war reports showed an increase in volume by one-third in eight years.

#### Administration

The administration of the Central Provinces and Berar is conducted by the Governor who is appointed by the Crown. He is assisted by seven Secretaries and six Under Secretaries. Under the provisions of the Govt. of India Act, 1935, the administration is conducted by a Governor with a council of ministers, chosen and summoned by him and sworn as members of the council.

This Province which has a unicameral Legislature, consists of 112 members distributed as follows—

Class of constituency or constituencies—	
General Urban . . . . .	10
General Rural . . . . .	74
Muhammadian Urban . . . . .	2
Muhammadian Rural . . . . .	12
Women . . . . .	3
Anglo-Indian . . . . .	1 seat
European . . . . .	1 "
Backward areas & Tribes . . . . .	1 "
Commerce . . . . .	2 seats
Landholders . . . . .	3 "
Labour . . . . .	2 "
University . . . . .	1 seat

Of the 84 General seats 20 seats are reserved for members of the Scheduled castes.

The C. P. are divided for administrative purposes into three divisions and Berar constitutes a division. Each of these is controlled by a Commissioner. The divisions are sub-divided into districts, each of which is controlled by a Deputy Commissioner, immediately subordinate to the Commissioner. The principal heads of Provincial departments are the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Inspector General of Police, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Director of Public Instruction, the Excise Commissioner

and Superintendent of Stamps and Inspector-General of Registration, and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the Director of Agriculture, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Industries, the Legal Remembrancer, the Director of Veterinary Services and a Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches. The Deputy Commissioners of districts are the chief revenue authorities and District Magistrates and they exercise the usual powers and functions of a district officer. The district forests are managed by a forest officer, over whom the Deputy Commissioner has certain powers of supervision, particularly in matters affecting the welfare of the people. Each district has a Civil Surgeon, (except Mandla, Drug and Balaghat where there are Assistant Surgeons) who is generally also Superintendent of the District Jail except at Central Jails at Nagpur and Jubbulpore and District Jails at Raipur, Narsinghpur and Akola where there are whole time Superintendents and whose work is also in various respects supervised by the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is also Marriage Registrar and manages the estates of his district which are under the Court of Wards. In his revenue and criminal work the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by (a) one or more Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Indian Civil Service, (b) one or more Extra Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Provincial Civil Service, including a few Anglo-Indians and (c) by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, or members of the Subordinate service. The district is divided for administrative purposes into tahsils, the average area of which is 1,500 square miles. In each village a lambardar or representative of the proprietary body is executive headman.

#### Justice

The High Court of Judicature at Nagpur, which was established in January 1936, is the highest court of appeal in civil cases, and also the highest court of criminal appeal and revision for the Central Provinces and Berar including proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (9 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a Civil and Sessions district comprising one or more Revenue districts. The civil staff below the District and Sessions Judge consists of Subordinate Judges of the first and second class.

#### Local Self-Government.

Municipal administration was first introduced under the Punjab Municipal Act and the Municipality of Nagpur dates from 1864. Several revising Acts extend its scope and the C. P. Municipalities Act passed towards the end of the year 1922 has considerably increased the power of the Municipal Committees. The C. P. Municipalities Act has also been extended to Berar. Viewed generally, municipal self-government is considered to have taken root successfully. The larger towns have municipalities, there being 79 such bodies in the Province.

Under the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act passed in 1920 as amended in 1931 there is a local Board for each tahsil and a district council for each district excepting Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Sagar districts each of which has two district councils. The local board consists of elected representatives of circle and nominated members other than Government officials not exceeding in numbers one-fourth of the board, and the constitution of the district council is a certain proportion of elected representatives of local boards, of members selected by those representatives and of members other than Government servants, nominated by Government.

The district councils in the Central Provinces have power of taxation within certain limits and local boards derive their funds in allotments from the District Councils. The new Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act has also been applied to Berar. The Office Bearers of all the district councils and with few exceptions of local boards also are non-officials.

Rural education, sanitation, medical relief and rural communications are among the primary objects to which these bodies direct their attention while expenditure on famine relief is also a legitimate charge upon the District Council funds.

The Central Provinces Village Panchayat Act was passed in the year 1920. So far 968 Panchayats have been established. As the result of a recommendation of a Committee appointed in 1925 to look into the question of Panchayats, a Village Panchayat Officer was appointed to guide the developments of the Panchayat system. This post was kept vacant on account of financial stringency for more than two years. It has now been filled in with effect from the 24th May 1933.

#### Public Works

The Public Works Department, which comprises Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, is under the control of the Chief Engineer who is also Secretary to the Government. There are two Superintending Engineers who between them supervise the work of both branches. The Province is fairly well served by a network of roads, but in a number of cases they are not fully bridged and are therefore impassable to traffic at times during the rains.

State irrigation was introduced early in the present century mainly as a result of the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission (1901-03). During the last thirty-eight years a sum of Rs 7.26 crores has been expended on the construction of irrigation works, of which the more important are the Wainganga, Tandula, Mahanadi, Kharung and Manlari canals.

Three works, viz., the Mahanadi and Wainganga Canals and the Asola Mendha tank, were sanctioned originally as productive works and the remainder were all sanctioned as unproductive works. The three works sanctioned as productive have all failed to justify their classification in that category and have now been transferred to the unproductive list. The conditions in the province are such that irrigation works cannot be expected to be productive and their construction is justified only on account of their value as a protection against famine. The normal area of annual irrigation is at present about 317,000 acres, mainly rice and the income

from these works more than covers the expenditure incurred on their maintenance and management.

#### Police.

The police force was constituted on its present basis on the formation of the Province, the whole of which including the Cantonnments and the Municipalities, is under one force. The strength is equal to one man per nine square miles of area. The superior officers comprise an Inspector-General, whose jurisdiction extends over Berar, three Deputy Inspectors-General, for assistance in the administrative control and supervision of the Police force, including the Criminal Investigation Department, and the usual cadre of District Superintendents of Police, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and subordinate officers. On railways special Railway Police are employed under the control of two Superintendents of Railway Police with headquarters at Raipur and Hoshangabad. A Special Armed Force of 924 men is distributed over the headquarters of eight districts, for use in dealing with armed disturbers of the peace in whatever quarter they may appear. There is a small force of Mounted Police. The Central Provinces has no rural police as the term is understood in other parts of India. The village watchman is the subordinate of the village headman and not a police official and it is considered very desirable to maintain his position in this respect.

#### Education.

The Education Department of the Central Provinces and Berar is administered by a Director of Public Instruction, (who is also Secretary to Government in the Education Department), three Deputy Directors of Public Instruction, an Under Secretary, Education Department who is also Secretary, High School Education Board, two Inspectresses of Schools, assisted by four Assistant Inspectresses, and nineteen District Inspectors assisted by sixty-nine Assistant District Inspectors of Schools. Besides the above there is an Officer on Special Duty with 3 Assistant District Inspectors of Schools to assist him. Schools are divided into (a) schools for general education and (b) schools for special education. The latter are schools in which instruction is given in a special branch of technical or professional education. The main division of schools for general education is into Primary and Secondary. In the Primary Schools the teaching is conducted wholly in the recognized Indian languages of the province and these schools are known as Primary Schools. The Secondary Schools are divided into Middle and High Schools. The former may be either Middle Schools in which instruction is given (a) wholly in a recognised Indian language or (b) mainly in a recognised Indian language with the option of English as an additional language, or Indian English Middle Schools in which instruction is given in a recognized Indian language but English is a compulsory subject. In the High School classes instruction is given through the recognized Indian language since 1922 but for the convenience of pupils whose mother tongue is not a recognised Indian language of the locality, a few English medium sections are still maintained. For administrative purposes, schools are further divided

according to their management into schools under public management and schools controlled by private bodies. The former consist of (a) schools controlled by Government and (b) schools controlled by Local Bodies or Boards. The latter consist of (a) schools which are aided by grant from Government or from Local Funds and Municipal Funds and (b) unaided schools. All schools under public management, all aided schools and all unaided recognised schools conform in their course of study to the standards and syllabi prescribed by the Education Department or by the Board of High School Education in Central Provinces and Berar. They are subject to inspection by the Department and to the general rules governing schools of this type. They are "recognised" by the Department and their pupils may appear as candidates for any prescribed public examination for which they are otherwise eligible. Unrecognised schools do not follow the rules of the Department, nor are they subject to inspection by the Department. Their pupils may not appear as candidates at any of the prescribed public examinations without the previous sanction of the Department. Primary Education is under the control of District Councils and Municipal Committees. The Primary Education Act empowers local authorities to introduce compulsion and this is in force in several areas.

Higher Education is under the control of the Nagpur University, of which the following are constituent colleges—*at Nagpur*: Morris College, the College of Science, Hilsop College, City College, the Agriculture College, the University College of Law, and the Central College for Women; *at Jabalpur*: the Robertson College, the Hikalal College, the Spencer Training College (for teachers), and the Hikalal Law College; *at Amraoti*: the King Edward College; *at Wardha*: Waseudev Arts College; *at Akola*: the Bharat Art College, and *at Raipur*: the Rajkumar College and the Chhattisgarh Arts College. There are also an Engineering School and a Medical School at Nagpur.

Secondary Education is under the control of the Board of High School Education, on which the University is represented. The High School certificates awarded by the Board qualifies for entrance to the University.

#### Medical

The medical and public health services of the Province are respectively controlled by an Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Director of Public Health. The Medical department has made some progress since the year 1911. A striking advance has been made in recent years with urban sanitation, and the opening of a Medical School at Nagpur in 1914 supplied a long felt need. The principal medical institutions are the Mayo Hospital at Nagpur, opened in 1874 with accommodation for 222 in patients, the Victoria Hospital at Jabalpur opened in 1886 with accommodation for 177 in patients, the Datta Memorial (Dufferin) Hospital and the Mulr Memorial Hospital at Nagpur and the Lady Elgin Hospital and the Crump Children's Hospital at Jabalpur, these last four being for women and children and can together accommodate for 270 in patients. In addition to the existing hospitals for women at Chhindwara, Khandwa and Murtizapur a new hospital for women has recently been opened at Khandwa

and at all district head-quarters where no separate women's hospital exist, sections have been opened at the Main Hospitals for the treatment of women by women. The Mayo Hospital, Nagpur, was provincialised in 1923, the Irwin Hospital at Amraoti in 1925, the Victoria Hospital at Jabalpur in 1926 and the Silver Jubilee Hospital at Raipur in 1928. In accordance with recent policy, 132 out of 192 local fund dispensaries have been transferred to the administrative and executive control of local bodies. The Province has one Mental Hospital at Nagpur. Four tuberculosis clinics have been opened at Nagpur, Jabalpur, Raipur and Amraoti during the year 1937 and 40 beds have been reserved at the Pendra Road Sanatorium for the treatment of patients sent by Government. There is a great deal of eye diseases in the province and this problem is receiving special attention. The Central Provinces and Berar Blind Relief Association is doing propaganda work and helping the blind. So far 12 Assistant Medical Officers have been given training in eye work for six months at the Mayo Hospital, Nagpur. These specially trained officers are posted to eye centres in the province. Anti-rabic treatment is now available at 10 centres in the province, viz., Nagpur, Jabalpur, Raipur, Akola, Wardha, Hoshangabad, Sangor, Chanda, Chhindwara and Amraoti. Vaccination is compulsory in nearly all municipal towns in the province. The Central Provinces Vaccine Institute at Nagpur was opened in 1913.

#### Finances.

The province derived a benefit of Rs 18½ lakhs a year from the Niemeyer Settlement, but the bulk of this has since been absorbed by new recurring expenditure on development (Rs 8.27 lakhs), the service of the public loan floated in 1917-18 (Rs 2.91 lakhs), the inevitable annual rise in pension charges (Rs 2 lakhs), and the cost of ways and means accommodation and other miscellaneous charges accompanying the new Constitution (Rs 3 lakhs). *Pari passu*, the Provincial Government has considered it expedient to abate the land revenue demand to the extent of Rs 10.25 lakhs and to give concessions in the shape of reduction of water rates and forest grazing rates costing Rs 3.18 lakhs. In the meanwhile the loss of Stamp revenue on account of the operation of the debt conciliation boards continues and is now placed at Rs 10 lakhs a year. The extension of prohibition in its second stage will also cost the Government Rs 8 lakhs a year. The provincial Government has endeavoured to make good the loss partly by economies in administrative expenditure, which have so far given an aggregate saving of Rs 15 lakhs a year, and partly by new taxation, consisting of Rs 3.40 lakhs, enhancement of Zamindari land revenue, Rs 2.50 lakhs, the estimated yield from sales tax on motor spirit and lubricants, Rs 2.25 lakhs, from the tax on trades, professions, etc., Rs 1.25 lakhs, revenue from increased rates of registration. The province's share of income tax is also received to the extent of Rs 7 lakhs a year, earlier than was anticipated when provincial autonomy was inaugurated. In normal agricultural and economic conditions the province is capable of balancing its budget, but the economic depression of the last 10 years

has strained rural economy, and the situation has been aggravated by the unfavourable seasons of 1937 and 1938. The cotton crop, the pivot of the finances of the province, was the worst since 1934-35 and prices remain low. Liberal relief by way of remissions of arrears, reduction or abatement of the demand and suspension of land revenue had to be given. The year 1937-38 closed with a deficit of Rs 12.29 lakhs, and according to the revised estimates the deficit for 1938-39 is Rs 34.18 lakhs. A small surplus of Rs 1.26 lakhs is estimated for 1939-40.

The liabilities of the province in the shape of loans due to the Central Government and public issues will stand at Rs 375.76 lakhs on 1st April 1939 and unfunded liability (provident fund and other deposits) at Rs 2.20 lakhs and carry over of floating debt at Rs 76.96 lakhs. By the end of the year the permanent debt will have risen to Rs 423.20 lakhs (including the funding of Rs 50 lakhs out of the floating debt), unfunded debt to Rs 229 lakhs and carry over of floating debt reduced to Rs 20.61 lakhs, making a total of Rs 672.81 lakhs. As against these there are Rs 49.54 lakhs, value of the investments of the Famine Relief Fund, cash balance of Rs 21.35 lakhs in treasuries and the Reserve Bank, Rs 56 lakhs, cash balance of the

Famine Relief Fund, Rs 2.31 lakhs in the sinking fund and additional assets Rs 106.44 lakhs in the shape of loans outstanding against local bodies and Rs 1.22 lakhs with Government Servants. Other tangible assets in the shape of irrigation works, roads, buildings and the Forest Tramway far exceed the total liabilities, but, even if these are left out of account, the net liabilities are only a little in excess of one year's revenue.

The province has become responsible for arranging for its ways and means from 1st April 1938 and is experiencing some difficulty owing to the absence of a working cash balance and the carry over of recurring deficits.

The province has two major reserves of resources, viz., (i) reduction in the cost of the higher services as a result of the application of revised scales of pay and other economies and (ii) land revenue demand by modifying the malguzari settlements in the Central Provinces. But both of these will take time to mature.

A committee has recently been appointed to survey the financial position of the province, one of the terms of reference being to explore the possibility of augmenting the fiscal resources of the province.

## FINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

### ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1939-40 Principal Heads of Revenue

	Rs
Taxes on Income	8,90,000
Salt	
Land Revenue	2,41,97,000
Excise	58,34,000
Stamps	44,12,000
Forest	49,48,000
Registration	6,25,000
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act	5,24,000
Other Taxes & duties	9,87,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,24,17,000</b>

#### Irrigation

Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	6,74,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,74,000</b>

#### Debt Services

Interest	4,12,000
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#### Civil Administration

Administration of Justice	5,43,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	1,73,000
Police	7,49,000
Education	6,79,000

### Civil Administration—contd

	Rs
Medical	1,22,000
Public Health	1,80,000
Agriculture	3,25,000
Veterinary	98,000
Co-operation	20,000
Industries	44,000
Miscellaneous Departments	58,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,91,000</b>

#### Civil Works

Civil Works	12,98,000
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#### Miscellaneous

Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	8,000
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	42,000
Stationery and Printing	59,000
Miscellaneous	5,60,000

**Total** 6,67,000

#### Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments

	Rs
	15,000

**Total Provincial Revenue** 4,84,74,000

#### Debt Heads

Debt, Deposits and Advances—	
Permanent Debt	50,00,000
Floating Debt	20,61,000
Famine Relief Fund	1,59,000
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	3,98,000



ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1939-40—contd		Debt Services	
Debt Heads—contd			Rs.
Depreciation Fund for Government Presses	19,000	Interest on Debt and other obligations	19,44,000
Depreciation Fund for Forest Tramway	29,000	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	3,98,000
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund		Total	23,42,000
Other Accounts	10,22,000	Civil Administration	
Advances Repayable	3,91,000	General Administration	69,33,000
Miscellaneous Govt Accounts		Administration of Justice	25,56,000
Loans & Advances by Provincial Governments	27,33,000	Jails and Convict Settlements	8,43,000
Net Receipts under other debt, Deposits and Remittances	12,27,000	Police	59,41,000
Total Debt Heads	1,30,39,000	Scientific Departments	16,000
Total Revenue and Receipts	6,15,13,000	Education	56,89,000
Opening balance { Ordinary	22,15,000	Medical	17,45,000
Famine Relief Fund	3,53,000	Public Health	5,57,000
Grand Total	6,40,81,000	Agriculture	10,58,000
		Veterinary	5,04,000
		Co-operation	2,83,000
		Industries	3,78,000
		Miscellaneous Departments	83,000
		Total	2,65,86,000
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1939-40		Civil Works	
Direct Demands on the Revenue			
Land Revenue	18,03,000	Civil Works	54,43,000
Provincial Excise	8,28,000	Miscellaneous	
Stamps	89,000	Famine	6,000
Forest	35,28,000	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	48,46,000
Registration	2,00,000	Stationery and Printing	5,08,000
Charges on Account of Motor Vehicles Act	42,000	Miscellaneous	14,23,000
Other Taxes and Duties	32,000	Total	67,83,000
Total	65,22,000	Total Provincial Expenditure	4,83,48,000
Irrigation		Capital Expenditure—	
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—		Principal Revenue heads—	
Interest on Works for which Capital Accounts are kept		Forest and other Capital outlay not charged to Revenue—	
Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	6,72,000	Forest Capital outlay	—4,000
Total	6,72,000	Capital account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works not charged to Revenue—	
Capital Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works charged to Revenue—		Construction of Irrigation Works	
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works—		Civil Works not charged to Revenue	4 15,000
Financed from Ordinary Revenue		Miscellaneous—Capital outlay not charged to Revenue—	
		Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions	3,07,000
		Total	7,18,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1939-40—contd

Debt Heads		Debt Heads—contd	
	Rs		Rs
Debt, Deposits and Advances—		Depreciation Fund for Forest	10,000
Floating Debt	76,96,000	Tramway	10,50,000
Loans from the Central Govern- ment	2,56,000	Other Accounts	5,20,000
Sinking Fund Investment Account	2,91,000	Advances Repayable	22,11,000
Famine Relief Fund	4,56,000	Loans and Advances by Provin- cial Government	1,28,24,000
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund		Total Debt Heads	
Fund for economic development and Improvement of rural areas	3,19,000		
Depreciation Fund for Govern- ment Presses	15,000	Total Expenditure and Disburse- ments	6,18,90,000
		Closing balance { Ordinary Famine Relief Fund	21,35,000
			56,000
		Grand Total	6,40,81,000
		Revenue Surplus	+ 1,28,000

Administration.

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Sir Francis Wylie, KCSI, CIE,  
ICS

MINISTERS

The Hon'ble Pandit R S Shukla, BA, LLB,  
MLA

The Hon'ble Pandit D P Misra, BA, LLB,  
MLA

The Hon'ble Mr D K Metha, BA, LLB, MLA

The Hon'ble Mr S V Gokhale, BA, LLB, MLA

The Hon'ble Mr C J P Bharuka, BA, MLA

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER

Burton, Sir Geoffrey Pownall, KCIE, ICS

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR,

C P AND BERAR

Mr R N Banerjee, ICS

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary, Mr. C M. Trivedi, CIE, CBE,  
ICS

Financial Secretary and Secretary, Public Works  
Department, Mr G S Bhalja, ICS

Local Self Government Secretary, Mr C C. Desai,  
ICS

Revenue Secretary, Mr K B L Seth, ICS

Settlement Secretary, Mr P S Rau, ICS

Legal Secretary, Mr A N Shah, ICS

Education Secretary, Mr G G R Hunter, MA,  
D Phil (Oxon), MRS.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Commissioner of Settlements, Director of Land  
Records, Registrar-General of Births, Death  
and Marriages and Inspector-General of Regis-  
tration, Mr P S Rau, ICS

Chief Conservator of Forests, Mr C E C Cox,  
IFS

Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of  
Stamps, Mr P S Rau, ICS

Commissioner of Income Tax, Mr Mullan  
Charles Seymour, MA, ICS

Postmaster General, J H Owens, CIE, MBE

Accountant General, Mr B K Chatterjee, MA

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lieutenant-Colonel  
N S Jatar, DSO, MRCGS (Eng), LRCF  
(Lond), LM & S (Bom), IMS

Inspector-General of Police, D A Smyth, CBE

Director of Public Instruction, G G R Hunter,  
MA, D Phil (Oxon), RAMS

Lord Bishop, The Revd A O Hardy, MA

Inspector-General of Civil Hospital, Col D M  
Rai, MC, MD, CHS (Edin), MRCP, IMS

Director of Public Health, Major S N Mahand,  
IMS

Director of Agriculture and Veterinary Services,  
Mr J O McDougall, MA, BSc (Edin), LBS

Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative  
Societies, Mr D V. Rago, ICS.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS.		Confirmed 23rd December 1904	
Colonel E K Elliot	1861	The Hon'ble Mr J O Miller, CSI	1905
Lieut-Colonel J K Spence ( <i>Officiating</i> )	1862	S Ismay, CSI ( <i>Officiating</i> )	1906
R. Temple ( <i>Officiating</i> )	1862	Until 2nd October 1906	
Colonel E K Elliot	1863	F A T Phillips, ICS ( <i>Officiating</i> )	1907
J. S. Campbell ( <i>Officiating</i> )	1864	Until 24th March 1907 Also from	
R. Temple	1864	20th May to 21st November 1909	
J S Campbell ( <i>Officiating</i> )	1865	The Hon'ble Sir R H Craddock, KCSI,	
R. Temple	1865	ICS	1907
J H. Morris, CSI ( <i>Officiating</i> )	1867	„ Mr H A Crump, CSI, ICS	1912
G Campbell	1867	Sub <i>pro tem</i> from 26th January 1912	
J H. Morris, CSI ( <i>Officiating</i> )	1868	to 16th February	
Confirmed 27th May 1870		The Hon'ble Mr M W Fox-Strangways,	
Colonel R H Keatinge, V C, CSI ( <i>Offg</i> )	1870	CSI, ICS (Sub <i>pro tem</i> )	1912
J H Morris, CSI	1872	„ Sir B Robertson, KCSI,	
C Grant ( <i>Officiating</i> )	1879	CIE, ICS	1912
J H Morris, CSI	1879	„ Mr H A Crump, CSI,	
W B Jones, CSI	1883	ICS ( <i>Officiating</i> )	1914
C H T Crosthwaite ( <i>Officiating</i> )	1884	„ Sir B Robertson, KCSI, ICS	1914
Confirmed 27th January 1885		„ Sir Frank George Sly,	
D Fitzpatrick ( <i>Officiating</i> )	1885	KCSI, ICS	1919
J W Neill ( <i>Officiating</i> )	1887	GOVERNORS	
A Mackenzie, CSI	1887	H E Sir Frank Sly, KCSI, ICS	1920
R J Crosthwaite ( <i>Officiating</i> )	1889	H E Sir Montagu Butler, KCSI, CB,	
Until 7th October 1889		CIE, CVO, CBE, ICS	1925
J W Neill ( <i>Officiating</i> )	1890	H E Mr J T Marten, CSI, ICS	
A P MacDonell, CSI	1891	( <i>Officiating</i> )	1927
J Woodburn, CSI ( <i>Officiating</i> )	1893	H E Sir Montagu Butler, KCSI, CB,	
Confirmed 1st December 1893		CIE, CVO, CBE, ICS	1927
Sir C J Lyall, CSI, KCIE	1895	H E Sir A B Nelson, KCIE, OBE,	
The Hon'ble Mr D C J Ibbetson, CSI	1898	ICS ( <i>Officiating</i> )	1932
„ Sir A H L. Fraser, KCSI		H E Sir Montagu Butler, KCSI, CB,	
( <i>Officiating</i> )	1899	CIE, CVO, CBE, ICS	1932
Confirmed 6th March 1902		H E Sir Hyde Gowan, KCSI, CIE,	
The Hon'ble Mr J P Hewett, CSI,		VD, ICS	1933
CIE ( <i>Officiating</i> )	1902	H E Mr E Raghavendra Rao, Bar-	
Confirmed 2nd November 1903		at Law ( <i>Officiating</i> )	1936
The Hon'ble Mr F S P Lely, CSI,		H E Sir Hyde Gowan, KCSI, CIE,	
KCIE ( <i>Officiating</i> )	1904	VD, ICS	1936
		H E Sir Hugh Bomford, CIE, ICS	1938
		H E Sir F V Wylie, KCSI, CIE, ICS	1938

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER

The Hon Mr G S Gupta, M.L.A.

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Mrs Anasuya Lal Kala

Elected Members

Constituency	Name
Nagpur City	The Hon Dr Nityan Bhaskar Khure
Do	Mr H I Khundku
Nagpur-Bhandara	Mr Chaturbhujbhai Jassani
Chanda-Wardha	Mr Khushalchand Ghasiram Khajanchi
Jubbulpore City	Mr Narmada Prasad Mishra
Jubbulpore Saugor Soni	Mr Keshiorao Ramchandra Rao Khandekar
Hoshangabad-Nimar (Chhindwara	Dr Jagannath Ganputrao Mahodave
Raipur-Bilaspur Drug	Mr Pyarelal Singh
East Berar	Mr Sambhajirao V Gokhale
West Berar	Mr P B Gole
Nagpur Umrer	Mr Bajrang Thakedar
Do	Mr Sitaram Laxman Patil ( <i>Reserved Seat</i> )
Katol-Saoner	Mr Bhikulal Laxmichand Chandak
Kamtek	Mr A N Udhoji
Arvi	Mr F J Kedar
Hinganghat-Wardha	Mr Pukhraj Kochhar
Do	Mr Dashrath Laxman Patil ( <i>Reserved Seat</i> )
Chanda-Brahmapuri	Mr R S Dube
Do.	Mr D B Khobergadi ( <i>Reserved Seat</i> )
Warora	Mr Nilkanth Yadao Rao Dotala
Wroncha-Garchiroli	Mr Dharmarao Bhujangrao
Betul-Bhainsdehi	Seth Dipchand Lakshminchand Gothi
Multa	Mr Bihari Lal Deorao Patel
Chhindwara Sausar	Mr Gulab Chand Choudhary
Do	Mr G R Jamnhoikar ( <i>Reserved Seat</i> )
Soni	Mr Prabhakar D Jatar
Amarwara-Lakhnadon	The Hon Mr Durgashankar Kripashankar Mehta
Jubbulpore-Patan	The Hon Pandit Dwarka Prasad Misra
Do	Mr Matua Chaitu Mehra ( <i>Reserved Seat</i> )
Sehora	Mr Kashi Prasad Pande
Murwara	Mr N Hanuman Rao
Saugor-Khurai	Mr G K Lokras
Do	Mr Jalam Singh Moti ( <i>Reserved Seat</i> )
Behli-Banda	Mr Vasudeorao Venkatrao Subhedar
Damoh-Hatta	Mr Premshankar Laxminshanker Dimgat.
Do	Mr Bhagirath Bakhan Chaudhari ( <i>Reserved Seat</i> )

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Constituency	Name.
Mandla	Mr Mahendra Lal Choudhary
Niwaa-Dindori	Mr Lal Choodaman Shah
Hoshangabad-Sohagpur	Lala Arjun Singh
Harda-Seoni-Malwa	Mr Dattatraya Bhikaji Naik
Narsinghpur-Gadarwara	Mr Shanker Lal Chaudhari
Do	Mr Rameshwar Agnibhoj ( <i>Reserved Seat</i> )
Khandwa	Mr Bhagwantrao Anna Bhow Mandloi
Burhanpur-Harsud	Mr M R Mujumdar.
Raipur	Mr Anantram
Do	Mahant Purandas ( <i>Reserved Seat</i> )
Dhamtari	Mahant Laxminarayandas
Baloda Bazar	The Hon Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla
Do	Mahant Naindas ( <i>Reserved Seat</i> )
Mahasamund	Mr Jammalal Tejmal Chopda
Bilaspur	Dr E Raghavendra Rao
Do	Mahant Sukritdas ( <i>Reserved Seat</i> )
Mungeli	Mr Ramgopal Tiwari
Do	Mr Agandas Guru Gosal ( <i>Reserved Seat</i> )
Katghora	Sardar Amarsingh Baijnathsingh Saigal
Janjgir	Thakur Chhedilal
Do	Mr Bahoriklal Suryavanshi ( <i>Reserved Seat</i> )
Drug	Mr M L Bakliwal
Do	Mahant Posudas ( <i>Reserved Seat</i> )
Bemetara	Mr Vishvanathrao Yadaoraoo Tamarkar
Sanjari	The Hon'ble Mr Ghanshyam Singh Gupta
Balaghat-Balhur	Mr Kanhaiyalal
Waraseoni	Seth Badrinarain Agarwal
Bhandara-Sakoli	Mr Ganpatrao Pande
Do	Mr Raghoba Gambhira Ghodichore ( <i>Reserved Seat</i> )
Gondia	Mr V M Jakatdar
Chandur	Mr S C Lunavat
Morshi	Mr B A Deshmukh
Amraoti	Mr Ganeshrao Ramchandra Deshmukh
Ellichpur-Daryapur-Melghat	Mr Laxman Narayan Nathe
Do	Mr Ganesh Ajaaji Gavai ( <i>Reserved Seat</i> )
Akola-Balapur	Mr Bhimsingh Govindsingh
Do	Mr Keshao Januji Khandare ( <i>Reserved Seat</i> ).
Akot	Mr Umedsingh Narayansingh Thakur
Murtisapur-Mangrulpir	Mr Vithalrao Narayanrao Jamadar
Basin	Rao Sahib Dinkarrao Dharrao Rajurkar
Yeotmal-Darwaha	Mr Bhimrao Hanmantrao Jatkar.
Do.	Mr. Daolat Kisan Bhagat ( <i>Reserved Seat</i> ).

*The Central Provinces and Berar Legislative Assembly. 183*

Constituency.	Name
Pusad .	Mr Narayan Balaji Bobde
Kelapur-Wun .	Mr M P Kolhe
Chikhli-Mehkar	Mr Pandhari Sitaram Patil
Do .. .. .	Mr Laxman Shrawan Bhatkar ( <i>Reserved Seat</i> ).
Malkapur	Mr Tukaram Shankar Patil
Khamgaon Jalgaon	Mr Krishnarao Ganpatrao Deshmukh
East Berar	Vacant
West Berar	Mr Mohammad Mohibbul Haq
Nagpur .	Mr Mohammad Yusuf Shareef
Wardha-Chanda	Khan Sahib Syed Yasin
Hoshangabad-Chhindwara-Betul .	Mr Abdul Razak Khan
Jubbulpore-Mandla	Mr Iftikhar Ali
Saugor-Narsinghpur	Mr Wali Mohammad
Nimar	Khan Bahadur Syed Hifazat Ali
Balpur-Bilaspur-Drug	Mr S W A Rizvi
Bhandara-Balaghat-Seoni	Mr Mohiuddin Khan
Amraoti	Mr Hidayat Ali
Akola	Khan Bahadur Mirza Rahman Beg
Yeotmal	Mr Syed Abdul Rauf Shah.
Buldana .	Khan Sahib Abdur-Rahman Khan
Nagpur City	Mrs Anasuyabai Kale
Jubbulpore	Mrs Subhadra Kumari Chauhan
Amraoti-Akola . . .	Mrs Durgabai Joshi
Anglo-Indian	The Revd G C Rogers
European	Mr L H Bartlett
Backward Tribes	Mr Udai Bhanu Shah
Central Provinces Commerce	The Hon'ble Mr Chhaganlal Jaidoo Prasad Bharuka
Berar Commerce	Seth Gopaladas Bulakelias Mohota
Central Provinces Northern Landholders	Beohar Rajendra Sinha
Central Provinces Southern Landholders	Mr Madhav Gangadhar Chitnavis
Berar Landholders .	Mr R M Deshmukh
Trade Union Labour	Mr Ganpati Sadashiv Page
Factory Labour . . .	Mr V R. Kalappa
University .. . .	Mr B G Khaparde

## North-West Frontier Province.

The North-West Frontier Province, as its name denotes, is situated on the north-west frontier of the Indian Empire. It is in form an irregular strip of country lying north by east and south by west and may generally be described as the tract of country, north of Baluchistan, lying between the Indus and the Durand boundary line with Afghanistan. To the north it extends to the mountains of the Hindu Kush. From this range a long broken line of mountains runs almost due south, dividing the province from Afghanistan, until the Sulaiman Range eventually closes the south of the Province from Baluchistan. The greatest length of the province is 408 miles, its greatest breadth 279 miles and its total area about 36,356 square miles. The territory falls into three main geographical divisions: the Cis-Indus district of Hazara, the narrow strip between the Indus and the Hills, containing the Districts of Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and the rugged mountainous regions on the north and west between those districts and the border line of Afghanistan. Hazara and the four districts in the second division contain 13,518 square miles. The mountain regions, north and west, are occupied by tribes subject only to the political control of H. E. the Governor in his capacity as Agent to the Governor-General. The area of this tract is roughly 22,828 square miles and in it are situated, from north to south, the political agencies severally known as the Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan Agencies. Each of the Deputy Commissioners of the six administered districts is responsible for the management of political relations with certain tribes or sections of the tribes across the frontier. A few hundred miles of the trans-border Territory are internally administered by the Political Agents, but the bulk of the trans-border population is free from any internal interference, so long as offences are not committed and so long as the tribes observe the conditions on which allowances are paid to many of them.

The area of the Province is a little more than half that of Bombay (excluding Sind and Aden) and amounts to more than three-fifths of the size of England without Wales. The density of population throughout the Province equals 99 persons to a square mile, but in the more favoured portions the pressure of population is much greater. In the Hazara District there are 20 persons to a square mile and in the trans-Indus plains tract the number is 156. Density for the 6 rented Districts 5,179 persons per square mile. The key to the history of the people of the N-W-F-P lies in the recognition of the fact that the valley of Peshawar was always more closely connected politically with Eastern Iran than with India, though in pre-Mahomedan times its population was mainly Indian by race. Early history finds the Iranians dominating the whole Indus valley. Then came the Greek invasion under Alexander the Great, in B.C. 327, then the invasions of the Sakas, and of the White Huns and later

the two great waves of Muhammadan invasion. Last came the Sikhs invasion beginning in 1818. The Frontier Territory was annexed by the British in 1849 and placed under the control of the Punjab Government. Frequent warfare occurred with the border tribes. The most serious phases of these disturbances were the war provoked by the aggression of Afghans in 1919 and the protracted punitive operations against the Waziris in 1919-1920. These have resulted in the establishment at Razmak, a position dominating the Mahsud Waziri country, of a permanent garrison of 10,000 troops drawn mostly from stations lying in the Plains immediately below the hills. A circular road from Bannu, through Razmak to Sararogha, Jandola and back to the Derajat provides communications transport with this force and facilitates its mobility. The effect of this measure has been a marked improvement in the internal peace of the Tribal area.

The division of the Frontier Province from the Punjab was frequently discussed, with the double object, in the earlier stages of these debates, of securing closer and more immediate control and supervision of the Frontier by the Supreme Government and of making such alterations in the personnel and duties of frontier officials as would tend to the establishment of improved relations between the local British representatives and the independent tribesmen. The province was eventually removed from the control of the Punjab administration in 1901. To it was added the political charge of Dir, Swat and Chitral, the Political Agent of which had never been subordinate to the Punjab. The new Province was constituted under a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, with head quarters at Peshawar, in direct communication with the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department. In April 1932 the Province was constituted a Governor's Province. In political questions there is no intermediary between the Governor and the local officer, an arrangement designed to secure both prompt disposal of references and the utilisation of the expert knowledge of frontier conditions for which the head of the administration is selected. The advisability of re-uniting the Province with the Punjab was much discussed in certain Indian political circles and as a result of the views expressed upon the matter in the Legislative Assembly the Government of India in 1922 appointed a Committee of officials and unofficals to investigate it. The Committee, presided over by Mr. D. de S. Bras, M.L.A., Joint Foreign Secretary, toured the Frontier Province and the Punjab and heard numerous witnesses. Its members were Messrs. Raza Ali, M.O.S., I. Rangacharia, Chaudhri Shahabuddin, N. M. Samarth and K. B. Abdur Rahim Khan, members of the Legislative Assembly, H. N. Bolton, I.O.S. (Foreign Dept.) and A. H. Parker, I.O.S. (Punjab) (members). The inquiry developed practically into a contest between

Mahomedans and Hindus on communal lines. The Hindus, allied in sympathy with their co-religionists in the Punjab, demanded the reunion of the administered districts of the Province with the Punjab or, if that were not attainable, then the placing of the judicial administration of the Province under the Punjab High Court at Lahore. The Mahomedans on the other hand claimed the right of their Province to a status corresponding with that enjoyed by other Provinces of India and to immediate reforms initiating and providing for progress along that line. The Hindus argued that a separate Pathan Province on the Frontier would cause a dangerous sentimental division from the rest of India, with leanings towards the allied racial elements outside British India. The answer to that was that a contented Pathan Province would be a valuable buttress against hostile feeling across the border. The Committee's deliberations ended in disagreement, the two Hindu members writing each a separate report favourable to the Hindu viewpoint already explained, and the majority of the Committee, comprised of all its other members, recommending advance on a Provincial basis. Their principal recommendations were for—

Retention of the Settled Districts and Tribal Tracts as a separate unit in charge of a minor administration under the Government of India.

Early creation of a Legislative Council for the Settled District and appointment of Members of Council and Minister.

Appointment of a second Judicial Commissioner which has since been sanctioned and reform of the judicial administration in various directions, including interchange of officers with the Punjab so that the members of the Service in the smaller Province should have the advantage of experience in the larger one.

'If (concluded the Majority) the Pathan nationality is allowed self-determination and given scope for that self-development within the Indian Empire under the Reform Scheme after which it is now striving we are assured that with a contented Frontier population India can face with calm resolution the future that the frontier has in store for her."

### The People.

The total population of the N W F P (1931) is 4,684,364, made up as follows—

Hazara	..	669,636
Trans-Indus Districts		1,755,440
Trans-Border Area		2,259,288

This last figure is estimated. There are only 561 3 females per 1,000 males in the towns and 872 2 females per 1,000 males in rural areas.

This disproportion of the sexes cannot at present be explained in the N W F P any more than in other parts of Northern India where it also appears. The discrepancy is greater here than in any other Province of India. There is no ground for believing that the neglect of girls in infancy has any effect in causing the phenomenon. On the other hand, the female population has to face many trials which are

unknown to men. The evils of unskilled midwifery and early marriage are among them. Both the birth and death-rates of the Province are abnormally low. The birth-rate in the administered districts, according to the last available official reports, is 25.8 and the death-rate 21.9.

The dominant language of the Province is Pashtu and the population contains several linguistic strata. The most important sections of the population, both numerically and by social position, are the Pathans. They own a very large proportion of the land in the administered districts and are the ruling race of the tribal areas to the west. There is a long list of Pathan, Baluch, Rajput and other tribal divisions. Gurkhas have recently settled in the Province. The Mahomedan tribes constitute almost the whole population, Hindus amounting to only 5 per cent of the total and Sikhs to a few thousands. The occupational cleavage of the population confuses ethnical divisions.

(Under the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation of 1901), custom governs all questions regarding successions, betrothal, marriage, divorce, the separate property of women, dower, wills, gifts, partitions, family relations such as adoption and guardianship, and religious usages and institutions, provided that the custom be not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience. In these matters the Mohammedan Law where the parties are Mohammedans, and Hindu Law, where the parties are Hindus, is applied in so far as that law has not been altered or abolished by any legislative enactment and is not opposed to the provisions of the Regulation and has moreover not been modified by any custom.

The climatic conditions of the N W F P which is mainly the mountainous region, but includes the Peshawar Valley and the river tracts of the Indus in Dera Ismail Khan District, are extremely diversified. The latter district is one of the hottest areas of the Indian continent, while on the mountain ranges the weather is temperate in summer and intensely cold in winter. The air is generally dry and hence the annual ranges of temperature are frequently very large. The Province has two wet seasons, one the S W Monsoon season, when moisture is brought up from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal the other in winter, when storms from Mesopotamia, Persia and the Caspian Districts bring widespread rain and snowfall. Both sources of supply are precarious and not infrequently either the winter or the summer rainfall fails almost entirely.

### Trade and Occupations.

The population derives its subsistence almost wholly from agriculture. The Province is practically without manufactures. There is no considerable surplus of commercial products for export. Any commercial importance which the province possesses it owes to the fact that it lies across the great trade route which connects the trans-border tribal territories and the marts of Afghanistan and Central Asia with India, but the influence of rail-



ways is diminishing the importance of these trading interests. Special mention may be made of the railway comparatively recently opened linking Baluchistan, in the south-west of the N W F P, via Nushki with south-east Persia. The line connects with the north-west railway system of India and extends 343 miles to Duzdap, within the Persian border. Two weekly trains run each way and the freight carried largely consists of carpets, wool and dates, from Persia and of tea, sugar and piece-goods from the Indian side. Though the railway is primarily strategic in purpose its commercial and political effects will be considerable. The travelling traders (or Powindahs) from the trans-frontier area have always pursued their wanderings into India and now, instead of doing their trading in towns near the border, carry it by train to the large cities in India. The Railway line from Pir to Lankitahina which is complete and open to public traffic now will similarly, in course of time, develop both the manner and amount of transport communications and trade. The new roads in Waziristan are already largely utilised by the Tribal inhabitants for motor traffic. Prices of agricultural produce have in recent years been high, but the agriculturists, owing to the poverty of the means of communication, have to some extent been deprived of access to Indian markets and have therefore been unable to profit by the rates prevailing. On the other hand, high prices are a hardship to the non-agricultural classes. The effects of recent extensions of irrigation have been important. Land tenures are generally the same in the British administered districts as in the Punjab. The cultivated area of the land amounts to 25 per cent and uncultivated to 75 per cent.

The work of civilisation is now making steady progress, both by the improvement of communications and otherwise. Relations with the tribes have improved, trade has advanced, free medical relief has been vastly extended, police administration has been reformed and the desire of people for education has been judiciously and sympathetically fostered, though in this respect there is complaint against the limitations imposed by financial embarrassments. In the British administered districts the total percentage of male Scholars to the total male population is 6.4 and that of female Scholars to the total female population is 1.52 for the year 1937-38. 25 per cent. males and 7 per cent. females of the total population are returned as literates. The figures for males denote a very narrow diffusion of education even for India. Those for females are not notably low, but they are largely affected by the high literacy amongst Sikh women, of whom 13.3 per cent are returned as literate. The inauguration of a system of light railways throughout the Province, apart from all considerations of strategy, must materially improve the condition of the people and also by that means strengthen the hold of the administration over them. The great engineering project of the Upper Swat River Canal, which was completed in 1914, and the lesser work of the Paharpur Canal, also completed a few years ago, will bring ease and prosperity to a number of peasant homes.

### Administration.

The administration of the North-West Frontier Province is conducted by H E the Governor and Agent to the Governor-General. The administration comprises—

- (1) The Hon'ble the Chief Minister
- (2) The Hon'ble Minister for Finance
- (3) The Hon'ble Minister for Education
- (4) The Hon'ble Minister for Industries.
- (5) The Political Resident on the N-W Frontier
- (6) The Hon'ble the Speaker, Legislative Assembly
- (7) Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India
- (8) Members of the Provincial Executive and Judicial Service
- (9) Members of the Subordinate Civil Service
- (10) Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police
- (11) Officers recruited for the service of departments requiring special knowledge—Militia, Engineering, Education, Medicine and Forestry

The cadre posts reserved for officers coming under the fourth head above are—

Administration	The Pol Resident on the N W Frontier	}	5
	Chief Secretary, Revenue and Divl Commr		
	Secretary, Development Departments		
	Home Secretary		
	Dy Commissioners	6	} 12
	Political Agents	5	
	Senior Sub-Judge	1	} 14
	Asst Commissioners and Asst Political Agents.		
	The Hon'ble Judicial Commissioner	}	5
	The Hon'ble Addl Judicial Commissioner		
Hon ble the Judicial Commissioners' Court & District Judges.	Two District and Sessions Judges		
	One Additional District and Sessions Judge		

The districts under the Deputy Commissioners are divided into from two to three sub-collectorates in charge of tahsildars, who are invested with criminal and civil and revenue powers, and are assisted by naib-tahsildars, who exercise only criminal and revenue powers. Some sub-divisions are in charge of Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners. The village community characteristic of some parts of India is not indigenous among the Pathans. Its place as a social unit is to some extent taken by the tribe, which is held together by the ties of kinship and ancient ancestry, real or imaginary. Modern municipal local government has been introduced in the towns. There are also district boards. The district is the uniform police, medical and educational administration and the ordinary staff includes a District Superintendent of Police, a Civil Surgeon, the Superintendent of Jail and a District Inspector of Schools. The Province forms a single educational circle and only possesses one forest division, that of Hazara. The

P W D of the Province carries out duties connected with both Irrigation and Buildings & Roads. It is organised in two circles (in all seven Divisions) under a Chief Engineer, P W D who is also *ex-officio* Secretary to H E the Governor. The administration of the civil police force of the districts is vested in an Inspector-General. There is a special force of Frontier Constabulary. Of the Agencies only Kurram and Tochi Valley pay land revenue to the British Government. The revenue administration of all five administered districts is controlled by the Revenue and Divisional Commissioner. For the administration of civil and criminal justice there are two Civil and Sessions districts, each presided over by a District and Sessions Judge. The two Judicial Commissioners are the controlling authority in the Judicial branch of the administration, and their Courts are the highest criminal and appellate tribunals in this Province. The improvements needed to bring the judicial administration up-to-date, in accord with the growth of the business of administration, are dealt with in the Inquiry Committee's report to which reference was made above.

### FINANCES

In order to meet the excess in expenditure over the income of the Provinces a subvention of Rs one crore per annum is given by the Government of India out of Central Revenues.

### The Administration.

The principal officers in the present Administration are—

*Chief of the Governor and Agent to the Governor-General*—H E Sir George Cunningham, KCSI, CIE, OBE (Assumed charge 2nd March 1937)

*Secretary to Governor*—Captain A J Dring

*Aide-de-Camp*—Capt J Grose

*Political Resident on the N.W. Frontier*—J G Acheson, CIE, ICS

*Judicial Commissioner*—Hon'ble Mr J Almond, Bar-at-Law, ICS

*Additional Judicial Commissioner*—The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Kazi Mir Ahmad Khan, BA, LLB

*Revenue and Divisional Commissioner*—L W Jardine, CIE, ICS

*Chief Secretary*—A D F Dundas, CIE, ICS

*Secretary to Government, Development Departments*—H P Tollinton, ICS.

*Home Secretary*—Capt. G C L Crichton, I.A.

*Financial Secretary*—E E C Price.

*Advocate-General and Secretary to Government, Legislative Department*—S. Raja Singh, MA, LLB

*Assistant Secretary General to Government*—K B Ibrahim Khalil Khan, BA, FCS

*Asst. Financial Secretary*—P. N. Krishna Swamy.

*Indian Personal Assistant to H E the Governor*—Khan Sahib Mohammad Zarif Khan

*Secretary, Public Works Department*—A. Oram, RE

*Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons*—Col E S Townsend, MC, MD, BS (London), MRCP (London), IMS

*Inspector-General of Police*—A. F. Perrott, IP

*Commandant, Frontier Constabulary*—O. G. Grace, OBE, IP

*Director of Public Instruction*—Khan Sahib Shah Alam Khan, MA, LLB, FES

*Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle*—H L Srivastava, MA

*District and Sessions Judge*—Mr M A Soofi, ICS

*Additional District and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, Hazara & Kohat*—P. R B May, ICS

*Dist & Sessions Judge, Derajat*—A J Hopkinson, CIE, ICS

### Political Agents

Major E H Cobb, OBE, Dir, Swat and Chitral

Captain Iskandar Mirza, Khyber

Captain R N Bacon, OBE, North Waziristan

Major W O Leeper, Kurram.

Major Abdur Rahim Khan, South Waziristan

### Deputy Commissioners

Major C C H Smith, Peshawar

Major A A Russell, MC, Hazara

Khan Bahadur Sheikh Mahbul Ali Khan, OBE, Kohat

Major D G H DeJa Fargue, Bannu.

Major K C Packman, Dera Ismail Khan

Mr G C S Curtis, ICS, Mardan

### Former Chief Commissioners

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Deane, KCSI, from 9th November 1901 to 3rd June 1908. Died 7th July 1908

The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Ross-Keppel, G.O.B., KCSI, from 4th June 1908 to 9th September 1919

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant, KCSI, K.O.B., from 10th September 1919 to 7th March 1921.

The Hon'ble Sir John Loader Maffey, K.C.V.O., CIE, ICS, from 8th March 1921 to 6th July 1923

The Hon'ble Sir Horatio Norman Bolton, K.O.B., C.S.I., ICS, from 7th July 1923 to 30th April 1930

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Pears, K.O.B., C.S.I., ICS, from 10th May 1930 to 9th September 1931

### Former Governor.

H E Sir Ralph Griffith, KCSI, CIE, from 18th April 1932 to 1st March 1937.

**NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.****SPEAKER**

The Hon Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan, B A , LL B

**DEPUTY SPEAKER**

(Vacant.)

**Elected Members**

Constituency	Name
Peshawar Cantonment (General Urban)	Rai Bahadur Mchu Chand Khanna
Bannu Town (General Urban)	Rai Bahadur Lala Chinnu Lal, B A , LL B , Advocate
Dera Ismail Khan Town (General Rural)	The Hon'ble Lala Bhangu Ram
Peshawar West (General Rural)	Dr Charuchandrar Ghosh
Peshawar East (General Rural)	Lala Juma Dass
Hazara (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Isha Ishar Das Sawhney, M A , LL B
Kohat (General Rural)	Lala Hukam Chand
Bannu (General Rural)	Rai Sahib Isha Kanwar Bhan
Dera Ismail Khan (General Rural)	Lala Tek Chand Dhimra
Peshawar City (Muhammadan Urban)	Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar, B A , LL B
Peshawar City (Muhammadan Urban)	M Pir Bakhsh Khan M A , LL B
North West Frontier Province Towns (Muhammadan Urban)	The Hon'ble Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan, B A , LL B
Tanawal (Muhammadan Rural)	Lieutenant M Muhammad Zaman Khan
Abbottabad West (Muhammadan Rural)	Pir Muhammad I Kanwar
Abbottabad East (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Sahib Raja Abdur Rahman Khan
Haripur Central (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Sahib Abdul Majid Khan, M P F
Haripur South (Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Manuchehr Khan
Haripur North (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Abdul Rashid Khan
Manshera North (Muhammadan Rural)	The Hon'ble Khan Muhammad Abbas Khan
Upper Paktia (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Muhammad Attal Khan
Lower Paktia (Muhammadan Rural)	M Faqira Khan
Bara Mohmands (Muhammadan Rural)	The Hon'ble Qazi Attaullah Khan
Khalis (Muhammadan Rural)	Arbab Abdul Ghafoor Khan
Hashtnagar North (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Abdul Ghafoor Khan, Bar-at-Law.
Hashtnagar South (Muhammadan Rural)	The Hon'ble Doctor Khan Sahib

Constituency	Name.
Doaba Daudsai (Muhammadian Rural)	Arbab Abdur Rahman Khan
Nowshera South (Muhammadian Rural)	Mian Jaffer Shah.
Nowshera North (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Muhammad Samin Jan, B A , LL B
Beisai (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Zarin Khan
Kamalzai (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Amir Muhammad Khan
Utmannama (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Abdul Aziz Khan
Ruzzar (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Kamdar Khan
Amazai (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Allahdad Khan
Hangu (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Sahib Malik-ur-Rahman Khan, M A
Kohat (Muhammadian Rural)	Pir Seyed Jala! Shah
Teri South (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Muhammad Afzal Khan
Teri North (Muhammadian Rural)	Captain Nawab Baz Muhammad Khan
Bannu East (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Nasrullah Khan, B A , LL B
Bannu West (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Akbar Ali Khan
Lakki East (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Faizullah Khan
Lakki West (Muhammadian Rural)	Nawab Muhammad Zaffar Khan
Tank (Muhammadian Rural)	Nawabzada Muhammad Said Khan
Kulachi (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Sahib Asadullah Khan
Dera Ismail Khan South (Muhammadian Rural)	Nawabzada Allah Nawaz Khan, B.ir-at Law
Dera Ismail Khan North (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Abdullah Khan
Southern Districts (Sikh Rural)	Sardar Ajit Singh
Peshawar (Sikh Rural)	Sardar Jagat Singh
Hazara Mardan (Sikh Rural)	Rai Sahib Parma Nand, Bar at-Law
Peshawar Landholders	Khan Bahadur Saadullah Khan
North-West Frontier Province Landholders	Sardar Muhammad Aurangzeb Khan, B A , LL B

The Province of Assam, omitting the partly administered and unadministered tracts on its northern and eastern borders, comprises an area of some 67,834 square miles. It includes the Assam Valley Division, the Surma Valley and Hill Division and the State of Manipur. It owes its importance to its situation on the north-east frontier of India. It is surrounded by mountainous ranges on three sides while on the fourth (the west) lies the Province of Bengal on to the plains of which debouch the two valleys of the Brahmaputra and the Surma which form the plains of Assam. These two valleys are separated from each other by the Assam Range, which projects westward from the hills on the eastern border.

#### Population.

The total population of the Province in 1931 was 9,247,857, of whom 445,606 were in Manipur. Of the population in 1931, nearly 5½ millions were Hindus, over 2½ millions were Muslims, a million belonged to tribal religions and a quarter of a million were Christians. 43 per cent of the population speak Bengali, 21 per cent speak Assamese, other languages spoken in the province are Hindi, Uriya, Mundari, Nepali and a great variety of languages classified under the general heading of the Tibeto-Burman languages. Owing to the great areas of waste and rivers the density of the province is only 137, which compared with that of most other parts of India is low.

#### Agricultural Products

It has agricultural advantages for which it would be difficult to find a parallel in any part of India, climate, soil, rainfall and river systems all being alike favourable to cultivation. Rice is the staple food crop, nearly 5,056,823 acres being devoted on this crop. Except in the Himalayan Terai irrigation is unnecessary. Tea and Jute are the most important crops grown for export. The area under tea consists of 4,39,801 acres. Wheat and tobacco are also grown and about 39,197 acres are devoted to sugarcane.

#### Meteorological Conditions

Rainfall is everywhere abundant, and ranges from 23.89 to 241.76 inches. The maximum is reached at Cherrapunji in the Khasi Hills, which is one of the wettest places in the world, having a rainfall of 550.09 inches. The temperature ranges from 59 at Sibsang in January to 84.8 in July. Earthquakes of considerable severity have taken place, by far the worst being that which occurred in 1897.

#### Mines and Minerals.

The only minerals in Assam worked on a commercial scale are coal, limestone and petroleum oil. The most extensive coal measures are in the Naga Hills and the Lakhimpur districts, where about 218,488 tons were raised in 1937. Limestone is quarried in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Petroleum is worked only in Lakhimpur and Cachar.

An account of the petroleum occurrences in Assam was recently published in the memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. It states that the petroleum localities in this province are confined to a curved belt or country along the basins of the Brahmaputra and Surma. This belt is traceable over a distance of some 800 miles from N. E. Assam through

Cachar and Chittagong to the Arakan coast, where it has a S E trend.

#### Manufactures and Trade.

Silk is manufactured in the Assam Valley, the weaving being done by the women. Cotton weaving is also largely practised by the women, and almost every house contains a loom; the cloth is being gradually displaced by imported goods of finer texture and colour. Tea manufacture is the most important industry of the province. Boat building, brass and metal and earthenwares, and limestone burning are the other industries apart from agriculture, which itself employs about 89 per cent of the population. Assam carries on a considerable trade with the adjoining foreign tribes and countries.

#### Communications.

Much of the trade of Assam is carried by river. The excellence of its water communications makes the province less dependent upon roads than other parts of India. A large fleet of steamers maintained by the India General Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company ply on the rivers in both Valleys. An alternate day service of passenger-boats runs between Goalundo and Dibrugarh. In recent years the road system has been greatly improved. There are two trunk roads on either bank of the Brahmaputra, most of which are metalled or gravelled and the rest unmetalled. There are excellent metalled roads from Shillong to Gauhati, Shillong to Sylhet and to Cherrapunjee and also between Dimapur, on the Assam Bengal Railway, and Imphal, the capital of the Manipur State. The Government of Assam had in 1928 carried out a considerable programme of road improvement and another programme which aims at the improvement of nearly 300 miles of road either by metalling or gravelling and the construction of 12 big bridges is practically completed. In September 1937 a further road improvement programme totalling Rs 1,05,25,000 was drawn up from which 22 schemes amounting to Rs 32,15,000 were selected as a priority class. The Government of India have recently approved these priority class schemes to be financed from the Road Fund. *Kutcha* roads are being maintained by means of mechanical plant which has proved successful in maintaining, throughout the year, a surface fit for motor vehicles. Motor traffic has increased on all sides and the demands for better roads has been insistent. The open mileage of railway has also shown a steady improvement and several branch lines to the Assam Bengal Railway system have been added in recent years. The main Assam Bengal Railway line runs from Chittagong Port, in Bengal, through the North Cachar Hills to Tinsukia, a station on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway and connects the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys. A branch of the line runs from Badarpur to Silchar at the Eastern end of the Surma Valley and another runs through the west of the Assam Valley from Lumding to Gauhati where it effects a junction with the Eastern Bengal Railway. The Eastern Bengal Railway connects Assam with the Bengal system via the Valley of the Brahmaputra. An extension towards Rangapara from Tangla junction, along the North bank of the Brahmaputra has been opened to traffic.

## THE FINANCES OF ASSAM.

In common with the other Provinces of India, Assam secured substantial financial autonomy under the Reform Act of 1919. The present financial position for 1939-40 is set out in the following table —

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimate for 1939-40	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimate for 1939-40
	(In thousands of Rupees)		(In thousands of Rupees)
A—Principal Heads of Revenue—		A—Direct Demands on the	
I—Customs	11,50	Revenue—	
IV—Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	3,20	7 Land Revenue	28,87
V—Salt	7	8 Provincial Excise	3,71
VII—Land Revenue	1,32,81	9 Stamps	89
VIII—Provincial Excise	30,92	10 Forests	11,80
IX—Stamps	18,77	11 Registration	1,49
X—Forests	17,24	12 Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	2,70
XI—Registration	1,67	B—Railway Revenue Account—	
XII—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	3,51	13A State Railways	
XIII—Other taxes and duties	3	15C Subsidised com- panies	
Total	2,10,72	15D Miscellaneous Rail- ways expenditure	
B—Railway Revenue Account—		BB—Railway capital outlay charged to Revenue—	
XV—A—State Railways	..	16 Construction of Rail- ways	
XVI—Subsidised companies	..	C—Revenue account of Irriga- tion, Navigation, Embank- ment and Drainage works—	
Total		18B Navigation, Em- bankment and Drainage works	60
E—Debt Services—		E—Debt Services—	
XX—Interest	34	22 Interest on debt and other obligations	4,76
Total	34	23 Appropriation for reduction or avoid- ance of debt	2,15
F—Civil Administration—		F—Civil Administration—	
XXI—Administration of Justice	1,49	25 General Administra- tion	33,95
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements	41	27 Administration of Justice	9,80
XXIII—Police	1,47	28 Jails and Convict Settlements	4,75
XXIV—Ports and Pilotage		29 Police	33,86
XXV—Education	3,88	30 Ports and Pilotage	7
XXVI—Medical	1,89	36 Scientific Departments	86
XXVII—Public Health	2,79	37 Education (European) Ditto (other than European)	37,50
XXVIII—Agriculture	1,22	38 Medical	14,69
XXX—Veterinary	42	39 Public Health	8,88
XXXI—Co-operative Credit	14	40 Agriculture	6,51
XXXII—Industries	25	41 Veterinary	1,78
XXXIV—Miscellaneous Depart- ments	46	42 Co-operative Credit	92
Total	14,40	43 Industries	2,67
H—Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements—		47 Miscellaneous Depart- ments	95
XXXIX—Civil Works	13,68	H—Public Improvements—	
Total	13,68	50 Civil Works	51,75
J—Miscellaneous—		J—Miscellaneous—	
XLIV—Receipts in aid of superannuation	21	54A—Famine Relief	1,50
XLV—Stationery and Printing	51	55 Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	21,94
XLVI—Miscellaneous	5,53	56 Stationery and Printing	3,31
Total	6,25	57 Miscellaneous	10,38

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimate for 1939-40	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimate for 1939-40.
	(In thousands of Rupees)		(In thousands of Rupees)
Revenue in England		Expenditure in England	
L—Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustment between Central and Provincial Governments—		M—Extraordinary Items—	
XLIX—Grants-in aid from		Extraordinary Charges	
Central Government	30,00	Total expenditure from revenues	3,01,84
L—Miscellaneous adjustment between Central and Provincial Governments ..	6	Forest capital outlay	
Total	30,06	Payment of commuted value of pensions not charged to revenue	1,74
Total Receipts from Revenue heads	2,84,15	Payment of retrenched personnel	—2
1 Debt raised in India—		Total	1,72
Permanent debt	50,00	Floating debt—	
Floating debt—Treasury Bills	15,00	Treasury Bills	40,00
Other floating loans	20,00	Other floating loans	25,00
Total	85,00	Total	65,00
2 Unfunded Debt—		Unfunded debt—	
State Provident Funds	15,57	State Provident funds	10,71
3 Deposits not bearing interest—		Deposits not bearing interest—	
Sinking Fund	2,15	Fund for jute propaganda scheme	
Fund for Jute propaganda scheme		Fund for Survey of jute areas and education	
Fund for Co-operative training and education		Fund for Co-operative Training and education	2,15
Fund for Survey of jute areas		Sinking Fund Investment Account Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	
Subvention from the Road Development Fund	5 05	Subvention from Road Development Fund	5,05
Ditto for control of Motor transport	10	Ditto for control of motor transport	10
Fund for Economic Development of Rural Areas	2,53	Fund for Economic Development of Rural areas	2,53
General Police Fund	10	Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses	10	Government Presses	12
Total Deposits not bearing interest	10,03	General Police Fund	10
4 Deposits of Local Funds—		Total deposits not bearing interest	10,05
District Funds	38,50	Deposits of Local Funds—	
Other Funds	10,25	District funds	38,50
Departmental and Judicial deposits	36,80	Other funds	11,25
Advances	9,14	Departmental and Judicial deposits	37,24
Suspense	1,45,15	Advances	9,14
Civil Deposits		Suspense	1,45,15
Total deposits of local funds	2,39 93	Civil Deposits	
5 Loans and advances by the Provincial Government	9,68	Total deposits of local funds	2,41,28
REMITTANCES—		Loans and advances by Provincial Governments	4,20
6 Remittances within India	1,83,35	Remittances—	
Total Capital Revenues	5,37,56	Remittances within India ..	1,83,35
Total Receipts	8,22,01	Total Capital Expenditure	5,16,31
Opening balance	18,73	Total Expenditure	8,18,15
Grand Total	8,40,74	Closing balance	22,59
Excess of revenue over expenditure from revenue		Grand Total	8,40,74
		Excess of expenditure charged to revenue over revenue	17,89

**Administration.**

The province of Assam was originally formed in 1874 in order to relieve the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal of part of the administration of the huge territory then under him. In 1905, as the result of further deliberations, it was decided to add to the small Province of Assam the eastern portion of its unwieldy neighbour and to consolidate those territories under a Lieutenant-Governor. The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam as then constituted was again broken up on the 1st of April, 1912 the Eastern Bengal Districts were united with the Bengal Commissionerships of Burdwan and the Presidency to form the Presidency of Bengal under a Governor-in-Council, Bihar, Chota-Nagpur and Orissa were formed into a separate province, while the old Province of Assam was re-constituted under a Chief Commissioner.

Under the Indian Reforms Act of 1919 the Province was raised in status to that of administration by a Governor-in-Council and was thereby ranked, with certain minor provinces, to suit its undeveloped character with the older major provinces of India.

The capital is Shillong, a town laid out with great taste and judgment among the pine woods on the slopes of the Shillong Range which rises to a height of 6,450 feet above the sea. It was destroyed in the earthquake of 1887 and has been rebuilt in a way more likely to withstand the shocks of earthquakes.

**GOVERNOR**

His Excellency Sir Robert Neil Reed, M.A. (Oxon), K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

**THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.**

The Hon'ble Srijut Gopinath Bardoloi, M.A., B.L.  
The Hon'ble Babu Akshay Kumar Das, B.L.  
The Hon'ble Srijut Ram Nath Das, B.L.  
The Hon'ble Babu Kamini Kumar Sen, B.L.  
The Hon'ble Srijut Rupnath Brahma, B.L.  
The Hon'ble Mr Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Bar-at-Law,  
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Ali  
The Hon'ble Maulvi Md Ali Haldar Khan,  
PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Secretary, J. P. Mills, I.O.S. (on leave), Mr C. K. Rhodes, C.I.E., I.O.S. off Secy  
Military Secretary, Major F. A. Esse, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles (On leave)  
Aide-de-Camp Capt A. Windham  
Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Major A. K. Preston, E.D.  
Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Sardar Bahadur Subadar-Major Nainsing Mall, I.D.S.M., O.B.I.  
Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Subadar Sundar Singh Chhetri

**SECRETARIES, ETC TO GOVERNMENT**

Chief Secretary, J. A. Dawson, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.O.S.  
Secretary to Government, Finance and Revenue Departments, S. P. Desai, I.O.S.  
Secretary to Government, Education and Local Self-Government Departments, H. G. Dennehy, C.I.E., I.O.S.  
Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department and Secretary to the Assam Legislative Council, A. L. Blank, I.O.S.  
Secretary to the Legislative Assembly, Ananda Kanta Barua, B.A.

Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, K. E. L. Pennell, B.A., M.C., I.S.E.  
Joint Secretary to Government in the Home Department, R. C. R. Cumming, I.P.

Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, D. C. Das, I.O.S.

Under-Secretary to Government in the Education and Local Self-Government Departments, Abu Nasr Muhammad Saleh, M.A.

Under Secretary to Government in the P.W.D., G. W. Gordon, I.S.E.

Deputy Secretary to Government in the Finance and Revenue Departments, A. V. Jones, I.S.O., V.D.

Deputy Secretary to Government in the Education and Local-Self Government Departments, S. Gohain, M.A., B.L.

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (Civil), R. N. Bhattacharyya, B.A.

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (P.W.D.), Ananth Bandhu Datta

**ASSAM REVENUE TRIBUNAL**

Member, Sir W. L. Scott, C.I.E., I.O.S.

**ASSAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

Chairman, J. Hezlett, C.I.E., I.O.S. (Retired)

Members, Maulvi Faiznūr Ali, Rai Bahadur Janaki Nath Das Purkayastha

Secretary, R. B. Thomas, M.A., B.L., F.R.S.

**HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.**

Director of Land Records & Surveys, I. G. Registration, etc, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Chaudhuri, B.A.

Director of Industries and Registrar of Co-operative Society & Village Authorities, S. L. Mahta, I.O.S.

Director of Agriculture, Dr S. K. Mitra

Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rai Sahib S. C. Ghosh (Temp'y)

Conservator of Forests, Assam, C. G. M. Mackarness (Offg)

Commissioner of Excise, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Assam, Rai Bahadur D. Sarina, B.L.

Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Administrator-General, A. L. Blank, I.O.S.

Inspector-General of Police, R. C. R. Cumming, I.P.

Director of Public Instruction, G. A. Small

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Lt-Col E. S. Pilson, I.M.S.

Director of Public Health, A. M. V. Hesterlow

Chief Engineer, K. E. L. Pennell, B.A., M.C., I.S.E.

**GOVERNORS.**

Sir Nicholas Dodd Beaton Bell, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1921

Sir William Sinclair Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1922

Sir John Henry Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1925

Sir William James Reid, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., 1925

Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., 1927

Sir Michael Keane, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1932

Sir Abraham James Laine, K.C.I.E., 1935.

Sir Michael Keane, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1935.

Sir Robert Niel Reid, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1938

Sir Gilbert Pitsarn Hogge, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Henry Joseph Twynam, C.S.I., C.I.E.



## ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER

The Hon Mr Basanta Kumar Das, B L

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Maulvi Muhammad Amir-ud-Din

Elected Members

Names	Constituency by which elected
Srijut Jogendra Narayan Mandal, B L	Dhubri (Central)
Srijut Santosh Kumar Barua, B A	Dhubri (South).
Kumar Ajit Narayan Dev	Dhubri (North)
Srijut Paramananda Das	Goalpara (North-West)
Srijut Jogendra Chandra Nath, B A	Goalpara (South-East)
Srijut Ghanashyam Das, B A	Barpeta (South)
Srijut Kameswar Das, M Sc, B L	Barpeta (North)
Srijut Gauri Kanta Talukdar, B L	Nalbari
Srijut Siddhi Nath Sarma, B L	Kamrup Sadr (North)
Srijut Bhinuram Medhi, M Sc, B L	Kamrup Sadr (Central)
Srijut Bell Ram Das, B L (for reserved seat)	Kamrup Sadr (South)
Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhury, B L	Do
The Hon'ble Srijut Gopi Nath Bardoloi, M A, B L	Do
Srijut Purandar Sarma, M A, B L	Mangaldai (South)
Srijut Bipin Chandra Medhi, B L	Mangaldai (North)
Srijut Omeo Kumar Das, B A	Tezpur (West)
Srijut Mahadev Sarma	Tezpur (East)
Srijut Haladhori Bhuyan	Nowgong (West)
Srijut Mahi Chandra Bora, B L	Nowgong (South-East)
Srijut Purna Chandra Sarma, B L	Nowgong (North-East)
Dr Mahendra Nath Salkia, L M P (for reserved seat)	Do
Srijut Rajendranath Barua, B L	Golaghat (North)
Srijut Sankar Chandra Barua	Golaghat (South)
Srijut Krishna Nath Sarma, B Sc, B L	Jorhat (South)
The Hon'ble Srijut Ramnath Das, B L (for reserved seat)	Jorhat (North)
Srijut Debeswar Sarma, B L	Do
Srijut Bhuban Chandra Gogoi	Sibsagar (West)
Srijut Jadav Prasad Chaliha, B Sc	Sibsagar (East)
Srijut Lakshuvar Borooah, B L	Dibrugarh (Central)
Srijut Jogesh Chandra Gohain, B L	Dibrugarh (West)
Srijut Rajani Kanta Barooah	Dibrugarh (East)
Srijut Sarveswar Barua, B L	North Lakhimpur
The Hon'ble Babu Akshay Kumar Das (for reserved seat)	Sunamganj
Babu Karuna Sindhu Roy	Do
Babu Bipin Behari Das (for reserved seat)	Habiganj (North)
Babu Shibendra Chandra Biswas	Do
Rai Bahadur Promode Chandra Dutt, B L, C I E	Habiganj (South)
Babu Dakshina Ranjan Gupta Chaudhuri, M A, B L	South Sylhet (West)
Babu Lalit Mohan Kar	South Sylhet (East)
The Hon'ble Mr Basanta Kumar Das, B L	Sylhet Sadar (South)
Babu Harendra Narayan Chaudhury, B A	Sylhet Sadar (North)
Babu Rabindranath Aditya, M A, B L	Karimganj (West)
Babu Balaram Sircar (for reserved seat)	Karimganj (East)
The Hon'ble Babu Kamini Kumar Sen, B L	Do

Names	Constituency by which elected.
Babu Hirendra Chandra Chakravarty, B A	Hailakandi
Mr Arun Kumar Chanda, Barrister-at-Law	Silchar
Babu Kala Chand Roy (for reserved seat)	Do
Maulvi Ghyasuddin Ahmed, B L	Dhubri (West)
Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan	Dhubri (South)
Maulvi Jahanuddin Ahmed, B L	Dhubri (North)
Maulvi Matior Rahman Mia	Goalpara (West)
Maulvi Muhammad Amjad Ali, B A, LL B	Goalpara (East)
Maulvi Syed Abdur Rouf, B L	Darpeta
Sir Salyid Muhammad Saadulla, M A, B L	Kamrup (South)
The Hon'ble Mr Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Bar at-Law	Kamrup (North)
Maulvi Sheikh Osman Ali Sadagar	Nowgong (West)
Maulvi Muhammad Amiruddin	Nowgong (East)
Maulvi Badaruddin Ahmed, B L	Darrang
Khan Bahadur Keramat Ali	Sibsagar
Khan Bahadur Maulana Abu Naar Muhammad Waheed, M A	Lakhimpur
Maulvi Muhammad Maqbul Hussain Choudhury	Sunamganj (West)
Maulvi Munawwar Ali, B A, LL B	Sunamganj (Central)
Maulvi Dewan Muhammad Ahsab Chowdhury, Vidyabinode, B A	Sunamganj (East)
Maulvi Abdul Bari Chaudhury, M A, B L	Sunamganj (South)
Maulvi Dewan Ali Raja	Habiganj (North-West)
Khan Sahib Mudabbir Hussain Chaudhri, B L	Habiganj (North-East)
Mauli Arafatuddin, Md Chaudhury, B A, LL B	Habiganj (South-West)
Maulvi Abdur Rahman	Habiganj (South-East)
Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmed	South Sylhet (West)
Maulvi Abdul Aziz, B L	South Sylhet (Central)
The Hon'ble Mr Md Ali Haidar Khan	South Sylhet (East)
Shams-ul-Ulama Maulana Abu Naar Md Waheed, M A	Sylhet Sadr (Central)
Maulvi Md Abdus Salam, B A	Sylhet Sadr (North)
Khan Bahadur Dewan Ekimur Roza Chaudhury	Sylhet Sadr (West)
Maulvi Abdul Matin Chaudhury, B L	Sylhet Sadr (East)
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mufizur Rahman, B A	Sylhet Sadr (South)
Maulvi Mubarak Ali, B L	Karimganj (West)
Khan Bahadur Hazi Abdul Majid Chaudhury	Karimganj (Central)
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mahmud Ali	Karimganj (South)
Maulvi Mazharul Ali Laskar	Hailakandi
Maulvi Namwar Ali Barbhuiya, B L	Silchar
Miss Mavis Dunn, B.L., B T.	Women's (Shillong)
Mr William Fleming	European
Mr Comfort Goldsmith, B A, B T	Indian Christian
Srijut Rupnath Brahma, B L	Goalpara (Tribal)
Srijut Babu Ch Kachari	Kamrup (Tribal)
Srijut Karka Dalay Miri	Lakhimpur and Majuli (Tribal)
Srijut Dhirsing Deuri	Nowgong (Tribal)
Mr Benjamin Chandra Momin	Garo Hills (North)
Mr Johang D Marak	Garo Hills (South)
Rev J J M Nichols-Roy, B A	Shillong.
Rev. L. Gatphoh, B.A	Jowai
Srijut Khorsing Terang, Mauzadar	Mikir Hills

Names	Constituency by which elected.
Mr. Frederick Weston Hockenhull	European Planting
Mr W. J Gray	Do
Mr Donald Brockholes Harvey Moore	Do
Mr A H Ball	Do
Mr John Richard Clayton	Do
Mr Arnold Bellamy Beddow, C I E, V D	Do
Mr F W Blenner-Lassett, M L A	Sibsagar
Mr R A Palmer	European Planting
Mr Naba Kumar Dutta	Indian Planting (Assam Valley)
Mr Baldyanath Mukherjee, B A	Indian Planting (Surma Valley)
Mr William Richard Faull	European Commerce and Industry
Mr. Kedarmal Brahmin	Indian Commerce and Industry
Srijut Bideshi Pan Tanti	Doom Dooma (District Lakhimpur)
Srijut Bhairab Chandra Das	Jorhat (Sibsagar district)
Babu Binode Kumar J Sarwan	Thakurbari (Darrang district)
Mr P Parida	Silchar (District Cachar)

**ASSAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.****PRESIDENT**

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Heramba Prasad Barua, M A, B L

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**

Mrs Zubida A'taur Rahman.

**Elected Members.**

Names	Constituency by which elected
Rai Sahib Apurba Kumar Ghosh, M A, B L	Goalpara
Babu Satyendra Mohan Lahiri, M A, B L	Kamrup
Babu Jatindra Chandra Maltra, M A, B L	Darrang
Rai Sahib Balabaksh Agarwalla Hanchoria	Nowgong
Babu Gananand Agarwalla	Sibsagar
Rai Bahadur Rameswar Saharia	Lakhimpur
Rai Sahib Hem Chandra Dutt, B L	Cachar
Mr. Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya	Hills
Babu Man Mohan Chaudhury	Sylhet (West)
Babu Suresh Chandra Das	Sylhet (East)
Maulvi Abdul Hai, M Sc, B L	Lower Assam Valley (Muhammadan.)
Khan Sahib Maulavi Rukunoddin Ahmed, B L	Upper Assam Valley Do.
Maulvi Md Asad-Uddin Chaudhury	Surma Valley (East) Do
Khan Bahadur Maulavi Gous-uddin Ahmed Chaudhury.	Surma Valley (Central) Do
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Golam Mastafa Chaudhury	Surma Valley (North-West). Do
Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdur Rahim Chaudhury, B L.	Surma Valley (South-West) Do.
Mr H P Gray	Assam Valley (European)
Mr H Emblen ..	Surma Valley Do

**NOMINATED**

Mrs Zubida A'taur Rahman

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Heramba Prasad, Barua, M A, B L

Rai Sahib Sonadhar Das Senapati.

## Baluchistan.

Baluchistan is an oblong stretch of country occupying the extreme western corner of the Indian Empire. It is divided into three main divisions (1) British Baluchistan with an area of 9,476 square miles consisting of tracts assigned to the British Government by treaty in 1879, (2) Agency Territories with an area of 44,345 square miles composed of tracts which have, from time to time, been acquired by lease or otherwise brought under control and placed directly under British officers; and (3) the Native States of Kalat and Las Bela with an area of 80,410 square miles. The Province embraces an area of 134,688 square miles and according to the census of 1931 it contains 868,617 inhabitants.

The country, which is almost wholly mountainous, lies on a great belt of ranges connecting the Safed Koh with the hill system of Southern Persia. It thus forms a watershed the drainage of which enters the Indus on the east and the Arabian Sea on the south while on the north and west it makes its way to the inland lakes which form so large a feature of Central Asia. Rugged, barren, sun-burnt mountains, rent by high chasms and gorges, alternate with arid deserts and stony plains, the prevailing colour of which is a monotonous sight. But this is redeemed in places by level valleys of considerable size in which irrigation enables much cultivation to be carried on and rich crops of all kinds to be raised.

The political connection of the British Government with Baluchistan commenced from the outbreak of the First Afghan War in 1839, it was traversed by the Army of the Indus and was afterwards occupied until 1842 to protect the British lines of communication. The districts of Kachhi, Quetta and Mastung were handed over to the Amir of Afghanistan and Political Officers were appointed to administer the country. At the close of the First Afghan War, the British withdrew and these districts were assigned to the Khan of Kalat. The founder of the Baluchistan Province as it now exists was Sir Robert Sandeman who broke down the close border system and welded the Baluch and Brahui Chiefs into a close confederacy. In the Afghan War of 1879 Pishin, Shorapur, Sibbi, Zawara Valley and Thal-Chotiali were handed over by Yakub Khan to the British Government and retained at Sir Robert Sandeman's strenuous insistence.

### Industries.

Baluchistan lies outside the monsoon area and its rainfall is exceedingly irregular and scanty. Shahrigh, which has the heaviest rainfall, records no more than 14.72 inches in a year. In the highlands few places receive more than 10 inches and in the plains the average

rainfall is about 5 inches, decreasing in some cases to 3. The majority of the indigenous population are dependent for their livelihood on agriculture, care of animals and provision of transport. The majority of the Afghan and the Baluch, as a rule, cultivate their own lands. The Brahuis dislike agriculture and prefer a pastoral life. Previous to the advent of the British, life and property were so insecure that the cultivator was fortunate if he reaped his harvest. The establishment of peace and security has been accompanied by a marked extension of agriculture which accounts for the increase in the numbers of the purely cultivating classes. The Mekran Coast is famous for the quantity and quality of its fish and the industry is constantly developing. Fruit is extensively grown in the highlands and the export is increasing.

Education is imparted in 109 public schools of all kinds with 7,372 scholars. There is a distinct desire for education amongst the more enlightened headmen round about Quetta and other centres, but on the whole education or the desire of it has made little or no advance in the outlying districts. Coal is mined at Sharigh and Harnai on the Sind Pishin Railway and in the Bolan Pass. The output of coal in 1937-38 was 17,519 tons. Chromite is extracted in the Zhob District near Hindubagh. Limestone is quarried in small quantities. The output of chromite during 1937-38 amounted to 27,209 tons.

### Administration.

The head of the local administration is the officer styled Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner. Next in rank comes the Revenue Commissioner who controls the revenue administration and exercises the functions of a High Court as Judicial Commissioner of the Province. The keynote of administration in Baluchistan is self-government by the tribesmen, as far as may be, by means of their Jirgas or Councils of Elders along the ancient customary lines of tribal law, the essence of which is the satisfaction of the aggrieved and the settlement of the feud, no retaliation on the aggressor or the vindictive punishment of a crime. The district levies play an unobtrusive but invaluable part in the work of the Civil administration not only in watch and ward and the investigation of crime, but also in the carrying of the mails, the serving of processes and other miscellaneous work. In addition to these district levies there are ordinarily three Irregular Corps in the Province: the Zhob Militia, the Mekran Levy Corps and the Chagai Levy Corps. Fundamentally the Province is not self-supporting, the deficit being met from Imperial Funds.

**Baluchistan Agency**

*Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, The Hon'ble Lt - Col Sir Arthur Parsons, K C I E, C B E, D S O, I A*

*Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Lt-Col O E U Bremner, M C, I A*

*Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Resident and Chief Commissioner, Captain L A G Pinhey I A*

*Under-Secretary and Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner, Lieutenant T E Brownson, I A*

*Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Brigadier E F S Dawson, C I E, M O, I A*

*Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta-Pishin, Captain B D S Bedi, I A*

*Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta Pishin, Mr D Y Fell, I O S*

*Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bulan Pass, Major C G N Edwards, I A*

*Political Agent in Chagat, Captain G A Cole, I A Assistant for Mekran to the Political Agent in Kalat, Capt O C B St John, I A*

*Second Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, Mr B M Bacon, I O S*

*Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Subi, Major D R Smith, I A*

*Assistant Political Agent and Colonization Officer, Nasrabad, Mr G G V Knight, I O S*

*Political Agent in Loralai, Major B Woods-Ballard, M B E, I A*

*Political Agent in Zhob, Mr K P S Menon, I O S*

*Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Zhob, Captain F C L Chauncey, I A*

*Chief Medical Officer and Inspector General of Prisons in Baluchistan, Lt-Col W P Hogg, D S O, M O, I M S*

**ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.**

This is a group of islands lying in the Bay of Bengal Port Blair, the headquarters of the Administration, is 780 miles from Calcutta, 740 miles from Madras, and 360 miles from Rangoon, with which ports there is regular communication by Government chartered steamer

The total area of the Andaman Islands is 2,508 square miles and that of the Nicobar Islands 835 square miles

The total area under cultivation on 31st March 1938 was 10,795 acres and the remaining area being dense forest.

The population enumerated at the Census of 1931 was 29,463 of whom 7,552 were convicts. The number of convicts on 1st April 1938, was 6,125

**PORTS**—Port Blair and Bonington in the Andamans and Car Nicobar and Camorta in the Nicobars. Timber and coconuts are exported from the Andamans, and coconuts and their products from the Nicobars

The Islands are administered by a Chief Commissioner. A penal settlement was established at Port Blair in 1858 and is the largest and most important in India

*Chief Commissioner, C. F. Waterfall, C S I, C I E, I O S*

**COORG.**

Coorg is a small petty Province in Southern India, west of the State of Mysore. Its area is 1,593 square miles and its population (163,327 according to the census of 1931). Coorg came under the direct protection of the British Government during the war with Sultan Tipu of Seringapatam. In May 1834, owing to misgovernment, it was annexed. The Province is directly under the Government of India and administered by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg who is the Resident in Mysore with his headquarters at Bangalore. In him are combined all the functions of a local government and a High Court. The Secretariat is at Bangalore where the Secretary to the Resident is styled Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg. In Coorg the chief authority is the Commissioner whose headquarters are at Mercara and whose duties extend to every branch of the administration. A Legislative Council consisting of 15 elected members and five nominated members was created in 1924. The chief wealth of the country is agriculture and especially the growth of coffee. Although owing to over-production and insect pests coffee no longer commands the profits it once enjoyed, the Indian output still holds its own against the severe competition of Brazil. The bulk of the output is exported to Europe

*Chief Commissioner, Coorg, The Hon. Lt-Col J. H. Gordon, C I E, C B E, M C*

**AJMER-MERWARA.**

Ajmer-Merwara is an isolated British Province in Rajputana. The Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana administers it as Chief Commissioner. The Province is divided into the Sub-divisions of Ajmer and Kekri and the Tehsils of Beawar and Todgarh, the two latter forming the Merwara Sub-division with a total area of 2,440 square miles and a population of 5,08,908. At the close of the Pindari war Daulat Rao Scindia, by a treaty, dated June 25, 1818, ceded the district to the British. Sixty-two per cent of the population are supported by agriculture, the industrial population being principally employed in the cotton and other industries. The principal crops are maize, millet, barley, cotton, oil seeds and wheat

*Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Mr A C Lohian, C S I, C I E, I O S*

## Aden.

Aden was the first new territory added to the Empire after the accession of Queen Victoria. Its acquisition was the outcome of an outrage committed by local Arabs upon the passengers and crew of a British Indian bungalow wrecked in the neighbourhood. Negotiations having failed to secure satisfactory reparation the Government of Bombay despatched a force under Major Baillie which captured Aden on January 19th, 1839.

Aden is an extinct volcano, five miles long and three broad, jutting out to sea much as Gibraltar does, having a circumference of about 15 miles and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus of flat ground. The highest peak on the wall of precipitous hills that surrounds the old Crater which constitutes Aden is 1,725 feet above sea level. Rugged spurs, with valleys between, radiate from the centre to the circumference of the crater. The peninsula of Little Aden, adjacent to Aden proper, was obtained by purchase in 1868 and the adjoining tract of Shaikh Othman, 39 square miles in extent, was subsequently purchased when, in 1882, it was found necessary to make provision for an overflowing population. Attached to Aden is the island of Perim, 5 square miles in extent, in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb at the entrance to the Red Sea. The Kuria Muria Islands, which were acquired from the Sultan of Muscat in 1854, are included in the Aden Colony, but for administrative purposes were transferred to the control of the British Resident in the Persian Gulf in 1931.

The whole extent of the Aden Colony including Aden, Little Aden, Shaikh Othman and Perim, is approximately 80 square miles. The 1931 census showed Aden, with Little Aden, Shaikh Othman, and Perim to have a population of 48,338.

The language of the Settlement is Arabic, but several other Asiatic tongues are spoken. The population is chiefly Arab. The chief industries are salt and cigarette manufacture and dhow building. The crops of the tribal low country adjoining are jowar, sesamum, a little cotton, madder, a bastard saffron and, a little indigo. In the hills, wheat, madder, fruit, coffee and a considerable quantity of wax and honey are obtained. The difficult problem of water supply has been solved. An artesian supply of fresh water has been obtained at Shaikh Othman. Early in 1924 a start was made with a deep bore and sweet water was found at a depth of 1,545 feet. The artesian flow of water now rises from this bore at 750 gallons per hour. A second bore was started in 1928-29 and proved more productive than the first. Five more bores have since been sunk, but two bores only are in operation at present and are sufficient to meet the requirements of the public and shipping. Bore water has practically replaced condensed water. Supply mains for distributing water by pipe connection to houses have been laid at Crater and Tawahl and several of the private houses have been connected to the mains. Drainage systems at Tawahl and Crater have been completed.

**Climate.**—The average temperature of the station is 87 degrees in the shade, the mean range being from 75 in January to 98 in June, with variations up to 102. The lulls between the monsoons in May and September are very oppressive. But Aden is usually free from infectious diseases and epidemics, and the absence of vegetation, the dryness of the soil and the purity of the drinking water constitute efficient safeguards against many maladies common to tropical countries. The annual rainfall varies from  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, with an irregular average of 3 inches.

**Aden Protectorate.**—The Aden Protectorate which has an area of approximately 112,000 square miles is bounded on the East by Dhufar, which is part of the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, and on the North and West by the Great Desert and the Kingdom of Yemen, whose southern boundary was temporarily fixed by Article III of the Treaty of San'a (February, 1934) by which His Majesty's Government and the Yemen Government agreed to maintain the *status quo* frontier as it was on the date of the signature of the treaty. The coastline of the Aden Protectorate, which is about 750 miles long, starts in the West from Husn Murad, opposite the island of Perim, and it runs eastwards to Ras Dharbat. All where it meets the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

**History.**—Up to the 18th century, the Aden Protectorate used to be in the hands of the Imam of San'a (capital of the Yemen of to day) and several of the rulers of the tribal districts such as the Abdali, Haushabi, Amiri, Yafa'l and 'Aulaqi, were the Imam's "wakils" or Governors until his power declined and they declared their independence. This occurred in 1728 in the case of the Abdali and 1758 in the case of the Yafa'l.

After the capture of Aden by the British in 1839, most of the neighbouring Chiefs entered into Treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. Others followed suit as time went on, the last to do so being the Audhali Sultan in 1914. The treaties are Treaties of Protection.

In 1904, an Anglo-Turkish Commission delineated the frontiers between the Protectorate and Turkish Yemen.

In July 1915, during the Great War, the Turks occupied the Abdali, Haushabi and Amiri districts until the Armistice.

Subsequent to the end of Turkish rule in Arabia after the Armistice, the Imam of the Yemen advanced into the Protectorate and between 1919 and 1925 occupied the Amiri district, including the Radhfan tribes, and portions of Haushabi, Subehi and Upper Yafa'l territory. He also occupied the district of the Beidha Sultan who was not in Treaty relations with His Majesty's Government, and the Audhali plateau.

In 1928 he was forced by air and ground action to evacuate the Amiri district with the exception of a small portion in the North, and also the district of Shaib. On the conclusion of the Treaty of San'a he evacuated the remaining

district and the Audhali portion of the Amir's plateau.

**Division of Aden Protectorate.**—The Aden Protectorate can be more area, the Western divided by dividing it into two or consists of the and the Eastern. The form of which are following Tribal districts, the Nations with His all in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government

**Abdali.**—His Highness Sir Abdul Karim Fadhli, K.O.M.G., Chief of the Aden Protectorate

**Fadhli.**—Sultan Salih bin Abdullah, Capital Shuqra.

**Amiri.**—Amir Nasr bin Capital Dhala.

**Lower Yafa'i.**—Sultan Aldrus bin Muhsin, Capital Al Qara.

**Hawshabi.**—Sultan Sarur bin Muhammad, Capital Musalmir.

**Upper Yafa'i Coastal Mahjaba.**—Sultan Muhammad bin Salih, Capital of the Mauseta Tribe, 'Ali' Askar, Naq, Sheikh Salim Salih, of the Capital Al Qudmatal Dhi Sura Sheikh Qasim Dhubi Tribe, Capital the Madahi Tribe, Capital 'Abdurrahman, of Muhammad Muhsin Ghalib, Al Jurba Sheikh Tribe, Capital Ash Shihir of the Hadhrami Tribe

**Shahb.**—Sheikh Muhammad Muqbil As Saqladi, Capital Bakhal

**Qutubi.**—Sheikh Hasan 'Ali, Capital Ath Thumeir

**Alawi.**—Sheikh Muhammad Fadhli Ba 'Aqrabi—Sheikh Bir Ahmed.

**Abdullah.**—Sultan Salih bin Hussein, Capital Adhar

**Loda.**—Sultan 'Awadh bin Salih bin 'Abdullah, Capital Nisab Sheikh Muhsin bin Farid, Capital Yeshbum

**Lower 'Aulagi.**—Sultan 'Aldrus bin Ali, Capital Ahwar

**Bothan.**—Sharif Salih bin Hussein, Capital An Nqub.

**Subeti.**—Sheikh Muhammad bin 'Ali, the Barhimi Sheikh Sheikh Muhammad 'Ali Ba Salih and Hawwash bin Sa'id, the Atifi Sheikha.

The Eastern area comprises Hadhramaut, (consisting of the Qu'aiti State of Shihir and Mukalla and the Kathiri State of Seyun), the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra, and the Wahidi Sultanates of Bir 'Ali and Balhaf, all of which have been for many years in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. His Highness Sultan Bir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.O.M.G., Sultan of Shihir and Mukalla, is the premier Chief in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. It is bounded on the west by the Wahidi Sultanates and on the east by the Mahri Sultanate.

The Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra is the most easterly area in the Aden Protectorate, being bounded on the east by the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. The Sultan of Qishn and Socotra resides on the island of Socotra (area 1,400 square miles) which lies 180 miles from Cape Guardafui. The island was occupied by the East India Company in 1884 and it came under British protection in 1886 when the treaty with the Mahri Sultan was concluded.

**Population.**—The population of the whole Protectorate is roughly estimated to be about 600,000. They are chiefly Muslims, nearly all being of the Shafi'i persuasion, but there are also a few Jews. The Western Aden Protectorate is divided into tribal confederations and Sultanates, and the inhabitants are for the most part, settled or agricultural, though a few are nomadic. The indigenous type of Arab is chiefly confined to the littoral and to the maritime ranges. Further North and East of the Protectorate chiefly in Yafa'i and 'Aulagi territory, one gets a taller and more semitic type who came originally from the Yemen, especially from Jaul.

**Physical character.**—The Western Protectorate is divided into—

- 1 The littoral belt which varies between 4–40 miles in width
- 2 The maritime ranges
- 3 The intramontaine plains, about 8,000 feet above sea level
- 4 The highland plateau ranging from 5,000 to 8,000 feet,
- 5 The Great Desert with a mean altitude of 2,500 feet

The country between the littoral and the plateau is a tangle of mountainous valleys. Some of the valleys are very fertile. The plateau itself is broken up by numerous hills and it is intersected with several deep valleys. The plateau of the Upper Yafa' and 'Audhali districts are particularly fertile.

**Climate.**—The climate is not unhealthy, and the nights are usually cool. The cultivated oases and river beds such as the Lahaj delta, Abyan, and the Tiban and Bana valleys are malarious.

In the maritime hills and intramontaine plains the heat is fierce, but dry, by day. On the highland plateau it never gets unbearably hot even in the day time and in the summer, whilst the nights are always cool. In the Winter, one often seeks the sun for choice, while, at night, the cold is severe, though frost is rare. The air in the highlands is invigorating and the climate delightful.

There is little rainfall in the littoral and maritime hills and intramontaine plains, and cultivation is chiefly dependent on irrigation from the water courses.

On the highland plateau water is obtained near the surface and irrigation is chiefly from wells which are numerous. There is more rainfall, while, in the Summer, thunderstorm are frequent towards the evening and hail occasionally falls. The region is also liable to dense

\* 1 Sultan Naser bin Talib of Bir 'Ali now made and represented by his brother Abdulla bin Muhsin

2 Sultan Ali bin Muhsin, Wahidi of Balhaf

white mists which provide considerable moisture and are beneficial to agriculture

On the southern fringes of the Great Desert rainfall is scarce, and the heat very fierce, contrasting with cool, and in the Winter cold, nights

The prevailing diseases are malaria, internal disorders, bilharzia and rheumatism. Consumptive cases are above the normal. Ophthalmia and cataract are fairly common, and the diseases of the eye are particularly common in the Northern and coastal 'Aulqi districts, perhaps on account of the frequent sand storms blowing there. Perhaps the most common complaint is the "Yemen" ulcer. This ulcer is not harmful if treated in its early stage, but, if neglected, as is so often the case in the interior where few opportunities for cure exist, it develops into a septic, spreading sore, often resulting in the loss of a leg. In some of the bigger towns where sanitation does not exist and flies abound, dysentery is common

**Communications**—There are no railways or metalled roads in the Western Aden Protectorate. A single-line metre-gauge railway was constructed in 1916 for war purposes and upto the Armistice railhead was four miles north of Sheikh Othman. Immediately after the Armistice, the railway was extended to a point seven miles beyond Lahaj. It was pulled up at the end of 1929, as the expense to His Majesty's Government in maintaining it was only justified as long as there was any risk of the Imam of the Yemen extending his encroachment towards Lahaj. This risk ceased with the expulsion of the Imam's forces from the Amiri and Hausnabi districts

There are several natural roads which have been improved to take motor traffic. The chief of these are—

- 1 Sheikh Othman to Lahaj
- 2 Lahaj to Muselmir
- 3 Lahaj to the Yemen frontier towards Ta'iz
- 4 Lahaj to the Yemen frontier towards Mafala
- 5 Lahaj to Dhala'
- 6 Khor Maskaar to Abyan and Shuqra

A Rough road is under construction for motor traffic between Shuqra and the foot of the Audhali plateau

Recently, successful attempts have been made to take passengers by motor traffic to the Aulqi district as far as the foot of the main 'Aulqi range of mountains, the route being via Ahwar on the coast. Passengers have also been taken by taxi to the port of 'Irqa. In the absence of roads suitable for motor traffic, communication is chiefly by camel, though in the mountainous districts of Upper Yafa', mules or donkeys are more suitable.

The Royal Air Force maintain a number of landing grounds in the Protectorate

There is no civil aircraft service in the Western Aden Protectorate, but the firm of A. Besse used to run a service between Aden, Mukalla and Hadramaut which has been temporarily suspended.

**Products, Industries and Trade**—Agriculture is the chief occupation of the majority of the inhabitants of the Western Aden Protectorate. Viewed from the barren surroundings of Aden, it is difficult to realize the surprising fertility of the mountain valleys and slopes, and of the highland plateau in the Protectorate. Every possible use is made of irrigation and water rights are a frequent cause of tribal feuds

The staple crops are "Dhura" and "Dukhn", a millet, of which there are various varieties. Indian corn is also grown. Wheat and barley are found at the higher elevations especially in Yafa', the 'Audhali plateau and the Yeabum valley. Other crops are jiljil (sesamum) and lucerne. Dates are grown in the Subelhi country. Coffee is grown in Yafa'.

Of fruits, grapes, peaches and pomegranates are found in the Dhala' district and 'Audhali plateau. Bananas and papayas are grown in the Lahaj oasis and in some other parts

Cotton and indigo ('hawir') is grown in Belhan and the 'Aulqi districts

Honey is largely exported from Yeabum, and to a less extent, from the 'Audhali, Yafa' and Dhala' districts

Trade in the Western Aden Protectorate is chiefly transit trade from the Yemen, from which coffee, skins and 'qat' are exported, the latter being a plant cultivated in the Yemen, the leaves of which are chewed. Most of the coffee, however, is exported by sea. In return, Kerosene oil, piece goods and food stuff are imported. All the main trade routes from the Yemen pass through Lahaj, a town 15 miles north of Sheikh Othman, and the Sultan of Lahaj's chief source of revenue is derived from transit duties, which make him the richest, and consequently the most important Chief in the Western Aden Protectorate

The only industries are weaving, dyeing and charcoal burning, though such Jews as there are make silver work. Potaash is manufactured in the 'Abdali and Fadhl districts. Sheep and goats are imported from Somaliland, while oxen, fodder, vegetables and fuel come in by caravan from the neighbouring districts

**Government**—His Majesty's Government does not at present attempt to administer the Aden Protectorate, but the Eastern Aden Protectorate has a European adviser, with his staff, who is resident at Mukalla. The interests of the Western Aden Protectorate are looked after by a small staff of Political Officers who, together with the Resident Adviser at Mukalla, work under a Political Secretary in Aden who is responsible to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief for Protectorate affairs. The Political Secretary has an assistant to help in Secretariat work

The tribes nominate their own Chiefs who have subsequently to be recognised by the Aden Government. The majority of the Chiefs have little control over their subjects, an outstanding exception being the Sultan of Lahaj (or 'Abdali Sultan) whose wealth and trained military forces assist him. The foundation of tribal administration is the Sahri's law of the Qur'an, which is entrusted to the Qadhis. The tribal Chief



adjudicates in serious cases and assists the Qadhi in the execution of his decisions

Each large tribe is divided into sub-tribes under an 'Aqil or Sheikh. These sub-tribes are further sub-divided into clans, and each clan into families or "beils"

There are no Government regular troops in the Aden Protectorate. In the Western Aden Protectorate, the only Chiefs with trained troops to whom the designation "regular" might apply are the Sultan of Lahaj and, in a minor degree, the Amir of Dhala'. The Amir of Dhala' has, in addition, a small force of Tribal Guards. Other Chiefs with tribal guards are the Fadhl and Haushabi Sultans, and the Sharif of Belhan

Latterly the Aden Government has raised small force named "Government Guards" for police duties in the Protectorate. These, with the "Tribal Guards", are jointly known as "Protectorate Guards". They were raised and trained by a Political Officer in whose charge they are, but whereas the Government Guards are paid and controlled entirely by His Majesty's Government, the Tribal Guards are under the direct control of the Tribal Chief concerned who also contributes to their upkeep

**Towns, ports and Water courses**—The chief towns in the Western Aden Protectorate are Lahaj, Dhala', Shuqra, Loda, Alwar, Yashbum, Nisab and Belhan al Qasab. Upper Yaf'a has several large settlements, the largest being Beni Bak.

The chief ports are Shuqra, Masani' (Ahwar) 'Irqa and Haura

The chief water courses are the Tiban, Har-daba-Suheib, Bana, Sulub-Yarans and Dheqqa-Ahwar. The first two and the last come down in flood a few times each year

**The Hadhramaut States**—The Qu'aiti Rulers of Shihir and Mukalla entered into a treaty with His Majesty's Government in 1882 in which they bound themselves not to cede any parts of their territories to any person or power other than the British Government without the consent of the British Government. In addition the Qu'aitis bound themselves to abide by the advice and conform to the wishes of the British Government in all matters relating to their dealings with neighbouring chiefs and foreign powers. In consideration of these stipulations they were to receive a stipend of \$360 of which the equivalent amount paid at present is Rs 720

Prior to this treaty the Qu'aiti Jemadar of Shihir and the Kasabi Nakib of Mukalla had entered into agreements for the abolition of the slave trade in 1873 and an even earlier agreement (1863) had been made with the latter on the same subject. The treaty of 1882 was strengthened in 1888 by the conclusion of a Protectorate in the common form of the treaties with the Protectorate chiefs and in 1918 the Kathiri Sultans of the Hadhramaut made an agreement with the Qu'aiti Sultan whereby the former acknowledged that this treaty was binding on them. This agreement provided for the conduct of relations between the Qu'aiti Kathiri Sultanates and acknowledged that the Province of Hadhramaut should be one province, an appanage of the British Empire under the Sultan of Shihir and Mukalla

**Sultan**—His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K O M G

**Heir apparent**—Sultan 'Awadh bin Salih al Qu'aiti

The Qu'aiti State of Shihir and Mukalla on the Gulf of Aden is bounded on the West by the Wahidi and 'Aulaqi Sultanates and the Kingdom of Yemen, on the North by the Great Desert and on the East by the Mahri Sultanate. The Kathiri State forms an enclave on the North

The country is large in extent but the greater part of its surface consists of barren mountains intersected by Wadis some of which are fertile and cultivated. Of these the most important are the Wadis Miffa, Hajr, Du'an, Ielsar, and part of the Wadi Hadhramaut. The principal crops are millet, sesame, beans and wheat. These are all consumed locally but Hammami tobacco is exported and so is Du'an honey. The other exports are principally fish products

The Capital and the Residence of the Sultan is Mukalla (population about 16,000). Shihir is also an important port and both are visited by ocean going ships. The country is divided into five provinces. There are several hundred miles of motorable tracks, including the Al Kaf Road, which is under separate administration and links Tarim with Shihir. Other tracks are under construction

The population is estimated at about 202,000 and the revenue and expenditure are about 7 and 6 lakhs of rupees respectively

The relations between the Qu'aiti State and Great Britain are governed by the Treaties referred to above and by a Treaty of 1917 by which Great Britain agreed to appoint a Resident Adviser

**Resident Adviser**—W H Ingrams, C M G O B E

**Assistant**—E C Figgis

**Secretary**—E S Kennedy

The Kathiri State is bounded on the North by the Great Desert and on all other sides by the Qu'aiti State

The Kathiri country was formerly of great extent. It still includes the most fertile portion of the Wadi Hadhramaut and its tributary wadis such as Wadis Adm and Min 'Ali. Its crops are mainly grain and dates which are all consumed locally, but cotton grows well and this may develop into an export

The Capital and Residence of the Sultan is Selyun (population about 18,000) but Tarim is also a large and important city which is joined with the port of Shihir by the Al Kaf Road constructed by the Al Kaf Seyids who spend large sums on the advancement of the country. Kathiri towns and villages are mostly accessible by motor

The population is estimated at about 58,000 and contains a large number of extremely well to do people who live mostly on remittances from the East Indies

The relations between the Kathiri State and Great Britain are governed by the Qu'aiti Treaty of 1886 and the Kathiri agreement of 1918

Sultan of Ahl Kathir-Jaffer bin Mansur Al Kathiri

Resident Adviser—W H Ingrams, O.M.G., O.B.E.

**Administration.**—Aden was transferred from the administrative control of the Government of India to that of the Colonial Office with effect from 1st April 1937, from which date it assumed the status of a Crown Colony.

The Administration is vested in His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief who is assisted by an Executive Council.

In spite of the transfer in control it is intended that there should be as great a degree of continuity as possible in the machinery and methods of Government. This will involve the retention of the spirit and in most cases of the letter of existing laws and regulations, the preservation in judicial cases of the right of appeal to the High Court of Bombay, the continued use of Indian postage rates and Currency and the maintenance of the port as a free port.

The management of the port is under the control of the Board of Trustees formed in 1888. The principal business of the Port Trust in recent years has been the deepening of the harbour so as to allow vessels of large size to enter and leave at all states of the tide.

The Police Force, consists of land, harbour and armed Police.

The Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement performs all municipal functions in Aden.

*Names and Designations of Officers*  
His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Aden.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Bernard Rawdon Reilly, K.O.M.G., O.I.E., O.B.E.

*Air Officer Commanding, British Forces in Aden,*  
Air Commodore G. R. M. Reid, D.S.O., M.C.

*His Honour the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Aden,* The Hon'ble Mr J. Taylor Lawrence, M.A., J.C.S. (Retd.)

*Political Secretary,* Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Lake, C.M.G.

*Chairman of the Port Trust and Settlement,* J. V. Alexander, M. Inst. C.E.

*Civil Secretary,* Major M. C. Sinclair, O.B.E.

*Finance Officer,* A. Muchmore.

*Legal Adviser,* G. V. Cameron, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.

*Senior Medical Officer of the Colony of Aden and Port Health Officer,* Dr J. O. R. Buchanan, M.D. (Edin.), M.R.C.P., (R) D.T.M. & H. (Eng.)

*Commissioner of Police,* Capt. L. S. Parke.

**KAMARAN**—The Island of Kamarin in the Red Sea, about 200 miles north of Perim, was taken by the British from the Turks in 1915, and is administered by the Government of India through a Civil Administrator under the control of the Government of the Colony of Aden. It has an area of 22 square miles and a population of about 2,200. A quarantine station for pilgrims travelling to Mecca from the East is maintained on the Island under the joint control of the Government of India and the Government of the Netherlands Indies.

*Civil Administrator,* Captain D. Thompson.

## The Home Government.

The Home Government of India represented for sixty years the gradual evolution of the governing board of the old East India Company. The affairs of the company were originally managed by the Court of Directors and the General Court of Proprietors. In 1784 Parliament established a Board of Control, with full power and authority to control and direct all operations and concerns relating to the civil and military government, and revenues of India. By degrees the number of the Board was reduced and its powers were exercised by the President, the fiscal precursor of the Secretary of State for India. With modifications this system lasted until 1858, when the Muthy, followed by the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, demanded a complete change. Under the Act of 1858 (merged in the consolidating measure passed in 1915) the Secretary of State is the constitutional adviser of the Crown on all matters relating to India. He inherited generally all the powers and duties which were formerly vested either in the Board of Control, or in the Company, the Directors and the Secret Committee in respect of the government and revenues of India.

### The Secretary of State.

Until the Act of 1919 came into force, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State in Council had, and exercised, the fullest powers

of superintendence, direction and control over the government and revenues of India, subject, of course, to a large measure of delegation. The Secretary of State was the statutory heir of the East India Company and the Board of Control, and it was as such that the generality of his powers were exercised.

The Act of 1919 transferred a substantial share of power and responsibility in relation to the Government of the Provinces to the Provincial Legislatures and Ministers, while it greatly increased the elected element in, and the influence of, the Central Legislature at Delhi. In the sphere so affected the power and responsibilities of Parliament and its representative, the Secretary of State, were correspondingly curtailed, but outside the field of administration so transferred the responsibility of Parliament for the good government of India remained unimpaired. No statutory change in the relations between the Secretary of State and the Central Government was made, but there was a very marked alteration in the balance of authority corresponding with the enhanced status and influence of the Indian Legislature. The Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Bill of 1919 recommended that a convention should be allowed to grow up that only in exceptional circumstances should the Secretary of State be called upon to intervene in matters of purely Indian interest where the Government and the Legislature of India are in agreement.

### The Council of India.

The Act of 1858 established besides the Secretary of State the body known as the Council of India, which was associated with the Secretary of State in the exercise of many of his powers and, in particular, held control of the revenues of India and was charged with the conduct of the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the Government of India and the correspondence with India. Members of the Council, originally appointed for life, now hold office for five years, and receive a statutory salary of £1,200 with an additional subsistence allowance of £800 per annum for those domiciled in India. The Act of 1919 established their members at a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 12, one half of whom were required to have served or resided in India for at least ten years. Lord Morley opened the door of the Council to Indians, and since 1917 the usual number of Indian Members has been three.

### The India Office.

The Secretary of State, like other Ministers of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, is served by a body of officers and servants known in this case as the India Office. Its staff are recruited through the same source and serve on the same conditions as Civil Servants in corresponding positions in the other Government Offices in London. Until 1919, the whole cost was borne by Indian revenues, except that the Home Government made certain grants and remissions, in lieu of a direct contribution, amounting to £50,000 a year. The Act of 1919 transferred the salary of the Secretary of State to the Treasury, and, in accordance with its provisions, an arrangement was devised whereby a contribution from the Treasury of about £115,000 was made to the total cost, which now stands at about £230,000. The basis of the contribution was that Home estimates should bear the outlay needed for the controlling and political functions of the India Office, Agency functions being still an Indian charge.

### The Government of India Act, 1935.

Substantial changes in the machinery described above have resulted from the Government of India Act of 1935. The Secretary of State is no longer the final authority upon whose superintendence, direction and control depend the Acts of the Government of India and all grants, payments and charges arising out of the revenues of India. The powers of the Executive in India now run in the name of the Governor-General and the Governor, to whom they flow direct from the Crown, and there is no delegation of powers through the Secretary of State. In so far as the Executive Governments in India function on the advice of the Ministers responsible to the new Legislatures, the responsibility of the Secretary of State to Parliament, and consequently his control, is at an end. Where, however, the Governor-General or the Governors are empowered to act in their discretion or on their individual judgment, they are subject to direction by the Secretary of State who remains, in these matters, the channel of their responsibility to Parliament. During the interim period between the 1st April, 1937 (the date on which Provincial Autonomy came into operation) and the establishment of the Federation, the Secretary of State has power

to issue directions to the Governor-General in Council, and such directions, if they are with respect to the revenues of the Governor-General in Council, require the concurrence of his Advisers. The Council of India ceased to exist from the 1st April, 1937. Some of its functions, particularly in relation to Service matters, have passed, however, to a body of Advisers with the same numerical limits during the interim period, reduced after Federation to a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 6. The position of the India Office as the Department serving the Secretary of State remains, but the change brought about by the Act involves the transfer of the whole cost to a Parliamentary vote with a contribution from Indian revenues based on the cost of Agency functions still performed by the Secretary of State for the Government of India. There is no constitutional change in the position of the High Commissioner.

To some extent the working of the Home Government is affected by the separation of Burma, involving as it does the separate exercise in respect of Burma of the functions of the Secretary of State. The Government of Burma Act provides also for the appointment of not more than 8 Advisers to the Secretary of State in relation to Burma, whose status and functions are analogous to those of the Advisers established by the Government of India Act. Provision has also been made for the payment from the revenues of Burma in respect of the expenses attributable to the performance, on behalf of the Government of Burma, of such functions as the Secretary of State agrees that his Department should perform.

### INDIA OFFICE

#### Secretary of State

The Most Hon. the Marquess of Zetland, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

#### Permanent Under-Secretary of State.

Sir Findlater Stewart, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., C.S.I., LL.D.

#### Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State.

Lt. Col. A. J. Muirhead, M.C., M.P.

#### Deputy Under-Secretary of State,

Sir L. D. Wakely, K.C.I.E., C.B.

#### Assistant Under-Secretaries of State

Sir Cecil H. Klisch, K.C.I.E., C.B.

S. K. Brown, C.B., C.V.O.

J. C. Walton, C.B., M.C.

#### Advisers.

Sir Henry Strakosch, G.B.E.

Sir Reginald I. R. Glancy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Sir A. A. L. Parsons, K.C.I.E.

Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, Kt., O.B.E.

Sardar Bahadur Mohan Singh

E. Raghavendra Rao.

Sir Horace Williamson, C.I.E., M.B.E.

Sir J. Clay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., O.B.E.

#### Private Secretaries to the Secretary of State:

M. J. Clouston.

Assistant Private Secretary: Viscount Hood.

*Political A-D-C. to the Secretary of State*  
Lieut.-Col W. G. Neale, C.I.E.

*Private Secretary to Permanent Under-Secretary of State*: A. C. B. Symon.

*Private Secretary to Parly Under-Secretary*  
W. B. Goodchild

### Heads of Departments.

#### SECRETARIES.

*Financial* F. E. Grist

G. H. Baxter, (Acting)

*Public and Judicial* A. Dibdin

*Military* Lt.-Gen. Sir S. F. Muspratt, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.

*Personal Assistant* Col. C. E. T. Erskine, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.C.

*Joint Secretary* J. A. Simpson

*Staff Officers attached*: Lt. Col. N. L. St. P. Bunbury, D.S.O., Major and Bt. Lt. Col. H. L. Davies, D.S.O., M.C.

*Political* P. J. Patrick, C.S.I., R. T. Peel, M.C.

*Economic and Overseas* W. D. Croft, C.I.E.

*Services and General and Establishment Officer*  
F. W. H. Smith, C.I.E.

*Reforms (India)*

Sir Vernon Dawson, K.C.I.E.

*Accountant-General* Sidney Turner, C.S.I., F.I.A.

*Also Director of Funds and Official Agent to Administrators-General in India.*

*RECORD DEPARTMENT*—Superintendent of Records W. T. Otterwill, O.B.E.

*Auditor* E. L. Ball.

#### Miscellaneous Appointments.

*Government Director of Indian Railway Companies* R. Mowbray.

*Asst. to ditto* A. T. Williams

*Librarian* H. N. Randle, M.A., D.Phil.

*Asst. Librarian* A. J. Arberry, M.A., Litt.D.

*Asst. Keeper* S. C. Sutton, B.Sc. (Econ.)

*President of Medical Board for the Examination of Officers of the Indian Services and Adviser to the Secretary of State on Medical matters*

Maj.-Gen. Sir J. W. D. Mogaw, K.C.I.E.

*Members of the Medical Board* Lt.-Col. H. R. Dutton, C.I.E., Lt. Col. H. B. Steen, I.M.S.

*Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State*  
Sir K. McI. Kemp

*Asst. Solicitor* C. A. K. Norman

*Information Officer* A. H. Joyce, O.B.E.

*Asst. to Information Officer* L. Billcliffe

*Ordnance Consulting Officer* Bt. Col. R. Croft, M.C.

*Mechanical Transport Adviser* Lt.-Col. C. B. Evans, M.I.A.E.

#### BURMA OFFICE.

##### Secretary of State

*The Most Hon. the Marquess of Zetland*, P.C., G.O.S.I., G.O.I.E.

*Permanent Under-Secretary of State*  
Sir Findlater Stewart, G.O.I.E., K.C.B., C.S.I., L.L.D.

#### Assistant Under-Secretary of State

D. T. Monteath, C.B., C.V.O., O.B.E.

##### Secretary

G. G. Dixon

#### HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

India House, Aldwych, W. C. 2

*The High Commissioner* Malik Sir Feroz Khan Noon, K.C.I.E.

*Private Secretary* N. Husain

*Deputy High Commissioner* S. Lal, I.C.S.

*Chief Accounting Officer* A. J. C. Edwards, F.I.A.

*Secretary, General Department* B. E. Montgomery

*Indian Trade Commissioner* Sir David Meek, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.

*Deputy ditto* M. Ikramullah

*Secretary, Education Department* T. Quayle, M.A., D.Litt. (Lond.)

*Store Department Depot at Belvedere*

Road, Lambeth, S. E. 1.

*Director-General* Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Paddon, C.I.E., C.I.M.E.

*Director of Purchase* J. P. Forsyth

*Director of Inspection* J. R. Acton, F.I.C.

#### Secretaries of State for India

	Assumed charge
Lord Stanley (Earl of Derby)	1858
Sir Charles Wood, Bart. (Viscount Halifax)	1859
Earl of Grey and Ripon (Marquess of Ripon)	1866
Viscount Cranborne (Marquess of Salisbury)	1866
Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart. (Earl of Iddesleigh)	1867
Duke of Argyll	1868
Marquess of Salisbury	1874
Viscount Cranbrook	1878
Marquess of Hartington (Duke of Devonshire)	1880
Earl of Kimberley	1882
Lord Randolph Churchill	1885
Earl of Kimberley	1886
Viscount Cross	1886
Earl of Kimberley	1892
H. H. Fowler (Viscount Wolverhampton)	1894
Lord George F. Hamilton	1895
St. John Brodrick (Viscount Milleton)	1903
John Morley (Viscount Morley)	1905
The Earl of Crewe (Marquess)	1911
Austen Chamberlain	1915
E. S. Montagu	1917
Viscount Peel	1922
Lord Olivier	1924
Lord Birkenhead	1924
Viscount Peel	1928
W. Wedgwood Benn	1929
Sir Samuel Hoare	1931
Lord Zetland	1935

## The Indian States.

The area enclosed within the boundaries of India is 1,808,679 square miles, with a population of 352,837,778 of people—nearly one-fifth of the human race. But of this total a very large part is not under British Administration. The area covered in the Indian States is 712,508 square miles with a population of 81,310,845. The Indian States embrace the widest variety of country and jurisdiction. They vary in size from petty states like Lawa, in Rajputana, with an area of 19 square miles, and the Simla Hill States, which are little more than small holdings, to States like Hyderabad, as large as Italy, with a population of over fourteen millions. They include the inhospitable regions of Western Rajputana, Baroda, part of the Garden of India, Mysore, rich in agricultural wealth, and Kashmir, one of the most favoured spots on the face of the globe.

### Relations with the Paramount Power

So diverse are the conditions under which the Indian States were established and came into political relation with the Government of India, that it is impossible even to summarise them. But broadly it may be said that as the British boundaries expanded, the states came under the influence of the Government and the rulers were confirmed in their possessions. To this general policy however there was, for a brief period, an important departure. During the regime of Lord Dalhousie the Government introduced what was called annexation through lapse. That is to say, when there was no direct heir, the Government considered whether public interests would be secured by granting the right of adoption. Through the application of this policy, the states of Satara and of Nagpur fell in to the East India Company, and the kingdom of Oudh was annexed because of the gross misgovernment of its rulers. Then came the Mutiny. It was followed by the transference of the dominions of the East India Company to the Crown, and an irrevocable declaration of policy toward the Indian States. In the historic Proclamation of Queen Victoria it was set out that "We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions, and while we will permit no aggression on our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall allow no encroachments on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of the Native Princes as our own, and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government." Since the issue of that proclamation there has been no encroachment on the area under Indian rule by the Government of India. On the contrary, the movement has been in the opposite direction. In 1881 the State of Mysore, which had been so long under British administration that the traditions of Native rule were almost forgotten, was restored to the old Hindu ruling house. In 1911 the Maharajah of Benares, the great taluqdar of Oudh, was granted ruling powers over his extensive possessions. On many occasions the Govern-

ment of India has had to intervene, to prevent gross misgovernment, or to carry on the administration during a long minority, but always with the unflinching intention of restoring the territories as soon as the necessity for intervention passed. Almost all states possess the right of adoption in default of heirs.

### Rights of Indian States

The rights and obligations of the Indian States are thus described by the Imperial Gazetteer. The Chiefs have, without exception, gained protection against dangers from without and a guarantee that the protector will respect their rights as rulers. The Paramount Power acts for them in relation to foreign Powers and other Indian States. The inhabitants of the Indian States are the subjects of their rulers, and except in case of personal jurisdiction over British subjects, these rulers and their subjects are free from the control of the laws of British India. Criminals escaping to an Indian State must be handed over to it by its authorities, they cannot be arrested by the police of British India without the permission of the ruler of the State. The Indian Princes have therefore a suzerain power which acts for them in all external affairs, and at the same time scrupulously respects their internal authority. The suzerain also intervenes when the internal peace of their territories is seriously threatened. Finally they participate in all the benefits which the protecting power obtains by its diplomatic action, or by its administration of its own dominions, and thus secure a share in the commerce, the railways, the ports, and the markets of British India. Except in rare cases, applied to maritime states, they have freedom of trade with British India although they levy their own customs, and their subjects are admitted to most of the public offices of the British Government.

### Obligations of Indian States.

On the other hand, the Indian States are under an obligation not to enter into relations with foreign nations or other states, the authority of their rulers has no existence outside their territories. Their subjects outside their dominions become for all intents and purposes British subjects. Where foreign interests are concerned, the Paramount Power must act so that no just cause of offence is given by its subordinate allies. All Indian States alike are under an obligation to refer to the British every question of dispute with other states. The Indian States maintain a fixed proportion of Indian States Forces units for co-operation with the Imperial Government in the event of emergencies, and for internal security purposes. These units are, generally speaking, organised and armed on the lines of regular Indian Army units. In addition, many states keep up irregular forces, maintained almost on a feudal basis. These forces do not possess modern arms and equipment. Although old and unaltered treaties declare that the British Government will have no manner of concern with any of a Maharajah's

dependants or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute, logic and public opinion have endorsed the principle which Lord Canning set forth in his minute of 1860, that the Government of India is not precluded from stepping in to set right such serious abuses in a Native Government as may threaten any part of the country with anarchy or disturbed area, nor from assuming temporary charge of a Native State when there shall be sufficient reason to do so." Of this necessity the Crown Representative is the sole judge subject to the control of Parliament. Where the law of British India confers jurisdiction over British subjects or other specified persons in foreign territory, that power is exercised by the British courts which possess it. The subjects of European Powers and the United States are on the same footing. Where can-

tonments exist in an Indian State, jurisdiction both over the cantonment and the civil station is exercised by the suzerain power.

#### Political Officers

The powers of the British Government are exercised through Political Officers who, as a rule, reside in the states themselves. In the larger states the Crown Representative is represented by a Resident and in groups of states by a Resident, assisted by local Residents or Political Agents. These Officers form the sole channel of communication between the Indian States and the Crown Representative with the officials of British India and with other Indian States. They are expected to advise and assist the Ruling Chiefs in any administrative or other matters on which they may be consulted.

#### AIDES-DE-CAMP TO HIS MAJESTY.

His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of the following Indian Princes as Hon Aides-de-Camp to the King —  
Hon Major-Gen the Maharaja of Ratlam  
Hon Col the Maharaja of Jodhpur  
Hon Lt-Col the Nawab of Palanpur  
Hon Lt-Col. the Maharaja Jam Sahab of Nawanagar

The following have been appointed Hon Aides-de-Camp to the King (extra) —  
Hon Gen the Maharaja of Bikaner  
Hon. Major-Gen Nawab Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan  
Hon Major-Gen the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir  
These were all A D Cs to King Edward VIII and have been reappointed collectively

#### HYDERABAD AND BERAR

His Exalted Highness the Nizam exercises full sovereignty in all internal affairs. He grants titles and is the fountain head of all powers retained by him or delegated to individuals or institutions. Before 1919, the Government consisted of a Prime Minister responsible to the Nizam, with Assistant Ministers, but an Executive Council was established in that year which now consists of seven members. A Legislative Council consisting of 20 members of whom 12 are official, six non-official, and 2 extraordinary, assists in considering bills and recommending them for sanction by the Ruler. The administration is carried on by a regular system of Departments on lines similar to those followed in British India. By the 1936 Berar Agreement, the sovereignty of the Nizam over Berar was re-affirmed, the Berar rent was to continue as before to be paid by the British Government to the Nizam, but the administration of Berar was to continue as before as part of the Province of Central Provinces and Berar. The State (apart from Berar) is divided into two divisions, Telangana and Maharatwar, fifteen districts and 153 taluqas. Local boards are constituted in each district and taluqa. The State maintains its own currency which consists of gold and silver coins and a large note issue. The rupee, known as the Osmania Sica, exchanges with the British Indian rupee at an average ratio of 118/10/8 to 100. There is a State postal Service and stamps for internal purposes. His Exalted Highness the Nizam maintains his own army consisting of 17,453 troops of all ranks of which 10,246 are Irregular and 7,207 are Regular Troops, which includes 2 cavalry regiments for Imperial Service, 1,052 strong.

**Finance.**—Hyderabad State is by far the wealthiest of the Indian States, having a revenue in its own currency of about 9 crores, which is approximately the same as that of the Central Provinces and Berar and more than double that of any other of the larger States. After many vicissitudes, its finances are at present in a prosperous condition and it enjoys an annual surplus of revenue from which a total reserve of 12 crores has been built up. This is comprised of separate Reserve Funds for Debt Redemption, Famine Relief, Industrial Development, O S Currency Stabilization and Deposits. The Budget Estimates for the present year show a revenue of 928.74 lakhs and an expenditure of 895.46 lakhs, inclusive of large sums set aside for Famine Insurance and Debt Redemption. The Capital Expenditure programme provides for an expenditure of 139.00 lakhs which includes 14.95 lakhs for completion of large irrigation projects and 75.17 lakhs for construction of Railways, Open Line Works and Road Motor and Air Transport. The year opened with a cash balance of 270.89 lakhs which is expected to be 109.82 lakhs by the end of the year. The 5½ per cent Government loan 1932-32 F is quoted at 109.12 and the 3½ per cent loan 1935-35 F at 106.8.

**Production and Industry.**—The principal industry of the State is agriculture which maintains 57 per cent of the population. The common system of land tenure is *ryotwari*. About 56 per cent of the total area is directly administered by the State. The rest consists of private estates of His Exalted Highness the Nizam which comprise about one-tenth of the total area of the State, and the estates of the Jagirdars and Patil nobles. The total land

revenue is over 3 crores. The principal food crops are millet and rice; the staple money-crop is cotton, which is grown extensively on the black cotton soils, and oil seeds. Hyderabad is well known for its Gaorani cotton which is the finest indigenous cotton in India. The total area under cotton exceeds 34 million acres (1946-1947 *Forecast*). Hyderabad possesses the most southerly of the Indian coal mines and the whole of Southern India is dependent on it for such coal as is transported by rail. The chief mine is situated at Singareni, which is not far from Bezwa junction on the Calcutta-Madras line. The chief manufacturing industry is based on the cotton produced in the State. There are 6 large mills in existence and others are likely to be established while about nearly one-half of the cloth worn in the Dominions is produced on local hand-looms. There are about 325 ginning, pressing and decorticating factories in the cotton tracts and also a number of tanneries and flour mills, the total number of factories (as defined in the Hyderabad Factory Act) of all kinds in the State being 517. The Shahabad Cement Co., which has been established at Shahabad on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway not far from Wadi, now associated with the Associated Cement Companies, Ltd., has at present an annual output of 1,54,800 tons. A sugar factory of a capacity of more than one thousand tons daily has been established recently at Bodhan and commenced work.

**Taxation**—Apart from the land revenue which, as stated above, brings in about 3.18 crores, the main sources of taxation are Excise and Customs. The receipts from each are estimated for the present year at 194 lakhs and 110 lakhs respectively. After these come interest on investments (32 lakhs), Railways (122 lakhs) and Berar Rent (29 lakhs). The Customs Revenue is derived from an *ad valorem* duty of not more than 5 per cent on all imports and exports.

**Communications**—One hundred and thirty-two miles of broad-gauge line from Bombay to Madras traverse the State; also 80 miles of metre-gauge in the Masulipatam to Marmagao line. At Wadi, on the Bombay-Madras line, the broad-gauge system of the Nizam's State Railway takes off and running east through Hyderabad City and Warangal reaches the Calcutta-Madras line at Bezwa, a total length of 353 miles. From Kazipet, near Warangal on this line, a new link to Bellarshah strikes north providing the shortest route between Madras and Delhi. From Secunderabad the metre-gauge Godavari Valley Railway runs north-west for 386 miles to Manmad on the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Calcutta. A metre-gauge line also runs south from Secunderabad through Mahbubnagar to the border and is now linked up with Dronachalam on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Branch lines exist from Purna to Hingoli, Parbhani to Puri-Vajinath, Karpali to Kothaguddam and Vikarabad to Bidar which last was extended to Puri-Vajinath. A branch line of 12 miles from Jankampet to Bodhan has recently been completed. Thus, with branch lines, there are now 811 miles of broad-gauge and 654 of the metre-gauge in the State. The Barsi Light Railway owns a short extension of 86 miles from Kurduwadi on the Bombay-Madras line to

Latur in Osmanabad District. The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway was worked by a company until April, 1930, when it was purchased by the Nizam's Government. The road system is being rapidly extended in accordance with a well-considered programme.

From June 1932 the Railway is running motor bus service in the city and suburbs of Hyderabad and on some district roads. At first the fleet consisted of 27 passenger vehicles operating a route mileage of 284 miles. New services have been opened from time to time and the present motor mileage operated is 4,000 miles with 311 passenger vehicles. Now there are probably few important roads in the State not operated by the Railway Bus Service.

Co-ordination of road rail services has been achieved by the opening of many out-agencies in the districts for through booking of goods and by arranging for the collection and delivery of goods at economic rates from merchants' godowns to railway stations, and by connecting up bus services with the railway at various places for passenger traffic also.

The Railway Department is also in charge of Aviation. At present the activities are confined to the running of an Aero Club, training local men in the art of flying, constructing Aerodromes at various places in the State and undertaking charter flights.

**Education**—In 1937-38 the total number of educational institutions were 5,131 (excluding Colligate education), the number of Primary schools in particular having been largely increased.

The Osmania University which was established at Hyderabad by a Charter in 1918 marks a new departure in Indian education as it imparts instruction in the faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Muslim Theology, Medicine, Engineering and Education through the medium of Urdu, English being a compulsory language in the B.A. Examination and the Examinations leading up to it. In addition to the University College comprising the faculties of Arts, Science, Muslim Theology and Law it has a Medical College, an Engineering College, a Training College for teachers and a Women's College teaching up to M.A. and M.Sc. standards. The total number of students in the Colleges of the University is 1,993. The annual expenditure is about 22 lakhs of rupees. The Nizam College at Hyderabad (First Grade) is however affiliated to the Madras University and uses English as the medium of instruction.

**Executive Council**—The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hyder Nawas Jung Bahadur, Kt., P.C., D.C.I. (Oxon), LL.D., President. Nawab Sir Aqel Jung Bahadur, Army and Medical Member, Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, M.A. (Oxon), Education Member, Sir Theodore J. Tasker, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Revenue and Police Member, Raja Shamraj Rajwant Bahadur, Public Works Member, Nawab Fakhr Yar Jung Bahadur, Finance Member, Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, Judicial and Ecclesiastical Member, Mr. K. M. Ansari, H.C.S., *secretary*.

**British Resident**—Hon'ble Sir Duncan, G. Mackenzie.

# MYSORE.

The State of Mysore is surrounded on all sides by the Madras Presidency except on the north and the north-west where it is bounded by the districts of Dharwar and North Canara respectively and towards the south-west by Coorg. It has two natural divisions each with a distinct character of its own—the hill country (or malnad) on the west and the wide spreading valleys and plains (the maidan) on the east. The State has an area of 29,483 square miles including that of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and a population of 6,55,802 of whom over 92 per cent are Hindus. Kannada is the language of the State.

**History**—The ancient history of the country is varied and interesting. Tradition connects the tableland of Mysore with many a legend enshrined in the great Indian epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Coming down to historic times, the north-eastern portion of the country formed part of Asoka's Empire in the third century B.C. Mysore then came under the rule of the Andhra dynasty. From about the third to the eleventh century A.D. Mysore was ruled by three dynasties, the north-western portion by the Pallavas and the central and the southern portions by the Gangas. In the eleventh century, Mysore formed part of Chola dominion, but the Cholas were driven out early in the twelfth century by the Hoysalas, an indigenous dynasty with its capital at Halebidu. The Hoysala power came to an end in the early part of the fourteenth century. Mysore was next connected with the Vijayanagar Empire. At the end of the fourteenth century Mysore became associated with the present ruling dynasty. At first tributary to the dominant empire of Vijayanagar, the dynasty attained its independence after the downfall of Vijayanagar in 1565. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, the real sovereignty passed into the hands of Hyder Ali and then his son, Tipu Sultan. In 1799, on the fall of Seringapatam, the British Government restored the State comprised within its present limits, to the ancient dynasty in the person of Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur III. Owing to the insurrections that broke out in some parts of the country, the management was assumed by the British Government in 1831. In 1881, the State was restored to the dynasty in the person of Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur under conditions and stipulations laid down in an Instrument of Transfer. That ruler with the assistance of Mr. (afterwards Sir) K. Seshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I., as Dewan, brought Mysore to a state of great prosperity. He died in 1894, at the early age of 31, and was succeeded by the present ruler His Highness Sri Krishnarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur, G.O.B.I., G.B.S., who was installed in 1902. In November 1913, the Instrument of Transfer was replaced by a Treaty which indicates more appropriately the relation subsisting between the British Government and the State of Mysore. In 1927, the Government of India remitted in perpetuity Rs. 10½ lakhs of the annual subsidy which till then had stood at Rs. 85 lakhs. A further provisional remission of Rs. 6-89 lakhs in the subsidy has been allowed from 1937-38, in accordance with the recommendation of the Indian States Enquiry Committee (Financial), 1932.

**Administration**—The City of Mysore is the Capital of the State, but Bangalore is the Administrative headquarters. His Highness the Maharaja is the ultimate authority in the State, and the administration is conducted under his control, by an Executive Council consisting of the Dewan and two Members of Council. The High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and three Judges is the highest Judicial tribunal in the State. There are two constitutional Houses in the State—the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Representative Assembly was established in 1881 by an executive order of Government, and its powers and functions have been increased from time to time. Under the scheme of constitutional developments announced in October 1923, the Representative Assembly has been placed on a statutory basis and given a definite place in the constitution by the promulgation of the Representative Assembly Regulation, XVIII of 1923. The franchise has been extended and the disqualification of women on the ground of sex, from exercising the right to vote and standing as candidates for election has been removed. The privilege of moving resolutions on the general principles and policy underlying the budget and on matters of public administration has been granted in addition to those already enjoyed of making representations about wants and grievances and of interpellating Government. The Assembly is also consulted on all proposals for the levy of new taxes and on the general principles of all measures of legislation before their introduction into the Legislative Council are before they are passed in the Council. Besides the Budget Session (formerly Birthday Session) and the Dasara Session, provision has been made for one or more special sessions of the Assembly to be summoned by the Government when the State or public business demands it.

The strength of the Legislative Council has been raised from 30 to 50 by Act XIX of 1923, of whom 20 are official and 30 are non-official members. The Council which exercises the privileges of interpellation, discussion of the State Budget and the moving of resolutions on all matters of public administration is, under the reformed constitution, granted the power of voting on the demands for grants. The Dewan is the ex-officio President of both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council has a Public Accounts Committee which examines the audit and appropriation reports and brings to the notice of the Council all deviations from the wishes of the Council as expressed in its Budget grant.

**Standing Committees**—With a view to enlarge the opportunities of non-official representatives of the people to influence the Administration of the State, Standing Committees consisting of members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council have been formed one for the Railway, Electrical and P. W. Departments, another for Local Self-Government and the Departments of Medicine, Sanitation and Public Health and the third for Finance and Taxation.



The Government appointed on 14th March 1938, a Committee for examining and making recommendations upon matters pertaining to the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935, relating to Federation and questions incidental or auxiliary to it.

Again on 1st April 1938, the Government appointed a Special Committee for the purpose of examining, in relation both to the administration and to the public life of the State, the development and working of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council. The Committee was instructed to formulate, having due regard to the present state of education and public spirit, comprehensive proposals as to further changes, that may be desirable, to secure the steady and harmonious constitutional progress of the State.

**The Mysore Army**—The total strength of the Mysore Army was 1,794, consisting of 1,897, Combatants and 897 non-Combatants, at the end of June 1938. The Combatant strength of the Mysore Lancers was 471, and that of the Mysore Horse was 107. The strength of the Mysore Infantry was 908. The expenditure under "army" amounted to about 15 lakhs of rupees.

The cost of the Police administration was about 20 lakhs of rupees.

**Agriculture**—Nearly three-fourths of the population are employed in agriculture, and the general system of and tenure is ryotwari. The principal food crops are ragi, rice, jola, millets, gram and sugarcane, and the chief fibres are cotton and sun-hemp. The Sericulture industry is the most important subsidiary industry practised by the agriculturists. As elsewhere in India the industry is passing through one of the gravest crises in the course of its history owing to the competition of cheap foreign silk. The area under mulberry during the year ended June 1938 was 26,175 acres. The Department of Agriculture is popularising agriculture on scientific lines by means of demonstrations, investigations and experiment. There are 7 Government Agricultural Farms at Hebbal, Babbur, Marthur, Nagenahally, Hunsur, Masdyva and the coffee experimental station at Bale honnur. A live-stock section has been organised which has been taking necessary steps for the improvement of live-stock. A cattle breeding station has been established at Parvathieray-anakere, near Ajjampur. In the Kador District with a sub-station at Basur. A Serum Institute has been opened at Bangalore for the manufacture of serum and virus for inoculation against rinderpest and other contagious diseases. There are 75 Veterinary Institutions in the State under the control of the Civil Veterinary Department.

**Medical Relief**—The improvement of medical relief and sanitation in urban and rural areas has also received special attention. The headquarters of every one of the 80 taluks in the State is provided with a hospital and there are 143 dispensaries in hobbis outside taluk headquarters. A scheme of subsidising rural practitioners has been sanctioned. Water-works have been established at great cost in Mysore and Bangalore. Both these cities (and 170 towns and villages) are lit by electricity, and much has been done in the way of clearing out congested areas, providing them with

"lungs," opening out extensions, and inducing the people to build houses of an improved type.

**Industries and Commerce**—A Department of Industries and Commerce was organised in 1913 with a view to the development of Industries and Commerce in the State. Its main functions are stimulating private enterprise by the offer of technical advice and other assistance for starting new industries, undertaking experimental work for pioneering industries and developing existing industries and serving as a general bureau of information in industrial and commercial matters. The department has under its control the following demonstration factories—the Government Soap Factory, Government Porcelain Factory, Government Silk Weaving Factory, Government Electric Factory and the Central Industrial Workshop. The Department has a well-equipped Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory, with a section devoted to the manufacture of pharmaceutical drugs and preparations. The Well-Boring Section which is engaged in the drilling of boreholes for meeting the requirements of drinking water in the rural areas is now under the control of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering department of Public Health. Mysore is the largest producer of silk in India, and the care and development of this industry is entrusted to a Department of Sericulture in charge of a Superintendent subject to the general control of the Director of Industries and Commerce. Arrangements have been made for the supply of disease-free seed and a central and five taluk popular schools have been doing good work.

With a view to demonstrate and impart instructions in the utilisation of the high grade silk produced in the State, Government have established a Silk Weaving Factory and Dyeing and Finishing Works at Mysore. The Sandalwood Oil Factory started on an experimental basis is now working on a commercial scale. A factory is working at Mysore.

At Bhadravati are located the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, owned and run by the Government. The works are the second largest of their kind in the British Empire and contain the only charcoal blast furnace and wood distillation plant in the East. A plant for manufacturing steel and steel products has been added in April 1938. The slag produced by the blast furnace is now being utilised by the newly erected cement plant attached to the works. Near-by is also situated the Mysore Paper Mills started as a joint-stock company, which has just begun production of paper. Bhadravati bids fair to become one of the most important industrial centres in India. Among other industries may be mentioned a sandal oil distillery, a silk flature, a soap factory, a weaving factory, technical art and industrial workshops, porcelain factory, industrial and testing laboratory, lac factory, and a factory for the manufacture of electrical goods.

A notable feature during the past few years has been the coming into being of several state-aided joint-stock companies for the manufacture of sugar, paper, chemicals and fertilisers, spun silk, tobacco and coffee curing, electrical batteries, glass-making and vegetable oils. There are now 24 large scale industrial establishments

owned or aided by Government with a capital investment of about five crores of rupees.

A Trade Commissioner in London has been appointed to look after the interest of the trade and industry of the State.

**Finance.**—The actual total receipts and disbursements charged to Revenue for the past five years together with the revised budget estimate for 1936-37 and budget for 1937-38 were as below—

Year	Receipts	Disbursements	Surplus	Deficits
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1932-33	3,38,27,523	3,51,15,671		17,88,148
1933-34	3,42,87,244	3,70,92,947		22,21,851
1934-35	3,67,65,874	3,68,44,929		79,055
1935-36	3,78,12,000	3,77,58,000	54,000	
1936-37	3,89,00,000	3,87,75,000	1,25,000	
1937-38	3,95,54,000	3,94,55,000	99,000	

**Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works.**—The river Cauvery in its course through the State, possesses a natural fall of about 380 feet near the island of Nivassamudram, and this fall was harnessed in the year 1902 for the development of electric power, to the extent of about 12,000 H P for supplying power mainly to the Kolar Gold Mining Companies and incidentally for lighting the cities of Mysore and Bangalore. In course of time, the demand for power increased and with a view to protecting the existing supply and augmenting the generation of additional power to meet the growing demands, the "Krishnaraja-sagara Reservoir" called after the name of the present Maharaja was constructed. The storage from the reservoir besides enabling the generation of electric power up to 46,000 H P will also bring under irrigation about 1,20,000 acres of land situated in an area subject to more or less continuous drought. The new Canal Works were started in 1927, and the main canal is named the "Irwin Canal" after Lord Irwin the then Viceroy. An area of about 18 thousand acres under this Canal has been brought under sugarcane cultivation and a Sugar Factory with a crushing capacity of about 2,000 tons of cane per day has been established nearby at Mandya. An up-to-date Distillery has been erected as an adjunct to the Sugar Factory. Full advantage is being taken of the available electric power for small industries and the electrification of towns and lift irrigation.

The construction of a reservoir across the river Kumadivathi near Anjanapur, Shikaripur Taluk, was completed at a cost of Rs 18 lakhs and the reservoir was opened for irrigation. The area expected to be irrigated is about 10,000 acres. In addition to large new irrigation works in progress, the work of constructing a Reservoir across the river Shimsha at Marcomahalli, Kunigal Taluk, which is estimated to cost Rs 22 lakhs to irrigate an extent of about 10,000 acres, has been started.

To provide for the ever-widening demand for power for industrial, domestic and town lighting purposes, the Shimsha and Jog hydro-electric Schemes are being pushed through at an aggregate cost of over two crores of rupees.

There are 4,340 power installations, 34,671 lighting installations and 630 irrigation pumping installations. The total number of towns and villages electrified so far is 172.

**Education.**—A separate University for Mysore was established on the 1st July 1916. It is of the teaching and residential type composed of the Central and Engineering Colleges at Bangalore and the Medical, Maharaja's and Maharani's Colleges at Mysore, and three Intermediate Colleges with headquarters at Mysore. The colleges are efficiently equipped and organised and there is a training college for men located at Mysore. The Maharani's College at Mysore is a College for Women.

There are 34 High Schools of which 8 are for girls, 310 Middle Schools of which 41 are for girls. Provision has been made for teaching several vocational subjects in general school with a view to giving a bias towards the vocations and in order to enable the pupils to take to such vocations after their High School life. There are 10 Training Institutions for training teachers in Middle and Primary Schools; 4 of them are for women. The control over Primary Education has been made over to the Local Bodies under the Elementary Educational Regulation of 1930 and the Local Bodies are responsible for making due provision for extension of Primary Education in accordance with a definite programme spread over 10 years. There are also schools for imparting instruction in Agricultural, Commercial, Engineering and other Technical subjects. There were altogether 6,948 schools at the end of June 1938 with a strength of 337,257 pupils. This gives one school to every 3.7 square miles of the area, and to every 809 persons of the population. The total expenditure on Education was Rs 67,58,101 yielding an average of Rs. 1-0-7 per head of population.

**Dewan.**—Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, C.I.E., O.B.E.

**Members of the Executive Council.**—Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rao, B.A., B.L., First Member of Council, and Mr K. V. Anantaraman, B.A., Second Member of Council.

**Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.**—The Hon. Col J. H. Gordon, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.

## BARODA.

The State of Baroda is situated partly in Gujarat and partly in Kathiawar. It is divided into four district blocks (1) the southern district of Navsari near the mouth of the Tapi river,

and mostly surrounded by British territory, (2) central district north of the Narbada, in which lies Baroda, the capital city; (3) the north of Ahmedabad, the district of Mehsana,

and (4) to the west, in the peninsula of Kathiawar the district of Amreli, formed of scattered tracts of land. The area of the State is 8,164 square miles; the population is 24,43,007 of whom over four-fifths are Hindus.

**History.**—The history of the Baroda State is such dates from the break-up of the Mughal Empire. The first Maratha invasion of Gujarat took place in 1705. In later expeditions Pilaji Gaekwar, who may be considered as the founder of the ruling family, greatly distinguished himself. Songhad was the headquarters till 1766. After 1723 Pilaji regularly levied tribute in Gujarat. His son Damaji finally captured Baroda in 1784, since then it has always been in the hands of the Gaekwars, but Mughal authority in Gujarat did not end until the fall of Ahmedabad in 1783, after which the country was divided between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa. In spite of the fact that Damaji was one of the Maratha chiefs defeated at Panipat by Ahmed Shah, he continued to add to his territory. He died in 1768, leaving the succession in dispute between two rival sons. He was succeeded in turn by his sons Sayaji Rao I, Fattasingh Rao, Mannaji Rao and Govind Rao. The last died in 1800 and was succeeded by Anand Rao. A period of political instability ensued which was ended in 1802 by the help of the Bombay Government, who established the authority of Anand Rao at Baroda. By a treaty of 1805 between the British Government and Baroda, it was arranged *inter alia* that the foreign policy of the State should be conducted by the British, and that all differences with the Peshwa should be similarly arranged. Baroda was a staunch ally of the British during the wars with Bajji Rao Peshwa, the Pindari hordes and Holkar. But from 1820 to 1841, when Sayaji Rao II was Gaekwar, differences arose between the two Governments which were settled by Sir James Carnac, Governor of Bombay, in 1841. Ganpat Rao succeeded Sayaji Rao II in 1847. During his rule the political supervision of Baroda was transferred to the Supreme Government. His successor, Khande Rao, who ascended the gadi in 1856, introduced many reforms. He stood by the British in the Mutiny. He was succeeded by his brother Malhar Rao in 1870. Malhar Rao was deposed in 1875 for "notorious misconduct" and "gross misgovernment," but the suggestion that he had instigated the attempt to poison Col Phayre, the Resident, was not proved. Sayaji Rao III, a boy of 15 years of age, who was descended from a distant branch of the family was adopted as heir of Khande Rao in 1875 and was invested with full powers in 1881. Sayaji Rao III, after a glorious reign of 58 years died in February 1939 and was succeeded by Prince Pratap Singh, who is the present Ruler.

**Administration.**—An executive council consisting of the principal officers of the State carries on the administration, subject to the control of the Maharaja, who is assisted by a Dewan and other officers. A number of departments have been formed, which are presided over by officials corresponding to those in British India. The State is divided into five *Prants* each of which is sub-divided into *Mahals* and *Pata Mahals* of which there are in all 42. Attempts have for some years been made to restore village autonomy, and village panchayats

have been formed which form part of a scheme for local self-government. There is a Legislative Department, under a Legal Remembrancer, which is responsible for making laws. There is also a Legislative Council, consisting of nominated and elected members. A High Court at Baroda possesses jurisdiction over the whole of the State and hears all final appeals. From the decisions of the High Court appeals lie in certain cases to the Maharaja who decides them on the advice of the Huzur Nyaya Sabha. The State Army consists of 5,086 Regular forces and 3,806 Irregular forces.

**Finance.**—In 1937-38, the total receipts of the State were Rs 2,67,18,000 and the disbursements Rs 2,22,35,000. The principle revenue heads were Land revenue Rs 1,27,59,000, Abkari Rs 24,53,000, opium 2,72,000, Railways Rs 17,77,000, Interest 18,55,000. Tribute from other States Rs 7,41,000. British currency was introduced in 1901.

**Production and Industry.**—Agriculture and pasture support 63 per cent of the people. The principal crops are rice, wheat, gram, castor-oil, rapeseed, poppy, cotton, sun-hemp, tobacco, sugarcane, maize and garden crops. The greater part of the State is held on *ryotwari* tenure. The State contains few minerals, except sandstone, which is quarried at Songir, and a variety of other stones which are little worked. There are 118 industrial or commercial concerns in the State registered under the State Companies' Act. There are four Agricultural Banks and 1,199 Co-operative Societies in the Baroda State.

**Communications.**—The B & C I Railway crosses part of the Navsari and Baroda *prants* and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway passes through the *Mehsana prant*. A system of branch lines has been built by the Baroda Durbar in all the four *prants* in addition to which the Tapti Valley Railway and the Baroda-Godhra Chord line (B & C. I.) pass through the State. The Railways owned by the State are about 723 miles in length. The total mileage of metalled and fair weather roads in the State is 532 and 932 respectively.

**Education.**—The Education Department controls 2,542 institutions of different kinds in 123 of which English is taught. The Baroda College and the B. T. College are affiliated to the Bombay University. There are a number of high schools, technical schools, and schools for special classes, such as the jungle tribes and untouchable castes. The State is "in a way pledged to the policy of free and compulsory primary education." It maintains a system of rural and travelling libraries. Eighteen per cent of the population is returned in the census as illiterate. Total expense on Education is Rs 38,65,184.

**Capital City.**—Baroda City with the cantonment has a population of 112,860. It contains a public park, a number of fine public buildings, palaces and offices, and it is crowded with Hindu temples. The Cantonment is to the north-west of the city and is garrisoned by an infantry battalion of the Indian Army.

**Ruler.**—His Highness Farsandi-I-Khas-i-Dowlat-i-Englishtia, Maharaja Pratap Singh Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khel, Samahar Bahadur Maharaja of Baroda.

**Resident.**—Lieut.-Col. E. J. D. Colvin, C.I.E.

**Dewan.**—Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, K.C.I.E.

## GWALIOR.

The House of Scindia traces its descent to a family of which one branch held hereditary post of *patei* in a village near Satara. The head of the family received a patent of rank from Aurangzeb. The founder of the Gwalior House was Ranoji Scindia who held a military rank under the Peshwa Bajji Rao. In 1726 the Peshwa granted deeds to Puar, Holkar and Scindia, empowering them to levy "Chauth" and "Sardesamukhi" and retain half the payment to their troops. In 1738 Ranoji Scindia accompanied Bajji Rao to Delhi where he and Malhar Rao Holkar distinguished themselves in military exploits. Ranoji fixed his headquarters at the ancient city of Ujjain, which for the first time became the capital of the Scindia dominions. During the time of Mahadji Scindia and Daulat Rao Scindia Gwalior played an important part in shaping the history of India. Despite partial reverses which Mahadji Scindia's troops suffered at the hands of the British in 1780, reverses which led to the treaty of Salbai (1782), Scindia's power remained unbroken. For the first time he was now recognised by the British as an independent sovereign and not as a vassal of the Peshwa.

In 1790 his power was firmly established in Delhi. While he was indulging in ambitious hopes he fell prey to fever which ended his remarkable career on 12th February 1794. Himself a military genius, Mahadji Scindia's armies reached the zenith of their glory under the disciplined training of the celebrated French adventurer De Boigne. Mahadji was succeeded by his grand nephew Daulat Rao in whose service Perron, a military commander of great renown played a leading part. The strength of Scindia's army was, however, considerably weakened by the reverses sustained at Ahmednagar, Assaye, Asighar and Laswari. Daulat Rao Scindia died in 1827. Till his death he remained in undisputed possession of almost all the territory which belonged to him in 1805.

Daulat Rao was succeeded by Jankoji Rao who passed away in the prime of life. On his demise in 1843 intrigues and party spirit were rampant and the army was in a state of mutiny with the result that it came into collision with the British forces at Maharajpur and Pannihar.

Jankoji Rao was succeeded by Jayaji Rao Scindia whose adherence to the British cause during the dark days of Mutiny, when his own troops deserted him, was unshakable. In 1861 he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and in 1877 was made a Councillor of the Empress. Subsequently he received other titles. He entered into treaties of mutual exchange of territories with the British Government. He died on 20th June 1886 and was succeeded by his son Lieutenant-General H. H. Maharaja Sir Madhav Rao Scindia, Alifjah Bahadur, G. C. V. O.,

G. S. I., G. B. E., A. D. C., to the King. He succeeded in 1886 and assumed powers in 1894. In 1901 he went to China during the war. He died in June 1925 and was succeeded by his son His Highness the Maharaja Jivaji Rao Scindia, Alifjah Bahadur. During His Highness' minority the administration of the State had been conducted by a Council of Regency. His Highness assumed full ruling powers on November 2, 1936.

In matters of administration, His Highness is assisted by a Council consisting of eight Ministers and the Huzoor Secretary. The new constitution came into force from March 1937, when with a view to improve the efficiency of the Government, the distribution of work among various Ministers was revised and redistributed. The State has a Legislative Assembly called *Majlis-i-Am*, to which members are both elected and nominated. The State maintains an efficient army consisting of Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery units. It has its own Postal system. Besides possessing a number of schools the State maintains two Colleges for boys and one for girls. The State runs a public school on European lines to impart education to the children of nobles and well-to-do people.

The State has an area of 26,397 sq miles and population of 8,523,070 according to census of 1931. Its average rainfall varies from 25 to 86 inches. The average revenue is two and half crores.

There is a well equipped State workshop in Gwalior, the Capital of the State, there are electric power house, Leather Factory, Tannery and Pottery Works. There are cotton mills in Gwalior and Ujjain. The State has its own Light Railway. The portion of the G. I. P. Railway which passes through a major portion of the State territories is owned by the Gwalior Darbar.

The Ruler of the State enjoys a salute of 21 guns. The State is in direct relations with the Government of India.

Since the present Ruler assumed powers vigorous impetus has been given to an all-round moral and material progress. The construction of the Harsa reservoir costing about one and half crores, a proposal to construct an up-to-date Female Hospital and the sanction of one crore of rupees for rural reconstruction are the landmarks in the history of Gwalior. The network of roads have been utilised by the motor service run by Gwalior Northern India Transport Company, and those corners which were unconnected are being now joined with important highways. To bring closer to the outer world His Highness sanctioned the construction of a Seaplane base, which will serve as a halting station on the Imperial Air Line at Madhav Nagar and an aerodrome at Maharajpur.

## BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

In this Agency lies the State of Kalat with its feudatory State of Las Bela.

Kalat is bounded on the North by the Chagai district, on the East by Sindh and the Marri-Bugti tribal territories, on the South by the Arabian Sea and on the West by Persia.

The Kalat State, unlike the other Indian States, is a confederacy of partially independent chiefs, whose head is the Khan of Kalat. The divisions of the State are Sarawan or the Highlands, Jhalawan or the Lowlands, Kachhi, Mekran and Kharan. The inhabitants are, for the most part Muhammadans of the Sunni sect. The area is 73,278 square miles and the population 3,42,101 (1931).

The relations of Kalat with the British Government are governed by the treaties of 1854 and 1876, by the latter of which the independence of Kalat was recognised, while the Khan agreed to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government. There are also agreements with Kalat in connection with the construction of the Indo-European telegraph line, the cession of jurisdiction on the railways and in the Bolan Pass, and the permanent leases of Quetta, Nushki and Nasirabad.

The Khan is assisted in the administration of the State by a Wazir-i-Azam, at present a retired

Political officer. The Resident and Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan conducts the relations between the Government of India and the Khan, and exercises general political supervision over the State through the Political Agent in Kalat. The revenue of the State is about Rs. 15,7 lakhs, out of which the Khan retains a civil list of Rs. 3,00,000 per annum. The present Khan is Captain His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Ahmad Yar Khan, G.C.I.E., born in 1904.

Las Bela is a small State under the suzerainty of Kalat. The Hab river for the Southern part of its course forms the Eastern boundary with Sind, and the greater part of the State consists of the valley and the delta of the Puruli river, Area 7,132 square miles, population 63,008 (1931), chiefly Sunni Muhammadans. The estimated average revenue is about Rs. 3 lakhs. The ruling chief of Las Bela, known as the Jam, is Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan, a minor son of late Jam Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, born in 1920. The young Jam has studied at the Alchison College, Lahore. The administrative control of the State is exercised by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan through the Political Agent, Kalat. The Jam also employs a Wazir to assist him in the administration of the State.

## RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

Rajputana is the name of a great territorial circle with a total area of about 1,35,091 square miles, which includes 21 Indian States, one Chieftainship, one estate, and the small British district of Ajmer-Merwara. It is bounded on the west by Sind, on the north-west by the Punjab State of Bahawalpur, on the north and north-east by the Punjab, on the east by the United Provinces and Gwalior, while the southern boundary runs across the central region of India in an irregular zigzag line. Of the Indian States, Chieftainship and estate 19 are Rajput (Bharatpur and Dholpur) are Jat, and two (Palanpur and Tonk) are Mahomedan. The chief administrative control of the British district is vested *ex-officio* in the political officer, who holds the post of Resident for Rajputana for the supervision of the relations between the several Indian States of Rajputana and the Crown Department, and has his headquarters at Mount Abu. For administrative purposes they are divided into the following groups:—Bikaner and Sirohi in direct relations with the Resident for Rajputana. Eastern Rajputana States Agency 6 States (Bharatpur, Bundi, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Kaurail and Kotah), Jaipur Residency 5 States and one estate (Alwar, Jaipur, Kishangarh, Tonk, Shahpura and Lawa Estate), Mewar Residency, and Southern Rajputana States Agency 4 States and one Chieftainship (Mewar, Dangarpur, Banswara and Pratapgarh and the Kishangarh Chieftainship); Western Rajputana States Residency 4 States (Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Palanpur and Danta).

The Aravalli Hills intersect the country almost from end to end. The tract to the north-west of the hills is, as a whole, sandy, ill-watered

and unproductive, but improves gradually from being a mere desert in the far west to comparatively fertile lands to the north-east. To the south-east on the Aravalli Hills lie higher and more fertile regions which contain extensive hill ranges and which are traversed by considerable rivers.

**Communications.**—The total length of railways in Rajputana is 3,259 miles, of which about 1,000 are the property of the British Government. The B & C.I. (Metre-gauge) (Government) runs from Ahmedabad to Bandikui and from there branches to Agra and Delhi. Of the Indian State railways the most important are the Jodhpur and Bikaner lines from Marwar Junction to Hyderabad (Sind) and to Bikaner.

**Inhabitants.**—Over 50 per cent. of the population are engaged in some form of agriculture, about 20 per cent. of the total population are maintained by the preparation and supply of material substances, personal and domestic service provides employment for about 5 per cent. and commerce for 24 per cent. of the population. The principal language is Rajasthani. Among castes and tribes, the most numerous are the Brahmans, Jats, Mahajans, Chamars, Rajputs, Minas, Gujars, Bhils, Malis and Balais. The Rajputs are, of course, the aristocracy of the country, and as such hold the land to a very large extent, either as receivers of rent or as cultivators. By reason of their position as integral families of pure descent, as a landed nobility, and as the kinsmen of ruling chiefs, they are also the aristocracy of India, and their social prestige may be measured

by observing that there is hardly a tribe or clan (as distinguished from a caste) in India which does not claim descent from, or irregular connection with, one of these Rajput stocks.

The population and area of the States and the British District of Ajmer-Merwara are as follows—

Name	Area in square miles	Population in 1931
<i>In direct political relations with the Resident for Rajputana—</i>		
Bikaner	23,317	936,218
Sirohi	2,000	221,060
<i>Mewar Residency and S R S Agency—</i>		
Udaipur	12,941	1,611,430
Banswara	1,599	225,106
Dungarpur	1,460	227,544
Partabgarh	889	76,539
Kushalgarh (Chief ship)	338	35,504
<i>Jasipur Residency—</i>		
Alwar	3,158	749,751
Jalpur	16,590	2,631,776
Kishangarh	849	85,744
Tonk	2,540	317,300
Shahpura	405	54,233
		(excludes Parganah of Kachola)
Lawa (Estate)	20	2,790
<i>Western Rajputana States Residency—</i>		
Jodhpur	36,071	2,134,848
Jaisalmer	16,007	76,255
Palanpur	1,769	264,179
Danta	347	26,172
<i>Eastern States Agency—</i>		
Bundi	2,200	216,722
Bharatpur	1,978	486,954
Dholpur	1,173	254,986
Jhalawar	813	107,890
Karauli	1,227	140,525
Kotah	5,725	685,804
<i>British District—</i>		
Ajmer-Merwara	2,472	506,006

**Udaipur State** (also called Mewar) was founded in about 646 A.D. The capital city is Udaipur, which is beautifully situated on the slope of a low ridge, the summit of which is crowned by His Highness the Maharana's palaces, and to the north and west, houses extend to the banks of a beautiful piece of water known as the Pichola Lake in the middle of which stand two island palaces. It is situated near the terminus of the Udaipur-Chittorgarh Railway, 697 miles north of Bombay. His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Bhupal Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. who succeeded his father the late Maharana His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.V.O., in 1930, is the Premier Ruling Prince of Rajputana. The revenue and expenditure of the State are now about

806 lakhs. Its archaeological remains are numerous, and stone inscriptions dating from the third century have been found.

**Banswara State** is the southernmost State of Rajputana within the Political Agency of the Southern Rajputana States. The area of the State is 1,946 square miles and the population 2,00,670 souls. It is thus in regard to size eleventh among the States of Rajputana. Banswara with Dungarpur originally formed a country known as Bagar, which was, from the beginning of the thirteenth century until about the year 1529, held by certain Rajput Rulers of the Ghelot or Sishodiyia clan, who claimed descent from an elder branch of the family now ruling in Udaipur. After the death of Maha-Rawal Udai Singhji, the Ruler of Bagar, about 1529, his territory was divided between his two sons Jagmal Singhji and Prithvi Rajji, and the descendants of the two families are now the Rulers of Banswara and Dungarpur respectively. Where the town of Banswara now stands, there was a large Bhilpal or colony under a powerful Bhil Chieftain, named Wasna, who was defeated and slain by Maharawal Jagmal Singhji about 1530. The name of Banswara is by tradition said to be a corruption of Wasnawara or the country of Wasna. Others assert that the word means the country (wara) of bamboos (bane). Nearly three centuries after its foundation by Maharawal Jagmal Singhji, Maharawal Bijai Singhji anxious to get rid of the supremacy of the Mahrattas offered to become a tributary to the British Government. In 1818, a definite treaty was made with his successor, Maharawal Umed Singhji. Banswara has been described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana, it looks at its best just after the rains. The principal rivers are the Mahi, the Anas, the Eran, the Chap and the Haren.

The present Ruler is His Highness Rayan Rai Maharajadhiraj Maharawalji Sahib Shree Sir Prithi Singhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., who was born on July 15, 1888, and is the 21st in descent from Maharawal Jagmal Singhji. His Highness was educated in the Mayo College and succeeded his father in 1914. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The State is ruled by His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur with the assistance of the Diwan. It has enlarged its Judicial and Legislative Councils, of which the Diwan is the President. The revenue of the State is about 7 lakhs and the expenditure is about the same.

*Dewan*—Dr Mohan Sinha Mehta, Ph.D., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law

**Dungarpur State**, with Banswara, formerly comprised the country called the Bagar. It was invaded by the Mahrattas in 1818. As in other States inhabited by hill tribes, it became necessary at an early period of British supremacy to employ a military force to coerce the Bhils. The State represents the Gadi of the eldest branch of the Sisodias and dates its separate existence from about the close of the 12th Century. Samant Singh, King of Chitor, when driven away by Kirtipal of Jalor, fled to Bagar and killed Chowrammal, Chief of Baroda, and founded the State of Dungarpur. The present Chief is His Highness Rai-i Rayan Mahimabendra Maharajadhiraj

**Maharawal Shri Sir Lakshman Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I.**, born on 7th March 1908, succeeded on 15th November 1918 and assumed charge of the administration on the 16th February 1928. No railway line crosses the territory, the nearest railway station, Udaipur, being 65 miles distant and Talod on Ahmedabad side, being about 70 miles distant. Revenue about 8 lakhs.

**Partabgarh State**, also called the **Kanthal**, was founded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rana Mokul of Mewar. The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 by Partab Singh. In the time of Jaswant Singh (1775-1844), the country was overrun by the Marathas, and the Maharawat only saved his State by agreeing to pay Holkar a tribute of *Safar Shakti* Rs. 72,700 (which then being coined in the State Mint was legal tender throughout the surrounding Native States), in lieu of Rs. 15,000 formerly paid to Delhi. The first connection of the State with the British Government was formed in 1804; but the treaty then entered into was subsequently cancelled by Lord Cornwallis, and a fresh treaty was made in 1818. The tribute used to be paid to Holkar is being paid to the British Government under the terms of the treaty of Mandasaur, and in 1904 was converted to Rs. 86,350 British currency. As the amount of tribute was excessive, it has now been reduced to Rs. 28,350 from the year 1937-38. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharawat Sir Ram Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was born in 1908 and succeeded in 1929. The State enjoys plenary jurisdiction. The highest administrative and executive office is termed "Mahakma Khass," where sit His Highness and the Dewan of the State. There is a duly graded Judiciary under a High Court. Revenue about 5½ lakhs, expenditure nearly 6½ lakhs.

**Jodhpur State** is the largest in Rajputana with an area of 86,071 square miles and a population of 2.1 millions, of which 88 per cent. are Hindus, 8 per cent. Muslims and the rest Jains and Animists. The greater part of the country is an arid region. It improves gradually from a mere desert to comparatively fertile land as it proceeds from the West to the East. The rainfall is scanty and capricious. There are no perennial rivers and the supply of sub-soil water is very limited. The only important river is Luni.

The Maharaja of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathor Clan of Rajputs and claims descent from Rama, the deified King of Ayodhya. The earliest known King of the Clan named Abhi manyu, lived in the fifth century, from which time their history is increasingly clear. After the breaking up of their Kingdom at Kanauj they founded this State in about 1212, and the foundations of the Jodhpur City were laid by Rao Jodha in 1459. He abolished the tax levied by Hussain Shah of Jaunpur from Hindu pilgrims at Gaya. His descendant was the famous Rao Maldeva, the most powerful ruler of the time having an army of 80,000 Rajputs, the Emperor Humayun when expelled by Sher Shah in 1542 A.D. had sought refuge with him. Raja Sur Singh, son of Raja Udai Singh, in recognition of his deeds of valour was created a "Sawal Raja" with a mansab of 5,000 Zat and 8,800 Sowars by the Emperor Akbar.

The administration is carried on with the aid of a State Council composed of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur as President, Lt.-Colonel Sir Donald M. Field, Kt., O.I.E., I.A., Chief Minister, holding the Finance portfolio, Diwan Bahadur Thakur Madho Singhji, Home Minister, Mr. S. G. Edgar, I.S.E., Public Works Minister, Khan Bahadur Nawab Chowdhri Muhammad Din, Revenue Minister, and Rai Bahadur Lala Kanwar Sain, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Judicial Minister. There is also an Advisory Committee representing the great body of Sardars who hold as much as five sixths of the total area, to aid the administration with opinion on matters affecting customs and usage in the country. With a view to associating the people of Marwar with administrative problems in an increasing degree and affording them opportunities of receiving training in the working of democratic institutions His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur has recently sanctioned the establishment of Village Panchayats, Central Advisory Board at Jodhpur and District Advisory Boards at the District Headquarters. The Central Advisory Board will consist of 36 members of whom 12 will be officials and 24 non-officials representing different interests. In the District Advisory Boards there will be nine members, three officials and six non-officials.

The revenue of the State during the year 1937-38 was Rs. 1,68,85,000 and the expenditure Rs. 1,30,35,000. The Jodhpur Railway extending from Hyderabad (Sind) to Luni Junction and Marwar Junction to Kuchaman Road with its branches on all sides in the territories of the state is the principal railway while the B & O I. Railway runs across a portion of the south-eastern border. The famous marble quarries of Makrana as well as the Salt Lake at Sambhar are situated in Jodhpur territory.

**Jaisalmer State** is one of the largest States in Rajputana and covers an area of 16,062 square miles. The Rulers of Jaisalmer belong to the Jadon clan and are the direct descendants of Sri Krishna. Jaisalmer City was founded in 1156, and the State entered into an alliance of perpetual friendship with the British Government in 1818. In 1844 after the British conquest of Sind the forts of Shahgarh, Garsia and Ghotaru which had formerly belonged to Jaisalmer were restored to the State. The population according to the census of 1931 is 67,662. The present Ruling Prince is His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Maharawalji Sir Jawahar Singhji Sahab Bahadur, Yadukul, Chandrabhal Rukan-ud-Dowla, Musaffar Jang, Bijalmard, K.C.S.I. Revenue about four Lakhs.

**Sirohi State** is much broken up by hills of which the main feature is Mount Abu, 5,660 feet. The Chiefs of Sirohi are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the famous Chauhan clan which furnished the last Hindu Kings of Delhi. The present capital of Sirohi was built in 1425. The city suffered in the eighteenth century from the wars with Jodhpur and the depredations of wild Mina tribes. Jodhpur claimed suzerainty over Sirohi but this was disallowed and British protection was granted in 1823. The present ruler is His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharao Shri Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, G.O.I.E., K.C.S.I.

The State is ruled by the Maharao with the assistance of Ministers and other officials. Revenue about 10½ lakhs.

**Jaipur** is the fourth largest State in Rajputana. It consists for the most part of level and open country. It was known to the ancients as Matsya Desh, and was the kingdom of the King Virata mentioned in the Mahabharata, in whose court, the five Pandava brothers during their last period of exile resided. Bafrai in the Jaipur State has been identified.

The Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kuchawa clan of Rajputs, which claims descent from Kush, son of Rama, King of Ayodhya, the famous hero of the famous epic poem, the Ramayana. This dynasty in Eastern Rajputana dates as far back as ninth century A.D. Dulha Rai, one of its most early rulers, made Amber the capital of the State in 1037 A.D. About the end of 12th century one of the rulers, Pajun at the head of the army of Prithvi Raj, Emperor of Delhi, defeated Shahabuddin Ghori in the Khyber Pass and pursued him as far as Ghatni. Prithvi Raj had given his sister in marriage to him.

His Highness the present Maharaja Sawal Man Singh II Bahadur was born on 21st August 1911. He was adopted by His late Highness on 24th March 1921. He is a scion of the Rajawat House of Isarda, and ascended the gaddi on the 7th September 1922, and was married to the sister of the present Maharaja of Jodhpur on the 30th January 1924, from whom he has a daughter and a son and heir (b. 22nd October 1931). His second marriage with the daughter of his late Highness Maharaja Sir Sumer Singhji Bahadur of Jodhpur was celebrated on the 24th April 1932 from whom he has two sons, the first born in England on the 5th May, 1933 and the second born on the 10th December, 1935.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was invested with full powers on 14th March, 1931. His Highness was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army on the 25th April, 1931, and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on the 1st January, 1934. In 1933, His Highness took his Polo Team to England where it achieved exceptional success, setting up a record by winning all open tournaments. His Highness again visited England in 1935, sailing from Bombay on the 9th May and returning to Jaipur on the 6th September. While in England His Highness was invested by His Majesty the King Emperor with the insignia of G.C.I.E., which distinction was conferred on him on the 3rd June, 1935. His Highness again visited England in May, 1936, returning to Jaipur in August of the same year. In December, 1936, His Highness met with an accident while playing Polo and had to proceed to Vienna (Austria) in January, 1937, for expert medical advice. After undergoing a course of medical treatment for about eight weeks, he returned to his capital in March, 1937. His Highness left Jaipur on the 19th April, 1937, to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London and returned to Jaipur on the 26th September, 1937. His Highness paid another visit to England in 1938, flying from Jodhpur on the 8th May and returning to Jaipur on the 17th July. A Chief

Court of Judicature was established in 1921. The army consists of Cavalry, Infantry, Transport and Artillery. The normal revenue is about one crore and thirty five lakhs (tharabahi equals Rs. 1,43,48,000 Kaldar (British Government)).

According to the Census of 1931 the population of the State is 26,31,775. In area it is 16,682 square miles.

**Kishangarh State** is in the centre of Rajputana and consists practically of two narrow strips of land separated from each other, with an area of 858 square miles (population 85,744), the northern mostly sandy, the southern generally flat and fertile. The Ruling Princes of Kishangarh belong to the Rathor clan of Rajputs and are descended from Maharaja Kishan Singh (second son of Maharaja Udal Singh of Jodhpur) who founded the town of Kishangarh in 1611. The present ruler is His Highness Umdae Rajhai Baland Makan Maharajadhiraj, Dikshit Yagnarain Singh Bahadur. He was born on the 26th January, 1896, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination. He was married to the sister of Raja Bahadur Makudangarh in May, 1915. He went to England and travelled on the Continent with His late Highness in 1921. On the demise of His late Highness on 25th September 1923, he succeeded to the Gadi on the 24th November, 1923. He administers the State with the help of a Council. Revenue about 7.5 lakhs and expenditure 6.5 lakhs.

**Lawa in Rajputana** is a separate chieftship under the protection of the British Government and independent of any Native States. It formerly belonged to Jaipur and then became part of the State of Tonk. In 1867, the Nawab of Tonk murdered the Thakur's uncle and his followers, and Lawa was then raised to its present position. The Thakurs of Lawa belonged to the Naruka sect of the Kachwaha Rajputs. The present Thakur, Bhanperdeep Singh, was born on September 24, 1923 and succeeded to the chieftship on 31st December 1929. The chieftship is under minority Administration.

**Bundi State** is a mountainous territory in the south-east of Rajputana. The Ruler of Bundi is the head of the Hara sect of the great clan of Chauhan Rajputs and the country occupied by this sect has for the last five or six centuries been known as Haroti. The State was founded in the early part of the thirteenth century and constant feuds with Mewar and Malwa followed. It threw in its lot with the Mahomedan emperors in the sixteenth century. In later times it was constantly ravaged by the Mahrattas and Pindaries and came under British protection in 1815. The present ruler of the State is His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Ishwari Singhji Saheb Bahadur, G.C.I.E. He was born on 8th March, 1898 and succeeded to the Gadi on 8th August, 1927. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. His apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Bahadur Singhji. Revenue about 16 lakhs Kaldar.

**Tonk State.**—Partly in Rajputana and partly in Central India, consists of six Parganas separated from one another. The ruling family belongs to the Salazarai clan of the Bunerwal Afghan tribe. The founder of the State was Nawab Muhammad Amir Khan Bahadur,



General of Holkar's Army from 1798-1806 Holkar bestowed grants of land on him in Rajputana and Central India and the land so granted to him was consolidated into the present State. The present Ruler of the State is His Highness Sald-ul-Daula, Wasir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Saadat-Jang, C.I.E. who ascended the Masnad in 1929. The administration is conducted by His Highness the Nawab in consultation with the Council of five members, viz., (1) Lt.-Col G. W. Anderson, C.I.E., Vice-President, State Council and Finance Member, (2) Khan Bahadur Sir Mohammad Abdul Tawwab Khan, Home Member, (3) Khan Bahadur Shamsul Hasan, D.A., LL.D., Syed Nasiruddin Hayder, Esq., Judicial Member, (4) Revenue Member, (5) Maulvi Mohammad Maula Bakhsh, M.A. (Oxon.), F.L.S., Development Member.

Revenue	Rs 24,24,869	Expenditure	19,32,416
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**Secretary Council**—Mr. Maqul Ahmed, B.A.

**Private Secretary to H.H.**—Lt. S. Babu Chand-mall, B.A.

**Durbar Secretary to H.H.**—Khan Sahib Mirza Hamid Ali Khan

**Shahpura State**—The ruling family belongs to the Seesodia clan of Rajputs. The State came into existence about 1629 when the Parganah of Phulla was granted by the Mughal Emperor Shah-I-Jehan to Maharaj Surjan Singh, son of Maharaj Surajmal, the second son of Maharana Amar Singh of Udaipur. Later on Raja Ran Singhji received the parganah of Kachhola from the Maharana of Udaipur and was recognised as a great noble of the Mewar State.

The present Ruler is Rajadhiraj Sri Umald Singhji Bahadur. The State enjoys permanent honour of nine guns salute.

**Bharatpur State**—Consists largely of an immense alluvial plain, almost 2,000 sq miles in size watered by the Banganga and other monsoon rivers.

The present ruling family of Bharatpur are Jats, of the Sinsinwar clan who trace their pedigree to the eleventh century. The family derives its name from its old village Sinsini. Bharatpur was the first State in Rajputana that made alliance with the British Government in 1803. It helped Lord Lake with 5,000 horses in his conquest of Agra and the battle of Laswari wherein the Maratha power was entirely broken and received 5 districts as reward for the service. In 1804, however, Bharatpur sided with Jaswant Rao Holkar against the British Government which resulted in a war. Peace was re-established in 1806 under a treaty of alliance and it continues in force. The Gadi being usurped by Darjan Sal in 1825, the British Government took up the cause of the rightful heir Maharaja Balwant Singh Sahib. Bharatpur was besieged by Lord Combermere, and as the faithful subjects of the State also made common cause with the British Army the usurper was quickly disposed of, and Maharaja Balwant Singh, the rightful heir to the Throne, came into his own. Bharatpur also rendered valuable service to the British Government during the Mutiny. During the Great War the Bharatpur Durbar gave valuable help to the Imperial Government. The Bharatpur Imperial

Service Infantry served in East Africa and the Mule Transport Corps served in all theatres of war except Africa. The present Ruler is His Highness Shri Maharaja Brijendra Sawai Brijendra Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, who was born in 1918 and succeeded his father, Maharaja Sir Kishen Singh who died on the 27th of March 1929. During his minority the State is administered by a Council presided over by Sir Richard Tottenham, C.S.I., C.I.E. 108

Revenue Rs 33,06,000

**Dholpur State**—The family of the ruling Chiefs of Dholpur belongs to the Bamrolia Jats, the adopted home of one of their ancestors. The family took the name of Bamrolia about the year 1387. They next migrated to Gwalior, where they took the part of the Rajputs in their struggles against the Emperor's Officers. Eventually the Bamrolia Jats settled near Gohad and in 1505 Surjan Deo assumed the title of Rana of Gohad. After the overthrow of the Mahrattas at Panipat, Rana Bhim Singh in 1761 possessed himself of the fortress of Gwalior but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachments of the Mahrattas, a treaty was made with the Rana in 1779 by the British Government under Warren Hastings, and the joint forces of the contracting parties re-took Gwalior. In the treaty of the 13th October, 1781 between the British Government and Scindia, it was stipulated that so long as the Maharaj Rana observes his treaty with the English, Scindia should not interfere with his territories. The possession of Gohad however led to disputes between the British and Scindia, and in 1805 the Governor-General transferred Gwalior and Gohad to Scindia, and that of Dholpur, Bari, Baseri, Sepau and Rajakhara to Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh. Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh died in 1836 and was succeeded by his son Maharaj Rana Bhagwant Singh on whose death in 1870 his grandson, the late Chief Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh, succeeded to the Gadi. Lt. Col. His Highness Sals-ul-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Saramad Rajah Hind Maharajadhiraj Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Udal Bhan Singh Lokindra Bahadur Diler Jung Jai Doo, C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., the present ruler, is the second son of Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh and was born on the 12th February, 1893. On the death of his brother Maharaj Rana Ram Singh, His Highness succeeded to the gadi on March 1911.

**Karauli State**—A State in Rajputana under the Political control of the Resident for Rajputana, lying between 26° and 27° north latitude and 76° 30' and 77° 30' east longitude. Area, 1,242 square miles. The river Chambal forms the south-eastern boundary of the State, dividing it from Gwalior (Scindia's Territory); on the south-west it is bounded by Jaipur, and on the north east by the States of Bharatpur, Jaipur and Dholpur. The State pays no tribute to Government. Languages spoken Hindi and Urdu.

**Ruler**—His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Sir Bhom Pal, Deo Bahadur, Yadukul Chandra Bhal, K.C.S.I. Her-apparent Maharaj Kumar Ganesh Pal Dewan.—Raj Bahadur Pandit Brijchand Sharma, M.A., LL.B. Retired Collector and Magistrate, U.P. Government.

**Kotah State** belongs to the Hara Section of the clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the early history of their house, up to the 17th century, identical with that of the Bundi family of which they are an offshoot. Its existence as a separate State dates from 1625. The present Ruler is H. H. Lieut.-Colonel Maharaja Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.M., LL.D., who was born in 1873, succeeded to the Gadi in 1889 and invested with full powers in 1896. In administration he is assisted by two members, Major General Ap Onkar Singh, C.R.E., and Rai Bahadur Sardar Kahn Chand, a retired officer of the Punjab Civil Service. The most important event of his rule has been the restoration in the year 1899 of 16 out of the 17 districts which had been ceded in 1858 to form the principality of Jhalawar State. The total area of the State is 5,684 square miles and its average annual income in round figures amounts to 50 lakhs. The population of the State according to the census of 1931 is 6,85,804 souls.

**Jhalawar State** consists of two separate tracts in the south-east of Rajputana with an area of 813 square miles, yielding a revenue of about Rs. 8 lakhs. The ruling family belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs. The present Ruler, Lieut. His Highness Maharaja Rana Sir Rajendra Singh Ji, K.C.S.I., succeeded to the Gadi on 13th April, 1921. He was born in 1900 and educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and Oxford University. The heir-apparent Maharaja Kumar Harishchandra Singh Ji was born in England on 27th September, 1921.

*Devas*.—Pandit Rati Lalji, B.A., M.R.A.S., Mashrut-Khas to His Highness and Dewan, and Rai Bahadur Sahasdeviwar Bhaya Shadi Lalji, B.A., LL.B., Dewan.

**Bikaner State** in point of area is the seventh largest of all the Indian States and the second largest in Rajputana. The population of the State is 9,84,215 of whom 77 per cent are Hindus, 15 per cent Mahomedans, 4 per cent Sikhs and 3 per cent Jains. The capital city of Bikaner, with its population including the suburbs of 85,927, is the third city in Rajputana.

The northern portion of the State consists of level loam land, whilst the remainder is for the most part sandy and undulating. The average rainfall is about 12 inches. The water level over most of the State is from 150 feet to 300 feet deep.

The reigning family of Bikaner is of the Rathore clan of Rajputs, and the State was founded in 1465 A.D. by Rao Bikaaji, the eldest son of Rao Jodhaji, Ruler of Marwar (Jodhpur), and after him both the Capital and the State are named. Rai Rai Singhji, the first to receive the title of Rajah, was "one of Akbar's most distinguished Generals" and it was during his reign that the present Fort of Bikaner was built in 1593. The title of Maharajah was conferred on Rajah Anup Singhji by the Mughal Emperor in 1687 in recognition of his distinguished services in the capture of Golconda. The conspicuous services of Maharajah Sardar Singhji who in the Indian Mutiny of 1857 personally led his troops to co-operate with the British forces in the field on the outbreak of the Mutiny was acknowledged by the Government of India by the transfer of the Sub-Tehsil of Tib, consisting of 41 villages

from the adjoining Surra Tehsil in the Punjab to the Bikaner State.

The present Ruler, General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shriromani Maharajah Sri Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.M., K.C.B., A.D.C., LL.D., is the 21st of a long line of distinguished rulers renowned for their bravery and statesmanship. He was born on the 18th October, 1880, and assumed full ruling powers in December, 1898. He was awarded the first class Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for the active part he took in relieving the famine of 1899-1900, and soon after he went on active service to China in connection with the China War of 1900-1901 in command of his famous Ganga Risala and was mentioned in despatches and received the China Medal and K.C.M.G. The State Forces consist of the Army Headquarters with a strength of 7 Camel Corps, known as 'Ganga Risala,' whose sanctioned strength is 460 strong, an Infantry Battalion known as Sadul Light Infantry 619 strong, a Regiment of Cavalry known as Durgar Lancers 342 strong, including His Highness' Body Guard, a Battery of Artillery (4 guns 2.75") 236 strong, two sections of Motor Machine Guns 100 strong and State Band 85 strong. The total strength of the Bikaner Army thus, excluding the Camel Battery 20 strong, armed with Machine Loading Guns and a Militia regiment 600 strong, the raising of which is under consideration, totals 1905. At outbreak of the Great War in 1914, His Highness immediately placed the services of himself and his State forces and all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and the Ganga Risala reinforced by the Infantry Regiment which became incorporated in the Camel Corps in the field, rendered very valuable services in Egypt and Palestine. An extra force was also raised for internal security. His Highness personally went on active service in August 1914 and enjoys the honour of having fought both in France and Egypt, and thus has the distinction of having fought for the British Crown on three Continents, viz., Asia, Europe and Africa. He was mentioned in despatches both in Egypt and France. His Highness also played a very conspicuous political part during the period of the War when he went twice to Europe as the Representative of the Prince of India, once in 1917 to attend the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference, and again in 1918-19 to attend the Peace Conference where he was one of the signatories to the treaty of Versailles. His Highness led the Indian Delegation to the 11th Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva and represented the Indian States at the Imperial Conferences in 1930. His Highness played a conspicuous part in the Indian Round Table Conference and the Federal Structure Sub-Committee both in 1930 & 1931 and attended the Silver Jubilee of the Reign of His Majesty King George V and the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI in 1935 & 1937 respectively.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 19 guns (personal) whilst the permanent local salute of the State is also 19. His Highness has also had the honour of being elected the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, an office which he filled most creditably for 5 years till 1925.

Her Highness Maharani Sri Bhatiani received the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on New Year's Day, 1936

His Highness is assisted in the administration by a Prime Minister and an Executive Council. The post of Prime Minister is held by Colonel Sir Kailas Narain Haksar, Kt, O.I.B. L.L.D. A Legislative Assembly was inaugurated in 1913, and consists of 45 Members, 20 out of whom are elected Members. It meets twice a year.

The revenues of the State are over a crore of rupees and a quarter. The State owns a large Railway system, the total mileage being 795.85. Work has started on a further extension from Sadulpur to Bewari, a distance of 86 miles, sanction to the construction of which was received from the Government of India in March 1937. This extension will form an important connection towards Delhi. Another project under contemplation is that from Sri Kolayat to Sind via Jaisalmer, an approximate distance of 800 miles.

Hitherto there was practically no irrigation in the State, the crops depending only on the scanty rainfall, but the construction and opening in 1927 of the Gang Canal taken out from the Sutlej River has helped to protect about 6,20,000 acres of land in the northern part of the State against famine from which it has suffered in the past. 3,34,477 bighas of the Canal land have already been sold and further sale is going on. Even larger expectations are held out from the Bhakra Dam Project from which it is hoped that the remaining level lands in the north of the State will be irrigated.

A coal mine is worked at Palana, 14 miles south from the Capital.

Alwar State is a hilly tract of land in the East of Rajputana. The Alwar Ruling House is the head in India of the Naruka clan who are descendants of 'Kush', the eldest son of Shri Ram in the Solar dynasty. Raja Udai Karanji was the common ancestor of both the Alwar and the Jaipur Houses. Bar Singhji, the eldest son of Udai Karanji of Amer, renounced his

right to succession in favour of his younger brother Nar Singhji. Nar Singhji's line founded Jaipur while in Bar Singhji's line Pratap Singhji founded the Alwar State. Pratap Singhji's successor Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singhji entered into offensive and defensive alliance with the British Government in 1803. His successor Maharao Raja Vinay Singhji rendered valuable services to British Government during mutiny. The Alwar State rendered very valuable services to the British Government during the China War, the Great War and the Afghan War and stood first in recruiting in Rajputana during the Great War. The population of the State in 1931 was nearly 7½ lacs and the revenue is about 40 lacs. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Tej Singhji Bahadur.

**Palanpur**—Palanpur is a first class State with an area of 1,774.64 square miles and a population of 2,65,424. The net revenue of the State calculated on the average of the last five years is about Rs 11,65,000.

Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Zubd-tul-Mulk Dewan Mahakhan Nawab Shri Taley Muhammed Khan Bahadur, G.O.B., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Nawab Sahib of Palanpur, rules the State. The Ruling Family is of Afghan origin, belonging to the Lohani Stock, and had established their principality in Rajputana in the 14th century. The connection with the British may be said to have definitely begun from 1817 A.D., when Dewan Fateh Khan II entered into relations with the East India Company. A considerable trade in cloth, wheat, ghee, wool, hides, castor and rapeseeds, sugar and rice is carried on in the State. The capital city of Palanpur is situated on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and is the junction station of the Palanpur State Railway. Palanpur is a very old settlement of which mention was made in the 8th century.

#### RAJPUTANA.

*The Hon'ble the Resident in Rajputana*—The Hon. Mr. A. C. Lotheran, O.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

#### WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES

*Resident*—Lieut. Colonel G. V. B. Gillan, C.I.E.

### CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Central India Agency is the name given to the country occupied by the Indian States grouped together under the supervision of the Political Officer who is designated the Resident for Central India with headquarters at Indore. As constituted in 1921—that is, after the separation of the Gwalior Residency—it is an irregularly formed tract lying in two sections, the Eastern comprising Bundelkhand Agency between 22°-38' and 26°-19' North and 78°-10' and 83°-0' East and the Western consisting of the Bhopal and Malwa Agencies between 21°-22' and 24°-47' North and 74°-0' and 78°-50' East. The British districts of Jhansi and Saugor and the Gwalior State divide the Agency into two sections. The total area covered is 61,651.11 square miles and the population (1931) amounts to 6,435,737. The great majority of the people are Hindus. There are 28 Salute States of which the following 10 have direct treaty engagements with the British Government—Indore, Bhopal, Rewa, Orchha, Datia, Dhar, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch, Santhar and

Jaora. All of these are Hindu except Bhopal, Jaora and Bani which are Muhammadan. Besides these there are 61 Minor States and Guaranteed Estates. Excluding the Indore and Rewa States and the Hilarpur and Lalgarh the Estates are divided into following groups for administrative purposes—Bhopal Agency, 12 States and Estates (principal States Bhopal Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch), Bundelkhand Agency, 33 States and Estates (principal States Orchha and Datia), Malwa Agency, 40 States and Estates (principal States Dhar, Jaora and Ratlam). The Agency may roughly be divided into two natural divisions, Central India West comprising the former Plateau division with such hilly land as lies on this side and Central India East comprising the former low-lying area and the Eastern hilly tracts. The hilly tracts lie along the ranges of the Vindhya and Satpura. They consist of forest areas and agriculture is little practised there, the inhabitants being mostly members of the wild tribes. The territories of the different States are much

intermingled and their political relations with the Government of India and each other are very varied

The following is the size, population and revenue of the ten treaty States mentioned above —

Name.	Area in square miles	Population	Revenue.
			Lakhs Rs
Indore . .	9,902	18,25,089	126
Bhopal . .	6,924	7,29,955	80
Rewa . .	13,000	15,87,445	51 80
Orchha . .	2,080	3,14,661	13 82
Datia . .	912	1,68,834	13 1/2
Dhar . .	1,800	2,43,530	17 1/2
Dewas, Senior Branch . .	449	83,321	6 1/2
Dewas, Junior Branch . .	419	70,513	6 1/2
Samthar . .	178	33,807	3 1/2
Jaora . .	602	1,00,166	12 1/2

**Indore**—The founder of the House of the Holkar of Indore was Malhar Rao Holkar, born in 1693. His soldierly qualities brought him to the front under the Peshwa, who took him into his service and employed him for his conquests. When the Maratha power was weakened at the battle of Panipat in 1761, Malhar Rao had acquired territories stretching from the Deccan to the Ganges as a reward for his career as a Military Commander. He was succeeded by his grandson. On his death without issue his mother Ahilya Bai became the Ruler and her administration is still looked upon with admiration and reverence as that of a model ruler. She was succeeded by Tukoji Rao Holkar who had been associated with her to carry the Military Administration and had in course of it distinguished himself in various battles. Tukoji Rao was succeeded by Kashirao, who was supplanted by Yeshwant Rao, his step-brother, a person of remarkable daring strategy as exhibited in a number of engagements in which he had taken part. The brilliant success he obtained at the battle of Poona against the combined armies of Peshwa and Scindia made him a dictator of Poona for some time and he declared in consequence the independence of Holkar State. During 1804-5 he had a protracted war with the British, closed by a Treaty which recognised the independence of Holkar State with practically no diminution of its territories and rights. Yeshwant Rao showed signs of insanity from 1808 onwards and succumbed to that malady in 1811, when he was succeeded by his minor son Malhar Rao II. During the Regency which followed, the power of the State was weakened by various causes, the most important of which was the refractory conduct of the Military Commanders. On the outbreak of the war between the English and the Peshwa in 1817, some of these Commanders, with a part of the army, rebelled against the authority of the State and were disposed to befriended the Peshwa, while the regent mother and her ministers were for friendship with the British. There was a battle between the British Army and this refractory portion of the Holkar Army which culminated in the latter's defeat. Holkar had to come to terms and a treaty

of peace and amity was signed in 1818. This Treaty still regulates the relations between the Crown and the Maharaja Holkar.

Malhar Rao died a premature death in 1833. Then followed the weak administration of Hari Rao and his son. In 1844 Tukoji Rao II ascended the Throne, but as he was a minor the administration was carried on by a Regency under Sir Robert Hamilton, the Resident, as its Adviser. The prosperity of the State revived a great deal during this administration and the progress was maintained after the Maharaja assumed powers in 1852. It was interrupted by the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857 in British India. This wave of disaffection did not leave some of the State troops untouched. The Maharaja with his adherents and the remaining troops remained, however, staunch to the British and gave every possible assistance to the British authorities at Indore, Mhow and other places which was recognised by the British Government. The Maharaja died in 1886 after having effected various reforms in the administration and raised the position of the State to a high degree of prosperity and honour. He was succeeded by Shivaji Rao who reigned for 16 years and will be specially remembered for his beneficent measures in matters of education, sanitation, medical relief and abolition of transit duties. Tukoji Rao III succeeded in 1903 while yet a minor. The Regency Administration was continued till 1911 and it effected a number of reforms in all the branches of administration. The policy of the Regency was maintained by the Maharaja. With his assumption of powers the State advanced in education in general, including female education, commerce and industrial developments, municipal franchise and other representative institutions. This prosperity was specially reflected in the Indore City, the population of which rose by 40 per cent.

During the war of 1914 the State placed all its resources at the disposal of the British Government. Its troops took part in the various theatres of war and the contribution of the State towards the war and charitable funds in money was 41 lakhs and its subscriptions to the War Loans amounted to Rs. 82 lakhs, while the contribution from the Indore people amounted to over one crore. This assistance received the recognition of the British Government.

His Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao III abdicated in favour of his son. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.F., was born on 6th September 1908. He received his education in England during 1920-23 and again at Christ Church College, Oxford, from 1926 till his return in 1929. He married a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur) in February 1924. Her Highness Maharani Sanyogita Bai died in July 1937. His Highness's educational career at Oxford in England having come to an end, he returned to India arriving at Indore on the 12th November 1929, and after receiving administrative training assumed full ruling powers on the 9th May 1930.

The administration of the State is carried on by the Ruler assisted by the State Cabinet and the Prime Minister and other Ministers. The Prime Minister is the President of the State

Cabinet and the Chief Executive Authority Wazir-ud-Dowlah Rai Bahadur Sir Seray Mal Bapna, Kt., C.I.E., has been the Prime Minister since February 1926.

The area of the State is 9,902 square miles with a revenue of about one crore and thirty-five lakhs. According to the Census of 1931 the population of the State is about 1,825,000, showing an increase of 14.5 per cent. over the Census figures of 1921.

There are two first grade Colleges in the City, one is maintained by the State and teaches up to M.A. and LL.B., the other is established by the Canadian Mission and teaches up to M.A. in Philosophy. The State has six High Schools, 1 Sanskrit College and 530 other educational and 76 medical institutions. An Institute of Plant Industry for the improvement of cotton is located at Indore. It has also 9 spinning and weaving mills.

The strength of the State Army is about 8,000. The State is traversed by the Holkar State Railway, the principal station of which is Indore, the B & C I Railway and the U B Section of the G. I. P. Railway. Besides the trunk roads, there are 891 miles of roads constructed and maintained by the State. The reforms introduced recently are the establishment of State Savings Banks, a scheme of Life Insurance of State officials, establishment of the Indore Legislative Council (formerly known as the Indore Legislative Committee) consisting of 30 members, excluding the President and the Vice-President, of whom 15 are elected and 15 nominated, introduction of a scheme of Compulsory Primary Education in the City of Indore, measures for the expansion of education in the mofussil, a scheme for the formation of the Holkar State Executive Service, a scheme of water supply and main drainage in the Indore City, raising of the marriageable age of boys and girls to 18 years and 14 years respectively, and the passing of the Indore Nukta Act and the Marriage Expenses Controlling Act for controlling expenditure on funeral ceremonies and marriages.

The Chief imports are cloth, machinery, sugar, salt and kerosene oil. The total imports in 1936-37 amounted to Rs. 2,09,88,927.

The chief exports are cotton, cloth, tobacco and cereals. The total exports in 1936-37 amounted to Rs. 68,00,238 exclusive of the exported produce of the Ginning and Pressing factories.

Cloth manufactured at the local mills is valued at over two crores and the local trade in wheat is estimated at one crore.

Cotton excise duty at 3½ per cent *ad valorem* has been abolished from 1st May 1926 and an industrial tax is levied on the cotton mills from the same date.

The City has a well equipped Power house and an aerodrome.

**Bhopal**—The principal Mahomedan State in Central India ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Mahomedan States of India. The ruling family was founded by Sardar Dost Mohammad Khan, Diler-Jung, a Tirah Afghan, who, after having served with distinction in the army of the Emperor Aurangzeb, obtained the pargana of Berasia in 1709. With the disintegration of the Moghal Empire, Bhopal became an independent State. In the early

part of the 19th Century the Nawab successfully withstood the inroads of Scindia and Bhopals, and by the agreement of 1817 Bhopal undertook to assist the British with a contingent force and to co-operate against the Pindari bands. In 1818, a permanent treaty succeeded the agreement of 1817.

The present Ruler of the State, His Highness Sikander Saulat Nawab Itikharul-Mulk, Mohammad Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., C.V.O., B.A., succeeded his mother, Her late Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, on her abdication in May 1926. He had previously actively participated in the administration of the State for nearly ten years as Chief Secretary and afterwards as Member for Finance and Law and Justice.

His Highness is assisted in the work of administration by an Executive Council consisting of the following five Members and a Secretary—

Ali-Martabat, Motamid-us-Sultan, Rai Bahadur Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya, B.A., President and Member, State Council.

*Members, State Council*—Ali-Martabat, Aitmadul Mulk, Rafi-ul-Qadr, Ziaul-Uloom Muti Mohammad, Anwarul Haq, M.A., M.P., Ali-Martabat, Mushirul-Mulk, Ali-Qadr, Kazi Ali Haider Abbasi, Ali-Martabat, Dabirul-Mulk, Ali Qadr, Mohammad Shuaib Qureshi, M.A., LL.B., BAR-AT-LAW, and Ali-Martabat, Aminul Mulk, Wais Qadr, Salamuddin Khan, B.A., LL.B.

*Secretary*—Mir Dabir, Dabirul-Insha, Kazi Wali Mohammad (Offg.).

The work of legislation with the right of discussing the Budget, moving resolutions and Interpellations rests with a representative Legislative Council inaugurated in 1927. The raiyatwari system in which the cultivator holds his land direct from Government has lately been introduced. The State forests are extensive and valuable, and the arable area which comprises more than two-thirds of the total area consists mostly of good soil, producing cotton, wheat, other cereals, sugar-cane and tobacco. The State contains many remains of great archaeological interest including the famous Sanchi Topes, which date from the 2nd Century B.C. and which were restored under the direction of Sir John Marshall. Sanchi Station on the G. I. P. main line to Delhi adjoins the Topes.

Among other troops, the State maintains one full strength Infantry Battalion. The Capital, Bhopal City, beautifully situated on the northern bank of an extensive lake, lies on the main broad-gauge line between Bombay and Delhi and is the junction for the Bhopal-Ujjain Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

**Rewa**—Is the largest State in Central India Agency with an area of 13,000 square miles and a population of 1,687,445 (1931). The Rulers are Baghel Rajputs descended from the famous Solanki clan which ruled over Gujrat from the 10th to 13th Century. During the mutiny the Durbar rendered meritorious services to the Crown for which various parganas which had been seized by Marathas were restored to the Maharaja. The present ruler is His Highness Bandhvesh Maharaja Sir Gulab Singhji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.B.I., who was born in 1903. His Highness was married in 1919 to the sister of the

**Maharaja of Jodhpur** Upon the death of his father, Lt-Col Sir Venkat Raman Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., on 30th October 1918, His Highness Bandhvesh Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur succeeded to the Gadi on 31st October as a minor. His Highness Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur attained majority in 1922 and was invested with full ruling powers by His Excellency the Viceroy. The Maharaja exercises full sovereignty within his State and the administration is now carried on by him with the help of a State Council of which His Highness himself is President. His Highness is very much interested in all-round progress of the State. He takes a keen interest in administration and development of agriculture and mineral resources. He has opened extensive tracts by construction of roads and bridges throughout the State. A State Bank—Bank of Baghelkhand—has recently been instituted, which has its branches all over the State. His Highness is a keen sportsman and the number of tigers bagged by him totals over 537. His Highness has got a son and heir named Sri Yuvraj Maharaj Kumar Martand Singhji, born on 16th March 1923.

His Highness' second marriage with the daughter of H.H. the Maharaja of Kishengarh was performed on the 18th February 1925.

**Dhar**—This State, in the Agency for Southern States in Central India, takes its name from the old city of Dhar, long famous as the capital of the Parmar Rajputs, who ruled over Malwa from ninth to the thirteenth century and from whom the present Rulers of Dhar—Puar Marathas—claim descent. In the middle of the 18th century the Ruler of Dhar, Anand Rao, was one of the leading chiefs of Central India, sharing with Holkar and Scindia the rule of Malwa. The State came into treaty relations with the British Government in virtue of the treaty of 1819. Lt.-Colonel H.H. the Maharaja Sir Udaji Rao Puar Sahib Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., died on 30th July 1926. There are 18 Feudatories and 9 Bhumias of whom 13 hold a guarantee from the British Government. The population of the State according to the latest Census figure is 243,521 and the average Income and Expenditure are about 17 and 16 lakhs respectively.

The present Ruler, His Highness the Maharaja Anand Rao Puar Sahib Bahadur being minor, the Government of State is carried on by a Council. Dewan Bahadur K. Nadkar is Dewan and President of the Council of Administration.

The famous and the ancient hill fort of Mandu the capital of several ancient and medieval Kingdoms, with its beautiful mausoleums, tombs and palaces and high hills and deep dales is situated in the State at a distance of 24 miles from the city of Dhar.

**Jaora State**—This State is the only Treaty State in the Malwa Political Agency covering an area of about 601 square miles with a total population of 1,00,204, and has its headquarters at Jaora Town. The Rulers of Jaora claim descent from Abdul Majid Khan, an Afghan of the Tajik Khel from Swat. The

first Nawab was Abdul Ghafoor Khan who obtained the State about the year 1808. The present Ruler is Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Fakhrud-Daulah Nawab Sir Mohammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur, Saadat-e-Jang, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., who was born in 1883. His Highness is an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army.

In the administration of the State His Highness is assisted by a Council as under—

**President**—His Highness the Nawab Sahib Bahadur

**Vice-President and Chief Minister**—Sahibzada Dr Abdul Wajid Khan, M.A., Ph.D.

**Ratlam**—Is the premier Rajput State in the Malwa Agency. It covers an area of 871 square miles, including that of the Jagir of Khera in the Kushalnagar Chiefship, which pays an annual tribute to the Ratlam Darbar. The State was founded by Raja Jitansinghji, a great grandson of Raja Udal Singh of Jodhpur, in 1652. The Ruler of Ratlam is the religious head of the Rajputs of Malwa, and important caste questions are referred to him for decision. The State enjoys full and final civil and criminal powers. The present Ruler of Ratlam is Major General His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C. to His Majesty the King Emperor, who was born in 1880, and educated at Daly College, Indore, received military training in Imperial Cadet Corps and invested with full powers in 1898. His Highness served in the war in France and Egypt from 1915 to 1918, was mentioned in despatches and received the Croix d'Officiers de Legion d'Honneur. Attended London Coronation in May 1937 as His Majesty's A.D.C. Salute. 13 guns, local 15 guns.

**Heir-Apparent**—Maharaj Kumar Lokendra Singh, born 9th November 1927.

**Dewan**—Rao Sahab Chunnalal M. Shroff, B.A.

**Datia State**—The rulers of this State, in the Bundelkhand Agency, are Bundela Rajputs of the Orchha house. The territory was granted by the chief of Orchha to his son Bhagwan Rao in 1626, this was extended by conquest and by grants from the Delhi emperors. The present Ruler Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, G.C.I.E. (1932), K.C.S.I., 1918, who was born in 1886 and succeeded in 1907, married 1902, enjoys a salute of 15 guns. He placed all his resources and his personal services at the disposal of the Imperial Government during the Great War and established a War Hospital at Datia. He is a progressive Ruler and has created a Legislative Council and introduced many useful and important reforms in his State. He is a Vice-President of St. John Ambulance Association, a patron of Red Cross Society and has recently offered to the Imperial City of Delhi the life size marble statue of Lord Reading, the late Viceroy. He has built a hospital in the city named after Mrs. Heale and to advance female education he has built a girls' school named after Lady Willingdon. His Highness is a famous big game shot and has shot more than 183 tigers.

**Oorchha State.**—The Rulers of this State are Bundela Rajputs claiming to be the descendants of the Gaharwars of Benares. It was founded as an independent State in 1043 A.D. It is the premier Treaty State of Bundelkhand—the other Bundela Princes being the sojoms of Oorchha House. It entered into relations with the British by the Treaty made in 1812 A.D. His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., died in March 1930 and has been succeeded by his grandson His Highness Sawal Mahendra Maharaja Sir Virsingh Dev Bahadur, K.C.S.I., the present Ruler. The ruler of the State has the hereditary titles of His Highness Saramad-i-Rajshahi. Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahendra Sawal Bahadur enjoys a permanent salute of 15 guns. The State has a population of 3,15,000 and an area of 2,090 square miles. The capital is Tikamgarh 36 miles from Lalitpurstation on the G. I. P. Ry. Oorchha, the old capital, has fallen into decay

but is a place of interest on account of its magnificent buildings which were erected by Maharaja Bir Singh Dev I, the most famous ruler of the State (1605-1627). The present ruler has introduced many reforms in the state and has brought the administration to an up-to-date standard.

His Highness is assisted in the work of administration by a cabinet consisting of the following—

- 1 His Highness the Sawal Mahendra Maharaja Bahadur, *President*
- 2 Rao Raja Rai Bahadur Doctor Shyam Behari Misra, M.A., D.Litt., *Vice-President*
- 3 Major Sajjan Singh, *Chief Secretary*
- 4 Captain Chandra Sen, *Finance Secretary*
- 5 Mr M. N. Zutshi, B.A., *Home Secretary*
- 6 Pandit R. S. Shukla, M.A., LL.B., *Political & Judicial Secretary*

## SIKKIM.

Sikkim is bounded on the north and north-east by Tibet, on the south-east by Bhutan, on the south by the British district of Darjeeling and on the west by Nepal. The population consists of Bhutias, Lepchas, and Nepalese. It forms the direct route to the Chumbi Valley in Tibet. The main axis of the Himalayas, which runs east and west, forms the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet. The Singaila and Chola ranges, which run southwards from the main chain, separate Sikkim from Nepal on the west, and from Tibet and Bhutan on the east. On the Singaila range rise the great snow peaks of Kichinjunga (28,146 feet), one of the highest mountains in the world. The Chola range which is much loftier than that of Singaila, leaves the main chain at the Dongkya La.

Tradition says that the ancestors of the Rajas of Sikkim originally came from eastern Tibet. The State was twice invaded by the Gurkhas at the end of the eighteenth century. On the outbreak of the Nepal War in 1814, the British formed an alliance with the Raja of Sikkim and at the close of the war the Raja was rewarded by a considerable cession of territory. In 1835 the Raja granted the site of Darjeeling to the British and received Rs. 12,000 annually in lieu of it.

The State was previously under the Government of Bengal, but was brought under the direct supervision of the Government of India in 1906. The State is thinly populated, the area being 2,818 square miles, and the population 109,651, chiefly Buddhists and Hindus. The most important crops are maize and rice. There are several trade routes through Sikkim from Darjeeling District into Tibet. In the convention of 1890 provision was made for the opening of a trade mart but the results were disappointing, and the failure of the Tibetans to fulfil their obligations resulted in 1904 in the despatch of a mission to Lhasa, where a new convention was signed. Trade with the British has increased in recent years, and is now between 40 and 50 lakhs yearly. A number of good roads have been constructed in recent years. The present ruler, His Highness Maharajah Sir Tashi Namgyal, K.C.I.E., was born in 1893 and succeeded in 1914. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 6th April 1918. The title of a C.I.E. was conferred upon the Maharaja on the 1st January 1918 and K.C.I.E. on 1st January 1923. The average revenue is Rs. 5,20,422.

*Political Officer in Sikkim.*—B. J. Gould, C.M.G., C.I.E.

## BHUTAN.

Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central axis of the Himalayas, adjacent to the northern border of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Its area is 18,000 square miles and its population, consisting of Buddhists and Hindus, has been estimated at 300,000. The country formerly belonged to a tribe called Tek-pa, but was wrested from them by some Tibetan soldiers about the middle of the seventeenth century. British relations with Bhutan commenced in 1772 when the Bhutias invaded the principality of Cooch Behar and British aid was invoked by that State. After a number of raids by the Bhutanese into Assam, an envoy

(the Hon. A. Eden) was sent to Bhutan, who was grossly insulted and compelled to sign a treaty surrendering the Duars to Bhutan. On his return the treaty was disallowed and the Duars annexed. This was followed by the treaty of 1865, by which the State's relations with the Government of India were satisfactorily regulated. The State formerly received an allowance of half a lakh a year from the British Government in consideration of the cession in 1865 of some areas on the southern borders. This allowance was doubled by a new treaty concluded in January 1910, by which the Bhutanese Government bound itself to be guided by the advice of the British Government in regard

to its external relations, while the British Government undertook to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. On the occasion of the Tibet Mission of 1904, the Bhodas gave strong proof of their friendly attitude. Not only did they consent to the survey of a road through their country to Chumbi, but their ruler, the Tongsa Penlop, accompanied the British troops to Lhasa, and assisted in the negotiations with the Tibetan authorities. For these services he was made a K.C.I.E., and he has since entertained the British Agent hospitably at his capital. The ruler is now known as H.H. the Maharaja of Bhutan, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., K.C.I.R.

At the head of the Bhutan Government, there are nominally two supreme authorities, the Dharma Raja, known as Shapting Benpoche, the spiritual head, and the Deb or Depa Raja, the temporal ruler. The Dharma Raja is regarded as a very high incarnation of Buddha, far higher than the ordinary incarnations in Tibet, of which there are several hundreds. On the death of a Dharma Raja a year or two is allowed to elapse, and his reincarnation then takes place, always in the Choje, or royal family of Bhutan. Cultivation is backward and the chief crop is maize. The military force consists of local levies under the control of the different chiefs. They are of no military value.

### NORTH-WEST FRONTIER STATES.

The Indian States of the North-West Frontier Provinces are Amb, Dir, Swat and Chitral. The area of the latter three is 3,000, 1,800 and 4,000 square miles and population 250,000, 216,000 and 99,000 respectively.

**Amb**—is only a village on the western bank of the Indus in Independent Tanawala.

**Chitral**—Runs from Lowara top to the south of the Hindu Kush range in the north, and has an area of about 4,000 square miles. The ruling dynasty has maintained itself for more than three hundred years, during the greater part of which the State has constantly been at war with its neighbours. It was visited in 1885 by the Lockhart Mission, and in 1889, on the establishment of a political agency in Gilgit, the ruler of Chitral received an annual subsidy from the British Government. That subsidy was increased two years later on condition that the ruler, Amen-ul-Mulk, accepted the advice of the British Government in all matters connected with foreign policy and frontier defence. His sudden death in 1892 was followed by a dispute as to the succession. The eldest son Miran-ul-Mulk was recognised by Government, but he was murdered in 1895. A war was declared by Umrah Khan of Jandul and Dir against the infidels and the Agent at Gilgit, who had been sent to Chitral to report on the situation, was besieged with his escort and a force had to be despatched (April 1, 1895) to their relief.

The valleys of which the State consist are extremely fertile and continuously cultivated. The internal administration of the country is conducted by His Highness Capt Mohd Nasir-ul-Mulk, the Mehtar of Chitral and the foreign policy is regulated by the Political Agent at Malakand. The ruler proceeded on pilgrimage to Mecca in February 1939.

**Dir**—The territories of this State, about 3,000 square miles in area, include the country drained by the Panjkora and its affluents down to the junction of the former river with the Bajaur Rud. The Nawab of Dir is the overlord of the country, exacting allegiance from the petty chiefs of the clans. Dir is mainly held by Yusufzal Pathans, the old non-Pathan inhabitants being now confined to the upper portion of the Panjkora Valley known as the Dir Kohistan. A motor road has been constructed to Dir from Malakand.

**Swat**—The Ruler of the State, Miangul Gulshahzade Sir Abdul Wadood, K.B.E., is a descendant of the famous Akhund Sahib of Swat. He consolidated his rule in Swat from 1917 to 1922, and was recognized by the Government of India as Wali of Swat in 1928. The area of the State is 4,800 square miles and population 300,000. The Headquarters of the State is at Saidu Sharif about 38 miles from Malakand and connected with Malakand by motor road.

Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral—Major E. H. Cobb, C.I.E., I.A.

### STATES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The Madras Presidency includes 5 Indian States covering an area of 10,644 square miles. Of these, the States of Travancore and Cochin represent ancient Hindu dynasties. Pudukottai is the inheritance of the chieftain called the Tondiman, Banganapalle and Sandur two petty States, of which the first is ruled by a Nawab, lie in the centre of two British districts.

Name.	Area sq miles	Population	Estimated Gross Revenue in lakhs of rupees
Travancore	7,625	9,095,973	245.28
Cochin	1,480	1,205,016	87.58
Pudukottai	1,179	400,694	20.47
Banganapalle	275	30,230	3.65
Sandur	167	13,583	1.53

\*The States of Banganapalle and Sandur have been transferred to the Political charge of the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore with effect from 1-1-39.

These States were brought into direct relation with the Government of India on October 1st, 1923.

**Travancore**—This State, which has an area of 7,625 square miles, and a population of 5,095,973 with a revenue of Rs 261 lakhs occupies the South-west portion of the Indian Peninsula, forming an irregular triangle with its apex at Cape Comorin. The early history of Travancore is in great part traditional, but there is little doubt that H. H. the Maharaja is the representative of the Chera dynasty, one of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised sovereignty at one time in Southern India. The petty chiefs, who had subsequently set up as independent rulers within the State, were all subdued, and the whole country, included within its boundaries, was consolidated and brought under one rule, by Maharaja Marthanda Varma (1729-58). The English first settled at Anjengo, a few miles to the north of Trivandrum, and built a factory there in 1684. In the wars in which the East India



Company were engaged in Madura and Tinnevely, in the middle of the 18th century, the Travancore State gave assistance to the British authorities. Travancore was reckoned as one of the staunchest allies of the British Power and was accordingly included in the Treaty made in 1764 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. To protect the State from possible invasions by Tippu, an arrangement was made in 1788 with the East India Company, and in 1795 a formal treaty was concluded, by which the Company agreed to protect Travancore from all foreign enemies. In 1805 the annual subsidy to be paid by Travancore was fixed at 8 lakhs of rupees.

H H the Maharaja (b 7th November 1912) ascended the masnad on the 1st September 1924. During the minority the State was ruled by Her Highness Maharani Setu Lakshmi Bai, C I, aunt of the Maharaja, as Regent on his behalf. His Highness was invested with ruling powers on the 6th November 1931. The work of legislation was entrusted to a Legislative Council established as early as 1888. The Legislature was last re-constituted in January 1933, when a bicameral body was instituted. The new Chambers, viz., the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council have a predominant elected non-official majority. Both Chambers possess the right to vote on the annual Budget, to move resolutions and ask questions. Both Chambers have also the right to initiate legislation. The elections to the Assembly are based on a wide franchise. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers will be settled by a Joint Committee consisting of an equal number of members selected by each Chamber. Women are placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter both of franchise and membership in the Legislature.

Local Self-Government on a small scale exists in the more important towns. The State has joined the Indian State Forces Scheme and supports a military force of 1,600 men. H H The Maharaja is Colonel-in-Chief of the Travancore State Forces. Education has advanced considerably in recent years and the State takes a leading place in that respect. In the matter of female education the State has a leading place among Indian States and the British Indian Provinces. According to the census of 1931, the number of literates per 100 of the population excluding children under 5 years of age is 28.9. For males the figures are 40.8 per 100 and for females 16.8. The principal food-grain grown is rice, but the main source of agricultural wealth is the coconut. Other crops are pepper, areca-nut, jack-fruit, sugar-cane and tapioca. Rubber and tea are among other important products. Cotton weaving and the making of matting from the coir are among the chief industries. Within recent years a fillip has been given to the development of industries as well as the arts and crafts of the State. The Pallivasal Hydro-electric works, the Rubber factory in Trivandrum, the contemplated China clay and Porcelain factory and the addition of an Art Gallery named Chithralayam at Trivandrum are the results of the new policy initiated by His Highness the Maharaja. In November 1936 His Highness the Maharaja issued the historic Temple Entry Proclamation which has been

hailed all the world over as a great piece of social and religious reform. His Highness evinces great interest in matters connected with art and culture and his recent tour of the Dutch East Indies was undertaken primarily with the purpose of studying the cultural and artistic influences of ancient India on the people of the Islands of Java, Bali and Sumatra.

By another Proclamation in the November of 1937, a University designed in addition to ordinary studies specially to promote technological studies and research has been established. The Government of His Highness have taken in hand the first instalment of a scheme of nationalising the transport system of the State and have established the Travancore Credit Bank for extending long term loans to the agriculturists and small industrialists of the State. The Andhra and Benares Universities have conferred Honorary degrees on His Highness and His mother Her Highness Maharani Sethu Parvathi Bai. The State is well provided with roads, and with a natural system of backwaters, besides canals and rivers navigable for country crafts. One line of railway about one hundred miles in length cuts across the State from east to west and then runs along the coast to the Capital. The capital is Trivandrum. There exists a weekly air mail service between Bombay and Trivandrum, and Trivandrum and Tilchinopoly which is on the Madras Colombo Air Mail route.

*Deewan*—Sachivottama Sir C P Itamaswami Alayar, K O I R.

**Cochin.**—This State on the south-west coast of India is bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency and the State of Travancore. Very little is known of its early history. According to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin hold the territory in right of descent from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards established himself as an independent Ruler. In 1502, the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin and in the following year they built a fort and established commercial relations in the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Calicut, they assisted the Rajas of Cochin. The influence of the Portuguese on the west coast began to decline about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in 1683 they were ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch with whom the Raja entered into friendly relations. About a century later, in 1769, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776, the State was conquered by Hyder Ali, to whom it remained tributary and subordinate, and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1791 between the Raja and the East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu and to pay a subsidy.

His Highness Shri Sir Rama Varmah, C O I R., who ascended the throne in January 1915 having demised on 26th March 1932, His Highness Shri

**Sir Rama Varma, G C I E, LL D** who was born on 30th December 1861 succeeded to the throne and was duly installed as Maharaja on 1st June 1932. The administration is conducted under the control of the Maharaja whose chief Minister and Executive officer is the Dewan, Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, K C I E in relation to "reserved subjects", and the Minister, Dr A. R. Menon, M B C B (Edin) responsible to the Legislature appointed under the Government of India Act in relation to Transferred subjects. The forests of Cochin form one of its most valuable assets. They abound in teak, ebony, blackwood, and other valuable trees. Rice forms the staple of cultivation. Cocoanuts are largely raised in the sandy tracts and their products from the chief exports of the State. Communications by road and backwaters are good, and the State owns a line of railway from Shoranore to Ernakulam, the capital of the State, and a Forest Steam Tramway used in developing the forests. The State supports a force of 113 officers and 573 men.

*Resident for Madras States*—Lt Col G. P. Murphy

**Pudukkottai**—This State is bounded on the north and west by Trichinopoly, on the south by Bannad and on the east by Tanjore. In early times a part of the State belonged to the Chola Kings and the southern part to the Pandya Kings of Madura. Relations with the English began during the Carnatic wars. During the siege of Trichinopoly by the French in 1752, the Pondiman of the time did good service to the Company's cause by sending them provisions, although his own country was on at least one occasion ravaged as a consequence of his fidelity to the English. In 1756 he sent some of his troops to assist Muhammad Yusuf, the Company's sepoy commandant, in settling the Madura and Tinnevely countries. Subsequently he was of much service in the wars with Haidar Ali. His services were rewarded by a grant of territory subject to the conditions that the district should not be alienated (1806). Apart from that there is no treaty or arrangement with the Raja. His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondiman Bahadur, the present ruler, is a minor. He was installed as Raja on 19-11-28. The administration of the State is carried on by an Administrator. The various departments are constituted on the British India model. The principal food crop is rice. The forests which cover about one-seventh of the State, contain only small timber. There are no large industries. The State is well provided with roads, but Pudukkottai is the only municipal town in the State.

*Resident for the Madras States*—Lt Col G. P. Murphy

**Banganapalle**—This State, whose area is 275 square miles, is in two detached portions which in the 18th century passed from Hyderabad to Mysore and back again to Hyderabad. The control over it was ceded to the Madras Government by the Nizam in 1800. The present Ruler is Nawab Mir Fazle Ali-Khan Bahadur, who enjoys a salute of 9 guns and is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. The Nawab pays no tribute to the Crown and maintains no military force. The chief food-grain is cholam. The revenue of the State is nearly 4 lakhs. From the 1st January 1939 the State has been transferred from the political charge of the Resident for the Madras States to that of the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

*Resident*—The Hon'ble Lieut Colonel J. de-la Hay Gordon, C I E, O B E, M C  
*Dewan*—Mr Humayun Mirza

**Sandur**—Sandur is the only Mahratta State in South India and in political relations with the Government of India through the Resident at Trivandrum. The State was conquered in early eighteenth century by Siddaji Rao, ancestor of the present Ruler from a pottigar of the Bedar tribe. During the time of his son and successor, Morar Rao, the State reached the zenith of its territorial expansion. In the Carnatic and Mysore wars Morar Rao was the staunchest ally of the British. The State came into political relations with the British in 1818. The Ruler exercises powers of life and death. In 1876 the proper style of address of the Ruler was acknowledged by the Government of India. This is one of the 146 important States which received Canning's Sanad of Adoption in 1862. The Ruler also has vested interests in Gajendragad, a jaghir in Bombay Presidency, held on his behalf by certain junior members of his family. The State pays no tribute to the Crown. The Ruler is the fountain-head of all authority—judicial, legislative and executive. He has established an independent Chief Court presided over by the senior most member of the Madras judicial service, whose services have been lent to the State under a special arrangement with the Madras Government. There is a State Council to initiate all legislative measures and an Executive Council in charge of the administration.

The State has mineral deposits of the first quality, especially manganese. The forests abound in sandalwood which is as rich in oil-content as that of Mysore.

The present Ruler is Raja Shrimant Yeshwant Rao Hindurao Ghorpade Mamlakat-madar Senapati.

*President of the Executive Council*—Shrimant Sardar B. Y. Raje Ghorpade

*Resident*—C. P. Skrine, Esq., O B E, I C S

## STATES OF WESTERN INDIA

**Western India States Agency**—Kathlawar in which the majority of the States in this Agency are situated is the peninsula lying immediately to the north of Gujerat in the Bombay Presidency. Its extreme length is about 220 miles and its greatest breadth about 165 miles, while the total area is about 23,447 sq miles. It is for the most part flat except

for the Gir forest, where there exist the only lions still surviving in India.

The political organisation of the Agency is unusual in that besides the normal system of Salute States in political relations with the Resident and non-salute States in political relations with the Political Agents of the subordinate agencies, there are administered areas.

which include the Civil Stations of Rajkot, Wadhwan and Sadra, and groups of innumerable petty estates, known as "Thanas". The latter are under the direct supervision of the Political Agents. These "Thanas" were originally offshoots of larger States, but owing to the system of successive holders dividing their heritage amongst all their heirs, a custom prevalent amongst the Kathis, who give their name to the province, they have become so sub-divided as to render impractical the normal administration and the exercise of any jurisdictional powers by each individual holder. The Agency has, therefore, assumed their powers and carried out the administration on their behalf.

The history of the British connection with Kathiawar commences with Colonel Walker's settlement of 1807. In 1863 the States were divided into seven classes and although these have since been abolished, the jurisdictions fixed in that year still remain graded.

Formerly the Political Administration of the Western India States was the responsibility of the Government of Bombay. The transfer of States to direct political relations with the Government of India, a change which was advocated in the Montague-Chelmsford Report on Constitutional Reforms, was not carried out until 1924. The first stage in the process was the creation of a new Agency in direct relation with the Government of India, known as the Western India States Agency. This Agency comprised the whole of the area containing the old Kathiawar, Cutch and Palanpur Agencies.

The other States in the Bombay Presidency, which for the time being remained in political relations with the Government of Bombay, were transferred to the control of the Government of India with effect from the 1st April 1933. This transfer necessitated the regrouping, not only of the remaining Bombay States, but also of some of the States of the Western India States Agency. The States of Danta and Palanpur were included in the Rajputana Agency, the former having been part of the old Mahi Kantha Agency and the latter part of the Western India States Agency. The States and estates of the Mahi Kantha and Banas Kantha Agencies were united in the present Sabar Kantha Agency, the third subordinate Agency of the Western India States Agency.

The headquarters of the Western India States Agency are situated at Rajkot, which has been the seat of the Representative of the Government for over 100 years, in the Rajkot Civil Station which was first leased from the Rajkot State in 1863. The personnel of the Headquarters is as follows—

*Resident for the States of Western India* The Hon'ble Mr. L. C. Gibson, C.I.E., I.P.S.

*Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India* D. R. Norman, I.C.S.

*Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident* Major E. W. Fletcher

The Salute States in this Agency are 17 in number, namely—

1 Cutch State, 2 Idar State, 3 Junagadh State, 4 Nawangar State, 5 Bhavnagar State, 6 Porbandar State, 7. Dhrangadhra State

8 Radhanpur State, 9 Morvi State, 10 Gondal State, 11 Jafraabad (Janjira State), 12 Wakamer State, 13 Palitana State, 14 Dholoi State, 15 Limbdi State, 16 Rajkot State and 17, Wadhwan State.

The subordinate agencies are three in number, namely—

Western Kathiawar Agency,  
Eastern Kathiawar Agency, and  
Sabar Kantha Agency.

**Western Kathiawar Agency**—The Western Kathiawar Agency, with Headquarters at Rajkot Civil Station, was constituted by the amalgamation in 1923 of two (Sorath and Halar) out of the four Prants or Districts into which the province of Kathiawar was formerly divided. The combined district which was at first named "The Western Kathiawar States" was given its present designation in 1927.

The Agency contains 47 non salute jurisdictional States and Talukas and four Thana circles. Jurisdictional States in direct political relations with the Political Agent include—

Jasdan, Mantvadar, Thana-Deoli, Vadla, Vihpur, Malla, Kotla Sangani, Jetpur, Bilkha and Khirsara.

*Political Agent* A. J. Hopkinson, C.I.F., I.C.S.

**Eastern Kathiawar Agency**—The Eastern Kathiawar Agency, with Headquarters at Wadhwan Civil Station, was constituted in 1923 by combining the two Prants of Jhalwad and Gohilwad. The combined District was first styled "The Eastern Kathiawar States" and was given its present designation in 1927. The administration and constitution are similar to those prevailing in the Western Kathiawar Agency.

The Agency contains 15 non salute jurisdictional States and Talukas and 7 Thana Circles.

Among jurisdictional States in direct political relations with the Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar Agency, the following are prominent—

Iskhtar, Syala, Chuda, Vala, Lathi, Mull, Bajant and Patch.

*Political Agent* Lt. Col. H. M. Wightwick, I.A.

**Sabar Kantha Agency**—The Sabar Kantha Agency, with Headquarters at Sadra Civil Station, was constituted by the amalgamation of the Mahi Kantha and Banas Kantha Agencies. Previous to 1913 the administration of these two agencies was on the usual lines with a Political Agent in charge of each, whilst after that date the organisation was assimilated to that of the other two agencies.

The Agency contains 46 jurisdictional non salute States and eight Thana Circles.

Among Chiefs in direct relations with the Political Agent the States of Malpur, Mansa and Mohanpur in the Sadra Division and those of Tharad and Wao in the Banas Division are prominent.

*Political Agent* Captain L. W. Woodbridge.

**Bhavnagar**—This State lies at the head and west side of the Gulf of Cambay. The Gohel Rajputs, to which tribe the Ruler of Bhavnagar belongs, are said to have settled in the country

about the year 1260, under Sajakji from whose three sons—Ranoji, Sarangji and Shahji—are descended respectively the rulers of Bhavnagar, Lathi and Pallana. An intimate connexion was formed between the Bombay Government and Bhavnagar in the eighteenth century when the ruler of that State took pains to destroy the pirates which infested the neighbouring seas. The State was split up when Gujarat and Kathiawar were divided between the Peshwa and the Gaekwar, but the various claims over Bhavnagar were consolidated in the hands of the British Government in 1807. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs 1,28,000 to the British Government, Rs 3,581 8 0 as Peshkashi to Baroda and Rs 22,858 as Zoritalbi to Junnagar. His Highness Maharaja Krishna Kumar Singhji succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Maharaja Sir Dhavsinhji, K O S I, on 17th July 1919 and was invested with full powers on 18th April 1931. The State Council consisted of Sir Prabhashankar D. Pattani, K C I E, as President. The other members of the Council were Dewan Bahadur T. K. Trivedi, Khan Bahadur S. A. Goghawala, M. A., LL. B., Bar at Law and Mr. A. P. Pattani, M. A. (Contib.). This Council was abolished from November 10th, 1937 and a diwanate system was introduced with Mr. A. P. Pattani, M. A. (Contib.) as Diwan, Mr. B. M. Suri, B. A., LL. B., as Nib Dewani, Mr. B. V. Mithi M. A., LL. B., Advocate (O. S.) as Judicial Assistant and Mr. H. M. Trivedi, B. A., LL. B., as Personal Assistant. One noteworthy feature of the administration is the complete separation of judicial from executive functions and the decentralisation of authority is another. The authority and powers of all the Heads of Departments have been clearly defined, and each within his own sphere is independent of the others being directly responsible to the Dewan.

The chief products of the State are grain, cotton, sugar-cane and salt. The chief manufactures are oil, copper and brass vessels and cloth. The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles in length. The capital of the State is the town and port of Bhavnagar, which has a good and safe harbour for shipping and carried on an extensive trade as one of the principal markets and harbours of export for cotton in Kathiawar. Bhavnagar supports 270 State Landers and 250 State Infantry.

Population (in 1931) was 500,274 of whom 86 per cent were Hindus and 8 per cent Mahomedans. The average income for the last five years was Rs 1,27,12,329 exclusive of Railway Income, and the average expenditure Rs 1,37,04,125.

**Dhrangadhra State** is a State of the First Class in Kathiawar with a population of nearly one lakh and an area of 1,167 square miles exclusive of the Dhrangadhra portion of the Runn of Cutch. The ruler of Dhrangadhra is the head of the Jhala family of Rajputs, originally called the Makvanas. This Rajput clan is of great antiquity having migrated to Kathiawar from the North, establishing itself first at Patli in the Ahmedabad District, thence moving to Halvad and finally settling in its present seat. Being the guardians of the North-Eastern marches of Kathiawar they had to suffer repeatedly from the successive invasions of the Mahomedans

into that Peninsula, but after suffering the various vicissitudes of war they were confirmed in their possession of Halvad, its surrounding territories and the salt-pans attached thereto by an Imperial Firman issued by Emperor Aurangzeb. The States of Wankaner, Limbdi, Wadhwan, Chuda, Sayla and Tian-Lakhtar are offshoots from Dhrangadhra. Major His Highness Maharaja Maharana Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji, K C I E, K O S I, Maharaja Raj Saheb, is the ruler of the State and the titular head of all the Jhalas. The administration is conducted under the Maharaja's directions by an officiating Diwan Mr. Mahiprasad W. Arvind, B. A., LL. B. The soil being eminently fit for cotton cultivation, the principal crops are long-stapled cotton and cereals of various kinds. Excellent building and ornamental stone is quarried from the hills situated within the State. Wadagara Salt of an excellent quality with Magnesium Chloride and other by-products of salt are also manufactured in the State Salt Works at Kunda which offer practically inexhaustible supplies for their manufacture. To utilize these valuable resources, the State built a huge factory in Dhrangadhra, known as the Shri Shakti Alkali Works, for the manufacture on a large scale of Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and Soda Bicarh as by-products of salt. The capital town is Dhrangadhra, a fortified town, 75 miles west of Ahmedabad.

Dhrangadhra State owns the Railway from Wadhwan Junction to Halvad, a distance of 40 miles, which is worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. An extension of this line to Mallya is under contemplation. A railway siding has been laid from Dhrangadhra to Kunda—a distance of 11 miles—to facilitate the salt traffic.

**Gondal State**—The ruling Prince of Gondal is a Rajput of the Jadejastock with the title of H. H. Maharaja Thakore Sahib, the present Ruler being H. H. Shri Bhagwat Singhji, K O S I, K C I E. The early founder of the State Kumbhoji I had a modest estate of 20 villages. Kumbhoji II, the most powerful Chief of the House, widened the territories to almost their present limits by conquest, but it was left to the present ruler to develop its resources to the utmost, and in the words of Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, by its "importance and advanced administration to get it recognised as a First Class State." The State pays a tribute of Rs 1,10,721. The chief products are cotton, groundnuts and grain and the chief manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics and gold embroidery. Gondal has always been pre-eminent amongst the States of its class for the vigour with which public works have been prosecuted, and was one of the earliest promoters of railway enterprise in Kathiawar, having initiated the Dhasa Dhoran line. It owns the Dhasa-Jam Jodhpur section called the Gondal Railway with its Kunkavli Bagasra Extension and manages it along with the Porbandar State Railway and the Jitalar Rajkot Railway subsequently built in partnership with other Native States in Kathiawar. There are no export and import duties, the people being free from taxes and dues. Gondal stands first in Kathiawar in respect of the spread of education, female education in the State being compulsory. Rs 32,251,145

have been spent on irrigation tanks and canals water supply and electricity to the towns of Gondal, Dhoraji and Ubhil. The capital is Gondal a fortified town on the line between Rajkot and Jitsalar.

**Junagadh State**—A first class State under the Western India States Agency and lies in the South-Western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 24°-44' and 21°-53' North latitude, 70° and 72° East longitude with the Halar division of the province as its northern boundary and Gohilwad Prant to its east. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. The State is divided into 12 Mahals. It has 16 ports of which the principal are Vegaval, Mangrol and Nawabandar. The principal rivers in the State are the Bhadar, Uben, Ozat, Hiran, Saraswati, Machhundri, Singaoda, Meghal, Vrajmi, Raval and Sabli. The principal town of Junagadh, which is one of the most picturesque towns in India, is situated on the slope of the Girnar and the Datar Hills while in antiquity and historical interest it yields to none. The Upperkote or old citadel contains interesting Buddhist caves and the whole of the ditch and neighbourhood is honeycombed with caves of their remains. There are a number of fine modern buildings in the town. The famous Asoka inscription of the Buddhist time carved out on a big bolster of black granite stone is housed at the foot of the Girnar Hill, which is sacred to the Jains, the Shivaits, the Vaishnavites and other Hindus. To the south-east of the Girnar Hill lies the extensive forest of the Gir comprising 494 square miles, 823 acres and 10 gunthas. It supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian lion. The area of the State is 3,337 square miles and the average revenue amounts to about Rs 1,00,00,000. The total population according to the census of 1931 is 545,152. Until 1472 when it was conquered by Sultan Mahmud Begra of Ahmedabad Junagadh was a Rajput State ruled by Chikis of the Chuda Samra tribe. During the reign of the Emperor Akbar it became a dependency of Delhi under the immediate authority of the Moghal Viceroy of Gujarat. About 1735 when the representative of the Moghals had lost his authority in Gujarat, Sherkhan Babi, the ancestor of the present Babi Ruler, expelled the Moghal Governor, and established his own rule. The ruler of Junagadh first entered into engagements with the British Government in 1807. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, bajri, jawar, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugar-cane, cereals, grass, timber, stone, castor-seed, fish, country tobacco, groundnuts, coconuts, bamboos, etc., while those of manufacture are glue, molasses, sugar-candy, copper, and brassware, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery hardware, leather, bamboo furniture, etc. The State pays a tribute of Rs 28,394 annually to the Primumount Power and Rs 37,210 to His Highness the Gackwar on the other hand, the State of Junagadh receives a tribute styled Zortabli amounting to Rs 92,421 from not less than 134 States and Talukas, a relic of the days of Mahomedan supremacy. The State main-

tains State forces consisting of Landais and the Mahabat Khanji Infantry, the sanctioned strength of the former being 173 and of the latter 210 inclusive of Bag-pipe Band.

The present Nawab is Captain His Highness Sir Mahabat Khan III, G C I E, K C S I, who is the ninth in succession and seventh in descent from His Highness Bahadurkhanji I, the founder of the Babi Family of Junagadh in 1735 A D. His Highness the Nawab Sahib was born on 2nd August 1900 and succeeded to the *gaar* in 1911.

**Ruler**—Captain His Highness Sir Mahabat Khanji Rissukhanji, G C I E, K C S I.

**Heir Apparent**—Shahzida Mahomed Dilawarkhanji, 2nd Shahzida Muhomed Himatkhanji.

**President of the Council**—J. Monteth, L.C. C. I, I.C.S. (Retd.)

**Nawanagar State** on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch has an area of 3,791 square miles. The Maharaja of Nawanagar is a Jadeja Rajput by caste, and belongs to the same family as the Rao of Cutch. The Jadejas originally entered Kathiawar from Cutch, and dispossessed the ancient family of Jithwas then established at Ghumli. The town of Jammagar was founded in 1540. The present Jam Sahib is Lieut. Colonel His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Digvijayasinhji Sahib, G C I I, K C S I, A D C, who succeeded in April 1933. The principal products are gum, cotton and oil seeds shipped from the ports of the State. A small pearl fishery lies off the coast. The State pays a tribute of Rs 1,20,000 per annum jointly to the British Government, the Gackwar of Bundia and Zortabli to the Nawab of Junagadh. The State maintains two squadrons of Nawanagar State Landais and 14 company, of the State Infantry. The capital is Jammagar a flourishing place, nearly 4 miles in circuit situated 5 miles east of the port of Bodi, a modern port affording all facilities. The State owns a Railway which traverses through its entire territory and is part of the Railway system connecting the Peninsula with the mainland. Population 4,09,192. Revenue nearly Rs 94 lakhs.

**Deewan**—Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji, B A, LL B.

**Military Secretary and Home Member**—Col R. K. Himatsinhji.

**Personal Assistant**—Capt. Geoffrey Clarke.

**Cutch**—The State is bounded on the north and north-west by Sind, on the east by the Palanpur Agency, on the south by the Peninsula of Kathiawar and the Gulf of Cutch and the south-west by the Indian Ocean. Its area, exclusive of the great salt marsh called the Rann of Cutch, is 8,249 square miles. The capital is Bhuj, where the ruling Chief (the Maharao) His Highness Maha Rao Sri Khengarji Saval Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E, resides. From its isolated position, the special characteristic of its people, their peculiar dialect, and their strong feeling of personal loyalty to their

ruler, the peninsula of Cutch has more of the elements of a distinct nationality than any other of the dependencies of Bombay. The earliest historic notices of the State occur in the Greek writers. Its modern history dates from its conquest by the Sind tribe of Samma Rajputs in the fourteenth century. The section of the Sammas forming the ruling family in Cutch were known as the Jadejas or 'children of Jada'. The British made a treaty with the State in 1815. There is a fair proportion of good arable soil in Cutch, and wheat, barley and cotton are cultivated. Both iron and coal are found but are not worked. Cutch is noted for its beautiful embroidery and silverwork and its manufactures of silk and cotton are of some importance. Trade is chiefly carried by sea. The ruling chief is the supreme authority. A few of the Bhayats are invested with jurisdictional powers in varying degrees in their own estates and over their own ryots. A notable fact in connection with the administration of the Cutch State is the number and position of the Bhayats. These are Rajput nobles forming the brotherhood of the Maha Rao. They were granted a share in the territories of the ruling chief as provision for their maintenance and are bound to furnish troops on an emergency. The number of these chiefs is 137, and the total number of the Jadeja tribe in Cutch is about 16,000. The British military force having been withdrawn from Bhuj, the State now pays Rs 82,257 annually as an Anjar equivalent to the British Government. The military force consists of about 1,000 in addition to which, there are some irregular infantry, and the Bhayats could furnish on requisition a mixed force of four thousand.

**Porbandar**—The Porbandar State on the Western Coast of the province of Kathiawar comprises an area of 642½ square miles and has a population of 1,15,741 souls according to the Census of 1931. The capital of the State is Porbandar, a flourishing port having trade connections with Java, Burma, Persian Gulf, Africa and the important Continental Ports. The State has its own Railway. The well-known Porbandar stone is quarried in the Barda Hills near Adityana and is largely exported to important places in as well as outside India. Porbandar Ghee (butter) has also a reputation of its own and is largely exported to Africa. The Indian Cement Factory of Messrs Tata & Sons was established at Porbandar in 1912. It manufactures Ganapati Brand Portland cement which has stood keen competition. Among more recent industries may be mentioned the establishment of the Nadir Salt Works, the Maharana Spinning and Weaving Mill, the Natwar Match Works and the Hosier Works. The State maintains a Military Force. Porbandar is the terminus of the daily Bombay Kathiawar Air Service of the Air Services of India Ltd.

His Highness Maharaja Rana Sahab Shri Sir Natwarsingh Bahadur, KCSI, is the present Ruler of the State. Born on the 30th June 1901. His Highness ascended the *gadi* on the 26th January 1920 and has married Princess Rupaliba Sahab, MBE, of Limbdi.

**Radhanpur** is a first-class State, with an area of 1,150 square miles, which is held by a branch

of the illustrious Babi family, who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat. The present Ruler is His Highness Nawab Murtuzakhanji Joravarkhanji Nawab Sahab of Radhanpur. The State maintains a Police force of 176. The principal products are cotton, wheat and grain. The capital is Radhanpur town, a considerable trade centre for Northern Gujarat and Cutch. Sami has a cotton press and 3 ginning factories. There is one ginning factory at Munjpur and one at Sankeshwar which is a great centre of Jain pilgrimage all the year round. Gotarka, Dev and Trakod Loti are also the principal places of pilgrimage for Mahomedans, Vaishnavas and Brahmins, respectively.

There are several ancient monuments in the State, viz., Fatehkote at Radhanpur, Jhalore's Teba at Subapure, Loteswara Mahadev at Loti, Sankeshwara temple at Sankeshwara, Waghel tank at Waghel, Varanatha place at Waghel, Tatloshwar Mahadev at Fatehpur, Rajayapura Bhotava, Old Masjid at Munjpur, Place of Ashan at Gotarka, Mahabali Pir's Dargah at Gotarka and Nilkantha Mahadev at Kunwai.

There is also an Anath Ashram for the poor known as "The Husseinbakhta Saheba Mohabat Vilas."

His Highness the Nawab Sahab Bahadur has established a Bank named "Vadhar Bank" to lend money to cultivators and others on easy terms, and thus save them from the clutches of the money lenders.

**Idar**—Idar is a first-class State with an area of 1,669 square miles and an average revenue of about 20 lakhs. The present Ruler of Idar is H. Maharaja Shri Himmat Singhji is a Rajput of the Rathod clan. He was born in 1899 A.D. and ascended the *gadi* in 1931 on the demise of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singhji. His Highness accompanied His late Highness Lt-Col Sir Dowlat Singhji to Europe when the latter went to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor in London and acted as Page to His Imperial Majesty at the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in 1911. The subordinate Feudatory Jagirdars are divided into three classes. The Jagirdars comprised in the class of Bhayats are cadets of the Ruling House to whom *grants* have been made in maintenance or as a *Jiwark*. Those known as *Sardar Pattawats* are descendants of the military leaders who accompanied Anand Singhji and Rai Singhji, the founder of the present Marwar dynasty when they took possession of the State in the first quarter of the eighteenth century and to whom *grants of land* were made by Maharaja Shiv Singhji in 1741 A.D. on condition of military service. In the case of the *Bhoomias* are included all subordinate Feudatories who were in possession of their *Pattas* prior to the advent of the present Marwar dynasty. The *pattas* they hold were acquired by their ancestors by grant from the former Rao Rulers of the State. The Maharaja receives Rs 52,427 annually on account of Khichdi and other *Raj Haks* from his subordinate Sardars the tributary talukas of the Mahi Kantha Agency and others and pays Rs 30,840 as Ghadsana to Gaekwar of Baroda through the British Government.

**Vijaynagar**—The State has an area of 135 square miles with a population of 8,491 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 93,850. The Ruler is Rathod Rajput. His ancestors having left Idar, established their rule in Pola after having conquered the Padmini Rajputs of that place. The State enjoys full plenary powers and pays no tribute to any authority, but on the contrary receives (Chauth, Tika, Hathgarna

and other Haks from Idar. The present Ruler is Rao Shri Hamirsinhji Hindusinhji. He was born on 3rd January 1904 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1916. The Ruler has no salute but on account of the historic importance of the family he enjoyed rank above the Ruler of the salute State of Danta in the old Mahi Kantha Agency.

## BARODA RESIDENCY AND GUJARAT STATES AGENCY.

Consequent upon the establishment of direct relations between the Government of India and the Bombay States since April 1933 many States and Estates which were previously included in the various Political Agencies of the Bombay Government have now been included in a newly formed Political Agency of the Government of India designated the Gujarat States Agency. The charge of this new Agency has been added to the charge of the Resident at Baroda, who is now known as the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States. The Political Agencies thus amalgamated were the Rewa Kantha Agency, the Kalra Agency, the Surat Agency, the Nasik Agency and the Thana Agency.

The following are the full-powered salute States now in direct political relations with the Government of India through the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States:—

- |                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Balasinor     | (Old Rewa Kantha Agency) |
| (2) Bansda        | (Old Surat Agency)       |
| (3) Baria         | (Old Rewa Kantha Agency) |
| (4) Baroda        |                          |
| (5) Cambay        | (Old Kalra Agency)       |
| (6) Chhoti Udepur | (Old Rewa Kantha Agency) |
| (7) Dharampur     | (Old Surat Agency)       |
| (8) Jawhar        | (Old Thana Agency)       |
| (9) Lunawada      | (Old Rewa Kantha Agency) |
| (10) Rajpipla     | (Old Rewa Kantha Agency) |
| (11) Sachin       | (Old Surat Agency)       |
| (12) Sant         | (Old Rewa Kantha Agency) |

The Headquarters of the Agency are at Baroda and consist of—

*Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States*—Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. D. Colvin, C.I.E.

*Secretary to the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States*—M. W. H. Esq., I.C.S.

*Under-Secretary to the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States*—Captain R. K. M. Saker

*Assistant Secretary to the Resident for Baroda and Gujarat States*—Mr. A. W. D. Cruz

**Balasinor**—This State has an area of 189 square miles, a population of 52,525, and an annual revenue of about Rs. 21 lakhs. The Ruling Prince belongs to the Babi family. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 9,768-9-8 to the British Government and Rs. 3,077-11-1 to the Baroda Government. The name of the present Ruler is Babi Shri Jamnathkhanji Manvar-khanji, Nawab of Balasinor. He was born on the 10th November 1894 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1899. The Ruler of the State received in 1890 a Sanad guaranteeing succe-

sion according to Muhammadan Law in the event of failure of direct heirs. The Nawab is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

**Bansda**—This State has an area of 215 square miles, a population of 48,807 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 7½ lakhs. The Ruler of Bansda are Solanki Rajputs of the Lunar Race and descendants of the Great Sidhrji Jaysingji. The present Ruler Maharajji Shri Indrasinhji was born on 16th February 1888, and succeeded to the *gadi* in September 1911. The Ruler of the State has received a Sanad guaranteeing succession to an adopted heir in the event of failure of direct heirs. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

**Baria**—The State has an area of 813 square miles with a population of 159,429 and is situated in the heart of the Panchmahals District. The capital Devgad Baria is reached by the Baria State Railway from Piprod Station on the B & C I Railway at a distance of 10 miles. The average revenue of the State is about 12 lakhs. The Ruler, Lieut. Col. His Highness Maharajji Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji, K.C.S.I., is the direct descendant of the Great House of Khichi Chowhan Rajputs who ruled over Gujarat for 234 years with their capital at Champaner, enjoying the proud title of Pavapatis. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other Indian State. His Highness served in France and Flanders in the Great European War and in the Afghan War, 1919. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of eleven guns.

**Cambay**—This State has an area of 392 square miles, a population of 87,701 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 1½ lakhs. The founder of the Ruling family was Mirza Jafar Najam ul-Mominkhan I, the last but one of the Muhammadan Governors of Gujarat. The present Ruler is His Highness Najam ud-Daulah Muztar ul-Mulk Mominkhan Bahadur Dhanavelung Nawab Mirza Husain Yaver Khan Sahib Bahadur. He was born on the 18th May 1911, succeeded to the *gadi* on the 21st January 1915 and was invested with ruling powers on the 13th December 1930. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 11 guns.

**Chhoti Udepur**—This State has an area of 890 square miles, a population of 1,44,640 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 12 lakhs. The Ruling family belongs to the Khichi Chavan Rajput clan and claims descent from the last Patal Raja of Pawagadh or Champaner, the

State being founded shortly after the fall of that fortress in 1484. The name of the present Ruler is Maharaja Shri Natwarsinhji. He was born on the 16th November 1906 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 29th August 1923 on the death of his father. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

**Dharampur**—This State has an area of 704 square miles, a population of 1,12,031 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 2½ lakhs. The Rulers of Dharampur trace their descent from Ramchandraji of Hindu Mythology. They belong to the Solar Shodia Rajputs dynasty. The present Raja, His Highness Maharana Shri Vijaydevji Mohandevji, was born on the 3rd December 1884 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 26th March 1921. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of 11 guns.

**Jawhar**—This State is situated to the North of the Thana District of the Bombay Presidency on a plateau above the Konkan plain. It has an area of 308 square miles, a population of 57,261 and an average annual revenue of about Rs. 3½ lakhs. The present Ruler is H. H. Raja Patangshah alias Yeshwanttrao Vikramshah was invested with full administrative powers on the 16th January 1938. He exercises full Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. He enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

**Lunawada**—The State has an area of 388 square miles, a population of 95,162 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 5½ lakhs. The Rulers of Lunawada belong to the historic Solanki clan of Rajputs claiming their descent from the famous Siddhaji Jayashil of Anhilwad (Gujarat). Besides having fine patches of good agricultural land, the State contains a considerable forest area yielding rich timber. The present Ruler, Lieut. Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinghji, was invested with full powers on 2nd October 1930. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

**Rajpipla**—This important State lies to the south of the Narbada. It has an area of 1,517½ square miles, a population of 2,06,085 and an average annual revenue of about Rs. 24½ lakhs. The lands are rich and very fertile and, except for a few forest-clad hills, are suitable and available for cultivation in large quantities in the south-east talukas. The family of the Maharaja of Rajpipla, Major H. H. Maharana Shri Sir Vijaysinhji, K.C.S.I., is said to derive its origin from a Rajput of the Gohel clan. Cotton is the most important crop in the State. In the hills there are valuable teak forests. The capital is Rajpipla which is connected with Ankleshwar by railway built by the State. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 13 guns.

**Sachin**—Sachin is the senior of the only two Abyssinian States in India. The ancestors of the Nawab of Sachin were the Rulers of Janjira. The founder of the Ruling House of Sachin was Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohammed Yakut Khan. In 1784, on the death of his father, Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohammed

Yakut Khan became Nawab of Janjira but the Throne was seized by Sidi Janhar in favour of Nawab Sidi Mohammed Abdul Karim Mohammed Yakut Khan's younger brother. This led to several complications which Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohammed Yakut Khan decided to avoid and made the great sacrifice of leaving Janjira with his younger brother. Nawab Sidi Mohammed Abdul Karim Yakut Khan intended to go to Tipu Sultan and gain his support but as this was considered politic, the Honourable the East India Company intervened as mediators and through the good offices of Mr. Mallet (afterwards Sir Charles) and Nana Furnavis, the Prime Minister of His Highness the Peshwa a Triple Alliance was signed on the 6th June 1791, by which Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohammed Yakut Khan took the State of Sachin. Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohammed Yakut Khan was granted the hereditary title of Nawab by the Emperor of Delhi, His Imperial Majesty Shah Alum II, and was also granted a "Haft Hazari" and the "Mahi Maratab". The Rulers of Sachin are known as amongst the first powerful Princes in India to have cemented an alliance of perpetual friendship with the British. The present Ruler is His Highness Nawab Sidi Mohammed Haidar Mohammed Yakut Khan, who was born on the 11th of September 1909 and succeeded to the Throne on 19th November 1930. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

**Sant**—This State has an area of 394 square miles, a population of 83,538 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 4,02,166. The Ruling family belongs to the Mahipavati branch of the Puar or Parmar Rajputs. The Rulers used to pay a tribute of 5,384-9-10 to Sindia. This tribute is now paid by the State to the British Government. The present Ruler, Maharana Shri Joravarsinhji Pratapsinhji was born on 24th March 1881 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1896. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

**Rewa Kantha Agency**—Including the Surgana State and the Dangs.

This Agency is a subordinate Political Agency of the Gujarat States Agency. It is comprised of all the non salute States and Estates of the Old Rewa Kantha Agency, the State of Surgana, previously in the Nasik Agency, and the petty states known as the Dangs, previously in the Surat Agency.

Rewa Kantha means the district or province situated on the banks of the river Rewa or Narmada or Narbada. This river is held in high veneration among the Hindus especially in the Bombay Presidency.

All the States comprised in the Province of Rewa Kantha are not on the banks of Narbada, for some of the Northern States, i.e., Kadana and the States in Pandu Mewar are on the banks of the Mahi river. In fact the Rewa Kantha Agency comprises territories watered both by the Rewa and Mahi Rivers.

The population consists of the following main classes: Hindus, Jains, Musalmans, Animists, Bhils, Dhankas, Kolis and Naikdas.

**Surgana**—Is situated on the borders of the Nasik District.



The **Dangs** consist of a tract of country between the Sahyadris and the Surat District which is parcelled out among 14 petty Chiefs. Of these 13 are Bhils and 1 a Kokani.

The headquarters of the Agency, which is situated at the Baroda Residency in view of the fact that the Secretary to the Resident at Baroda and the Gujarat States is also *ex officio* Political Agent of this Agency, consist of—

*Political Agent*—M. Worth, Esq., I.C.S.

*Deputy Political Agent*—Kumar Shri Banesinhji J. Jhalu.

*Deputy Political Agent for the Dangs*—Mr. E. G. Sampson, M.B.E.

Many of the States and Estates are small and only a few enjoy restricted jurisdictional powers. The four Chiefs of Kadana, Bhaderwa, Surgana and Jambughoda are however, larger and more important, the first three named being included in the list of electorates for representative members of the Chamber of Princes.

## KOLHAPUR AND THE DECCAN STATES AGENCY

This Residency which was formed in consequence of the transfer of the Bombay States to the direct control of the Government of India includes the following States—

Kolhapur	Miraj (Senior)
Janjira	Miraj (Junior)
Savantvadi	Kurandwad (Senior)
Mudhol.	Kurandwad (Junior)
Sangli	Ramdurg
Bhor	Aundh
Jamkhadi	Akalkot
Phaltan	Savanur
Yath	Wadi Estate

These States are in political relations with the Government of India through the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, whose headquarters are at Kolhapur.

*Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States*—Lt Col K. A. G. Evans Gordon.

*Secretary to the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States*—Nawabzada Mir Saeed Alam Khan, Bar at Law.

*Under Secretary to the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States*—(Ex officio) Major J. W. Rundall (on leave), Lt J. R. S. Walkby (off).

**Kolhapur**—Kolhapur is a State with an area of 3,217 1/2 square miles, population 9,57,137 and a gross annual revenue of Rs 1,25,70,398. The present Ruler is Colonel His Highness Sir Shri Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharajasaheb, GCSI, GCIE. He has a dynastic salute of 19 guns. The Ruling House is descended from a younger branch of the Great Shivaji, the Founder of the Marhatta Empire. There are nine Feudatory Jaghirs under the Darbar, of which the most important are the four Major Jaghirs of Vishalgad, Bavada, Kagal Senior and Ichalkaranji, the remaining five (viz. Kaphi, Torgal, Kagal Junior, Himmat Bahadur and Sarlashkar Bahadur) are called the Minor Jaghirs. They are administered by their holders. Kolhapur entered into Treaty relations of an important political nature with the British Government in 1812, by which, Kolhapur was guaranteed against the attacks of foreign powers and its integrity assured. The State pays no

tribute and supports a Military Force of 802. Kolhapur State is divided into 7 Talukas and 3 Mahals. Kolhapur City is known on account of its religious sanctity, as the "Southern Benares," and is famous for the architectural beauty of its temples. Its hill forts are also famed in history. It is a great centre of higher education and has flourishing industries. The principal articles of production are rice, jawari, sugar-cane and tobacco, and manufactures are, coarse cotton and woollen goods, sugar, oil seeds, pottery and hard ware. The Sahyadri Mountains flank the State on the west and contain some of the finest aluminium bauxite deposits in the world in very large quantities. In educational, industrial, and social progress and in reforms, Kolhapur ranks with the most progressive States. The Shahu Spinning and Weaving Mills, the Sugar Mills, the Kolhapur Bank with Branches, Cinema Industries, as well as full grade Arts, Law and B.T. Colleges, testify to the growing importance of modern Kolhapur and to its progressive administration.

**Janjira**—This State is situated to the South of the Kolaba District of the Bombay Presidency. The most noticeable point in its history is the successful resistance that it alone, of all the States of Western India, made against the determined attacks of the Marathas. The British, on succeeding the Marathas as masters of the Konkan, refrained from interfering in the administration of the State. The Chief is a Sunni Mohammedan, with a title of Nawab. He has a Sanad guaranteeing succession according to Mahomedan law and pays no tribute. The last ruler, H. H. Nawab Sidi Sir Ahmed Khan GCIE, died on 2nd May 1922, and was succeeded by his son, His Highness Sidi Muhammad Khan born on the 7th March 1914. The State was under a minority administration until 9th November 1933 when His Highness the present Nawab was invested with ruling powers. The area of the State is 379 square miles, and the population 1,10,388. The average revenue is about 11 lakhs including that derived from a small dependency named Jafarabad in the south of Kathiawar under the Western India States Agency. The Capital is Murud on the main land the name of Janjira being retained by the island fort opposite. His Highness the Nawab is entitled to a dynastic salute of 11 guns and to a permanent salute of 13 guns within his own territories.

**Sawantwadi.**—This State has an area of 980 square miles and a population of 230,589. The average revenue is Rs 6,56,140. It lies to the north of the Portuguese territory of Goa, the general aspect of the country being extremely picturesque. Early inscriptions take the history of the State back to the sixth century. The late Ruler Major His Highness Raja Bahadur Shrimant Khem Sawant alias Bapusahab Bhonsle, KCSI, having expired on the 4th July 1937, His Excellency the Crown Representative recognised his only minor son His Highness Raja Shivrām Sawant Bhonsle, the present Ruler, as his successor and appointed Her Highness Rani Parwatibaisahab Bhonsle as Regent to conduct the administration of the State during the minority of the present Ruler from 5th October 1937. Rice is the principal crop of the State, and it is rich in valuable teak. The sturdy Marathas of the State are favourite troops for the Indian Army and supply much of the immigrant labour in the adjacent British districts. The Capital is Sawantwadi, also called Sundar Wadi or simply Wadi. The Raja enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a permanent local salute of 11 guns.

**Mudhol.**—The State has an area of 389 square miles, a population of 62,332 and an annual revenue of about Rs 3,00,000. The present Ruler—Raja Shrimant Bhaivr Sinhi Malojirao Ghorpade—is a minor. The administration is carried on by a Council of Regency, with the

Ranisahiba as Regent. The minor Raja was born on the 15th October 1929 and succeeded to the *gad* on the 9th November 1937. The Ruler enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

**Sangli.**—The State has an area of 1,136 square miles, a population of 2,58,442 and an annual revenue of Rs 15,29,349. The founder of the family was Harbhut who rose to distinction during the rule of the Peshwas. The present Ruler Captain (Honorary) His Highness Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrav Dhundiraj alias Appasaheb Patwardhan, KCSI, was born on the 14th February 1890 and succeeded to the *gad* in 1901 on the death of his adoptive father [Dhundiraj] Chintamanrav Patwardhan. He was invested with ruling powers on 2nd June 1910 on attaining his majority. His Highness has been granted the hereditary title of Raja. He enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of 11 guns. His Highness exercises first class jurisdiction.

**Bhor.**—Kolhapur and Deccan States Agency. The State lies in the Western Ghats in wild and mountainous country. It has an area of 910 square miles, a population of 1,41,546 and an annual revenue of about Rs 7 lakhs. The present Ruler is Raja Shrimant Raghunathrao Shankarrao alias Babasaheb Pandit Pant Sachiv. The honour of a dynastic salute of 9 guns and the hereditary title of Raja were conferred on him in 1927 and 1936 respectively.

The following are the particulars of the States grouped in this Residency —

State	Name of Chief	Area	Population	Revenue	Tribute to British Government
				Rs	Rs
Akalkot	Raja Shrimant Vijaysinh Fatesinh Bhonsle, Raja of	498	92,605	6,37,000	14,592
Aundh	Raja Shrimant Bhavanrao Shrinivasrao alias Baisahab Pant Pratnuidhi, Raja of	501	76,507	3,84,000	No tribute
Bhor	Raja Shrimant Raghunathrao Shankarrao alias Babasaheb Pandit Pant Sachiv, Raja of	910	1,41,546	6,02,000	4,084
Jamkhandi	Raja Shrimant Shankarrao Parshuramrao alias Appasaheb Patwardhan, Raja of	524	1,14,282	9,30,000	20,841
Janjira	H H Nawab Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmed Khan, Nawab of Janjira	379	1,10,388	11,66,000	No tribute
Jath	Lt Raja Shrimant Vijayasinghrao Ramrao alias Babasaheb Lalle, Raja of	980 8	91,102	3,08,000	11,247
Kolhapur	Colonel H H Shri Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj, GCSI, GCIE, Maharaja of	3,217 1	9,57,137	53,92,000 (including Feudatory Jaghirs)	No tribute

The following are the particulars of the States grouped in this Residency—*contd.*

State	Name of Chief	Area	Population	Revenue	Tribute to British Government
				Rs	Rs
Kurundwad (Senior)	Shrimant Chintamanrao Bhalchandrao <i>alias</i> Balasaheb Patwardhan (minor) Chief of	182 5	44,204	2,49,000	9 619
Kurundwad (Junior)	(1) Shrimant Ganpatrao Madhavrao <i>alias</i> Bapusaheb Patwardhan, Raja of				
	(2) Shrimant Ganpatrao Trimbakrao <i>alias</i> Tatvasaheb Patwardhan (minor) Chief of	116 02	39,583	1,90,000	No tribute
Miraj (Senior)	Raja Shrimant Sir Gangadharrao Ganesh <i>alias</i> Balasaheb Patwardhan, K C I E, Raja of	342	93,957	5,32,000	12 558
Miraj (Junior)	Shrimant Sir Madhavrao Harihar <i>alias</i> Babasaheb Patwardhan, K C I E, Raja of	196½	40,086	2,86,000	7,389
Mudhol	Raja Shrimant Bhairavsinh Malojirao Raje Ghorpade Raja of (minor)	368	62 860	3,35,000	2,671 14
Phaltan	Major Raja Shrimant Malojirao Mudhojirao <i>alias</i> Nanasaheb Nalk Nimbalkar, Raja of	397	58,761	6,68,000	9,600
Ramdurg	Shrimant Ramrao Venkatarao <i>alias</i> Raosaheb Bhawe	169	35,401	1,89,000	No tribute
Sangli	Capt H H Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao <i>alias</i> Appasaheb Patwardhan, K C I E, Raja of	1,136	2,58,442	15,29,000	Do
Savantwadi	H H Raja Bahadur Shrimant Shivram Sawant Bhonsle, Raja of (minor)	930	20,30 589	6,56,000	Do
Savanur	Major Nawab Abdul Majidkhan Sahab Dilair Jung Bahadur, Nawab of	73	20,320	2,19,000	Do
Wadi Estate	Meherban Ganpatrao Gangadharrao <i>alias</i> Dajisaheb Patwardhan Jahagirdar.	12	1,704	12,807	Do

# EASTERN STATES AGENCY.

On April 1st, 1933, the Eastern States Agency was created, and an Agent to the Governor-General was appointed at Ranchi. The Agency embraced 26 Orissa States, formerly included in the Province of Bihar and Orissa, and 14 Central Provinces States. Subsequently on December 1st, 1936, the two Bengal States of Cooch Behar and Tripura were transferred to the Agency, and there are now three Political Agencies under the Resident for the Eastern States at Calcutta, viz

(1) The Orissa States Agency with its headquarters at Sambalpur and with which the following States are in Political relations —

Athgarh, Athmallik, Bamra, Baramba, Baudh, Bonal, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Hindol, Keonjhar, Khandpara, Kharsawan, Narasinghpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal Lahara, Rairakhol, Ranpur, Seraikela, Sonapur, Talcher and Tigiria.

(2) The Chhattisgarh States Agency with its headquarters at Raipur and with which the following States are in Political relations —

Bastar, Chingbhakar, Chhuikhadan, Jashpur, Kalahandi, Kanher, Kawardha, Khairagarh, Korea, Nandgaon, Patna, Raigarh, Sakti, Saranagar, Surguja and Udaipur.

(3) The Bengal States Agency with its headquarters at Calcutta and with which the following States are in Political relations —

Cooch Behar, Mayurbhanj and Tripura.

Of all these States the Rulers of six enjoy the distinction of salute, viz., Cooch Behar and Tripura of 1 guns, and Mayurbhanj, Patna, Kalahandi and Sonapur of 9 guns.

The total area is 65,230 square miles and the total population 80,82,052. Total income 2,47,48,954. These States pay a tribute amounting to Rs. 2,76,422.

**Cooch Behar.**—This State is situated in North Bengal, bounded by the Districts of Jalpaiguri, Goalpara and Ranpur. It has an area of 1,318 square miles and a population of 590,866, the revenue being Rs. 26,93,000. The town of Cooch Behar is connected by the Cooch Behar State Railway with the Eastern Bengal Railway system. The late Ruler, Maharaja Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, attended His late Majesty King George V's Coronation in England as an Honorary A.D.C. to his father Maharaja Nripen Narayan Bhup Bahadur, and was made a K.C.S.I. in the year 1917. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharaja Jagadipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur who was born on the 15th December 1916, and succeeded his father Maharaja Jitendra Narayan on the 20th December 1922.

**Tripura.**—This State lies to the east of the district of Tippera in Bengal and consists largely of hills covered with dense jungle. It has an area of 4,116 square miles and a population of 382,450. The revenue from the State is Rs. 26,44,000 and from the zamindaris in British India about 10 lakhs. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharaja Manikya Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur, who was

born on 19th August 1908 and succeeded the late Maharaja Manikya Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur on 13th August 1923. Besides being the Ruler of Tripura, the Maharaja holds a large landed property situated in the plains of the districts of Tippera, Noakhali and Sylhet.

**Mayurbhanj.**—The Ruler is a permanent member of the Chamber of Princes. Archaeological finds that have come to light within the State area, as also outside, go to show that the ancient Bhanja Kingdom covered a considerable part of Orissa. Though the origin of the kingdom is lost in hoary antiquity, tradition recorded by Hunter places it more than two thousand years ago. Bhanja Kings ruled over their extensive territory from Kuljunga-Kotta, modern Khiching, whose ancient remains bear testimony to the eminence and culture of the then Rulers which found expression in diverse forms of art of a very high order styled the Mayurbhanj School by Rene Grousset and art critics of acknowledged authority. During the Moghul period, Mayurbhanj was recognised by the Emperors as an autonomous principality, and in the days of Marhatta supremacy in Orissa, the Rulers of Mayurbhanj were often at war with the Marhattas who attempted to levy a precarious tribute by force of arms. In 1761, the East India Company took possession of Midnapore and almost immediately afterwards the Ruler of Mayurbhanj opened friendly negotiations with the British authorities. During half a century preceding the British conquest of Orissa, the British authorities maintained their friendship with Mayurbhanj and a treaty was concluded between the East India Company and Mayurbhanj State in 1829.

Keonjhar is an off-shoot of Mayurbhanj being ruled by a junior branch of the Ruling family which separated from the parent State.

**Kharsawan and Seraikela.**—The Rulers of these States belong to the family of the Raja of Porahat whose States were confiscated by the British Government. These States first came under the notice of the British in 1793, when in consequence of disturbances on the frontier of the old Jungle Mahals the Thakur of Kharsawan and the Kunwar of Seraikela were compelled to enter into certain agreements relating to the treatment of fugitive rebels. The Chiefs were bound, when called upon, to render service to the British Government, but not required to pay tribute. The Bengal Nagpur Railway runs through a part of the State.

**Athgarh, Athmallik, Bamra, Baramba, Baudh, Bonal, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Hindol, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Khandpara, Narasinghpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal Lahara, Patna, Rairakhol, Ranpur, Sonapur, Talcher, Tigiria.**—These States have no connected or authentic history. They were first inhabited by aboriginal races who were divided into innumerable communal or tribal groups each under its own Chief or headman. These carried

on incessant warfare with their neighbours in course of time their hill retreats were penetrated by Aryan adventurers who gradually overthrew the tribal Chiefs and established themselves in their place. Tradition relates how these daring interlopers, most of whom were Rajputs from the north, came to Puri on a pilgrimage and remained behind to found kingdoms. The Chiefs of Baudh and Dasappa are said to be descended from the same stock as the Rulers of Mayurbhanj, and a Rajput origin is also claimed by the Rajas of Athmalik, Narsinghpur, Pal Lahara, Talcher and Tigiria, Nayagarh, it is alleged, was founded by a Rajput from Bewah, and a scion of the same family was the ancestor of the present house of Khandpara. The ruling family of Ranpur is of Khond origin and furnishes the only known instance in which amid many vicissitudes, the supremacy of the original settlers has remained intact. The States acknowledged the suzerainty of the paramount power and were under an implied obligation to render assistance in resisting invaders, but in other respects neither the ancient kings of Orissa nor their successors, the Moghuls and Marhattas, ever interfered with their internal administration. All the States have annals of the dynasties that have ruled over them, but they are made up for the most part of legend and fiction and long genealogical tables of doubtful accuracy, and contain very few features of general interest. The British conquest of Orissa from the Marhattas which took place in 1803, was immediately followed by the submission of ten of the tributary States the Chiefs of which were the first to enter into treaty engagements.

**Bastar, Chhangbhakar, Chhuikhadan, Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Kharagarh, Koran, Nandgaon, Raigarh, Sakti, Saragarh, Surguja, Udaipur**—These States are scattered round the Chattisgarh Division in the Central Provinces to the different districts of which the majority of them were formerly attached.

**Bastar.**—This State is situated between the Central Provinces, Orissa and the Madras Presidency, and is in the Eastern States Agency. The State is the twelfth, largest in the Indian Empire, its area being 13,725 square miles. The late Chief of Bastar whose son is the present Maharaja, was a Rajput lady. She was the last direct descendant on the male line of an ancient family of Lunar Rajputs, which ruled over Warangal until the Mohanmadan conquest of the Deccan in the 14th century A.D. when

the brother of the late Raja of Warangal fled into Bastar and established a kingdom there. From then till the days of the Marhattas the State was virtually independent, its inaccessibility securing it from all but occasional raids of Mohanmadan freebooters. The Bhonslas of Nagpur imposed a small tribute on Bastar in the 18th century which is now paid to the British Government. Nearly 11,000 square miles are covered by forest, of which about 3,000 square miles are reserved, and the cultivated area is about 8,86,000 acres. The capital of the State is Jagdalpur (population in 1931 census 10,128) on the Indravati, 184 miles from Raipur in the Central Provinces, and 159 miles from Vizianagram in the Madras Presidency by motorable road. The population of the State numbered, 5,24,721 at the 1931 census and by far the greater number of the inhabitants are aboriginals. Murias, Marias, Parjias and Bhatrias, related to the Gond race. The State is at present under administration by the Government of India owing to the minority of the Maharaja. The principal exports are rice, rape-seed, tora oil, cattle, timber, lac, myrobolama and other forest produce. The principal imports are cloth, yarn, salt, kerosene oil, and domestic hardware. The State income in 1938 was approximately rupees ten and a half lakhs.

**Surguja.**—Until 1905 this was included in the Chota Nagpur States of Bengal. The early history of Surguja is obscure, but according to local tradition the present Ruling family is said to be descended from an Arkel Raja of Palamau. In 1758 a Marhatta army overran the State and compelled its Chief to acknowledge himself a tributary of the Bhonsla Raja.

*Resident, (Calcutta)*—Lieut. Colonel H. W. C. Robson, O.B.E.

*Secretary, (Calcutta)*—H. A. N. Barlow, I.C.S.

*Under Secretary, (Calcutta)*—R. G. Daubeny.

*Political Agent, Orissa States, Sambalpur*—Major C. S. Searle, M.C.

*Political Agent, Chhattisgarh States, Raipur*—Lieut. Colonel R. G. Hinde, I.A.

#### Forest

*Forest Adviser, Eastern States, Sambalpur*—H. F. Mooney, I.F.S.

#### Education

*Educational Adviser, Eastern States, Sambalpur*—S. D. Bahuguna, M.A., LL.B., Dip. Ed. (Leeds), M.R.S.T. (England).

## UNDER THE GOVERNOR OF ASSAM.

**Manipur.**—The only State of importance, under the Government of Assam, is Manipur which has an area of 8,620 square miles and a population of 4,45,606 (1931 Census), of which about 68 per cent. are Hindus and 35 per cent. animistic hill tribes. Manipur consists of a great tract of mountainous country, and a valley about 50 miles long and 20 miles wide, which is shut in on every side. The State adopted Hinduism in the early eighteenth century, in

the reign of Pamheiba or Gharib Nawaz, who subsequently made several invasions into Burma. On the Burmese retreating, Manipur negotiated a treaty of alliance with the British in 1762. The Burmese again invaded Manipur during the first Burmese war, and on the conclusion of peace in 1826 Manipur was declared independent. The chief event in its subsequent history was the intervention of the British in 1891 to establish the claim of Kula Chandra

Singh as Maharaja, followed by the treacherous murder of the Chief Commissioner, Mr Quinton, and the officers with him, and the withdrawal of the escort which accompanied him. From 1891 to 1907 the State was administered by the Political Agent, during the minority of H. H. Sir Chura Chand Singh. The Raja was invested with ruling powers in 1907 and formally installed on the gadi in 1908. For his services during the War the hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on him. He was made a C.B.E. in Dec. 1917, and K.C.S.I. in Jan. 1934. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

The administration of the State is now conducted by H. H. the Maharaja, assisted by a Darbar, which consists of a President, who is usually a member of the Indian Civil Service, his services being lent to the State by the Assam Government, three ordinary and three additional members, who are all Manipuris. The staple crop of the country is rice. Forests of

various kinds cover the great part of the mountain ranges.

**Khasi States.**—These petty chiefships, 25 in number, with a total area of about 3,700 square miles and a population of 1,80,000, are under the control of the Governor of Assam acting as the Agent of His Excellency the Crown Representative. Most of the States have treaties or engagement with the British Government. The two largest are Khyrim and Mylliem and the smallest is Nongliwal, which has a population of only 213. Most of them are ruled by a Chief or Siem. The Siemship usually remains in one family. The succession was originally controlled by a small electoral body constituted from the heads of certain clans but in recent years there has been a tendency to broaden the elective basis. The constitution of a Khasi State has always been of a very democratic character. The Siem exercising but little control over his people.

### UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Two States: Rampur, and Benares are included under this Government —

State	Area Sq Miles	Popu- lation	Revenue in lakhs of Rupees approxi- mate
Rampur	893	464,919	49
Benares	875	391,165	18

**Rampur State.**—The State of Rampur was founded by Nawab Syed Ali Mohammad Khan Bahadur in the middle of the 18th century and his dominions included a considerable portion of what is now known as Rohilkhand. The founder belonged to the famous Sayed clan of Barcha in the Muzaffarnagar district and was a statesman of remarkable ability. He rendered valuable services to the Moghal Emperor who recognised him as Ruler of Rohilkhand and bestowed on him the Mahi Maratib, i.e., the Insignia of the Royal Fish.

Upon his death, his Kingdom underwent many vicissitudes and was considerably reduced in size during the reign of his son Nawab Sayed Faizullah Khan Bahadur. The Province of Rohilkhand had now passed into the hands of the East India Company. Nawab Sayed Faizulla Khan Bahadur was very loyal to the British Government to whom he always looked for help during those unsettled days and he gave tangible proof of his loyalty when during the war against France he offered all his cavalry, 2,000 strong, to the British Government in 1778 and received the following message of thanks from the then Governor-General —

"That in his own name as well as that of the Board, he returned him the warmest thanks for this instance of his faithful attachment to the Company and the English Nation."

Another opportunity arose for the ruler of Rampur to evince his steadfast loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Cause on the outbreak

of the Mutiny of 1857. His Highness Nawab Sir Sayed Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur occupied the Musnad of Rampur in these days. From the very start of the Mutiny till peace was re-established in the country, he spared neither men nor money in the help of the British Government. He saved the lives of many Europeans whom he provided with money and other means of comfort. He established his reputation as a good administrator to such an extent that he was placed in charge of the administration of Moradabad and the other neighbouring districts on behalf of the British Government. These signal services were recognised by the British Government by the grant of an *Illaga* besides other marks of distinction.

During the reign of Nawab Sir Kalb-i-Ali Khan Bahadur who was an Oriental scholar of repute, the Court of Rampur came to be surrounded by artists, poets, and musicians, who were left without any patronage on the break up of the Moghal and Oudh Courts. This Prince collected all those rare and most precious Persian manuscripts and Moghul Miniatures now preserved at the Rampur Oriental Library. Indeed, the years of his rule meant for Rampur the splendour of a rich renaissance. In 1887, Nawab Sir Kalb-i-Ali Khan Bahadur died and was succeeded by his invalid son, Nawab Mushtak Ali Khan Bahadur, who, after a brief reign, passed away in 1889.

During the reign of His late Highness Nawab Sir Syed Mohammad Humid Ali Khan Bahadur, Rampur made great strides in trade and commerce and in fact in every walk of life. He maintained the traditions of his House for devotion to the British Crown. The Great War of 1914 found him foremost in offering his personal services and all the resources of the State to the British Government. The 1st Rampur Infantry was sent to East Africa and returned home after nearly four years' service and won favourable remarks from high British officers. He contributed one lakh of rupees towards the cost and upkeep of the hospital ship "Royalty."

At the time of the Afghan War of 1919 the I S Lancers and the Imperial Service Infantry were sent on garrison duty in British India.

The present Ruler, Captain His Highness Nawab Sir Syed Raza Ali Khan Bahadur KCSI, D Litt., LL D, succeeded his father on 20th June 1930. His Highness was born on 17th November 1906 and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

During the short period that the reins of the State have been in his hands, the administration of the State has been overhauled and reorganised. A State Council consisting of four members is responsible for the administration of the State on the principle of the joint and several responsibility of every member.

Since 1935, His Highness has completely separated his Civil List from the State Budget.

The Rampur Municipality has a representative character, and has a non official and elected Chairman. Two-thirds of its members are elected and the remainder nominated. Town Areas in two mofussil towns of the State have also been established.

The Legislative Committee consisting of experts who drafted enactments for the State has been remodelled and a representative element has been introduced into it to afford opportunities to the subjects to ventilate their views and take part in the framing of laws for the State, as well as to discuss and offer their advice on matters in which their opinion may be invited.

The State employees have recently been given the benefit of pension rules and time scale salaries have been fixed for them. A Development Board has been instituted to encourage and foster the growth of industries and improve agriculture in the State.

The permanent salute of the State is 15 guns and the annual income about 50 lakhs of rupees.

**Benares**—The kingdom of Benares under its Hindu rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in Hindu and Buddhist literature. In the 12th century it was conquered by Shahab ud din Ghori and formed a separate province of the Mohamadan Empire. In the 18th century when the powers of Moghal Emperors declined after the death of Aurangzeb,

Raja Mansa Ram an enterprising zamindar of Gangapur (Benares district) founded the State of Benares and obtained a Sanad from the Emperor Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738. Raja Mansa Ram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler. During the next 30 years attempts were unsuccessfully made by Safdar Jang and after him by Shuja-ud-daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja and the Fort of Ramnagar was built on the bank of the Ganges opposite the Benares City. Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chet Singh. He was expelled by Warren Hastings. Balwant Singh's daughter's son Mahip Narain Singh was placed on the *gadi*. The latter proved an imbecile and there was misadministration which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands, held by the Raja in his own right which was granted to him by the British Government, were separated from the rest of the province. The direct control of the latter was assumed by the Government and an annual income of one lakh of rupees was assured to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains. Within the Domains the Raja had revenue powers similar to those of a Collector in a British district. There was thus constituted what for over a century was known as the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares. On the 1st of April, 1911, the major portion of these Domains became a State consisting of the parganas of Bhadohi and Chankia (or Kera Mangraur). The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were ceded by the British Government to the Maharaja in 1918 and became part of the State. The Maharaja's powers are those of a Ruling Chief, subject to certain conditions, of which the most important are the maintenance of all rights acquired under laws in force prior to the transfer, the reservation to Government of the control of the postal and telegraph systems, of plenary criminal jurisdiction within the State over servants of the British Government and European British subjects, and of a right of control in certain matters connected with Excise.

The present ruler is H. H. Bihbuti Narain Singh. Born on November 5, 1927, he was adopted by His late Highness as his son and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1939.

# PUNJAB STATES

There are 45 States and Estates in the Punjab which are in political relation with His Excellency the Crown Representative, through the Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States whose Headquarters are at Lahore

Serial No	Name of State or Estate	Title and name of Ruler	Date of birth	Area (in square miles)	Population	Salute in guns	Date of succession	Approximate revenue
1	Patiala	His Highness Maharaja Dhruv Yadvindra Singh	7-1-1913	5,942	1,625,520	Q 19	7-4-1938	Rs 1,50,18,000
2	Bahawalpur	Major His Highness Nawab-Al-Haj Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan, Abbas, Bahadur, GCSI, KCST, KVO, LL D	30-9-04	16,434	984,612	17	4-3-1907	35,63,000
3	Khalapur	His Highness Mir Faur Muhammad Khan, Talpur	4-1-13	6,060	227,183	15½ local	26-12-1935	21,80,000
4	Jind	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, GCSI, GCMG, Maharaja	11-10-79	1,299	324,676	Q 15	7-3-1887	25,23,000
5	Nabha	His Highness Maharaja Purab Singh, Malvendra Bahadur	21-9-19	947	237,574	13½	19-2-1928 (A minor The State is under Administration)	27,91,000
6	Kapurthala	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagjit Singh, Bahadur, GCSI, GCMG, GBE	24-11-72	599	316,757	Q 15	5-9-1877	32,49,000 (including hush estate)
7	Tehri (Garhwal)	Lt. Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Narendra Shah, KCSI	3-8-98	4,500	470,109	11	25-4-1913	20,34,000
8	Mandi	Major His Highness Raja Joginder Sen, Bahadur, KCSI	20-8-04	1,139	207,465	11	28-4-1913	12,06,000
9	Sirmur (Nahan)	Lt. His Highness Maharaja Rajendra Parkash Bahadur	10-1-13	1,046	149,568	11	13-8-1933	7,50,000
10	Bilaspur (Kahlur)	His Highness Raja Anand Chand	26-1-13	453	109,994	11	8-11-1927	2,90,000



## PUNJAB STATES — contd.

Serial No	Name of State or Estate	Title and name of Ruler	Date of birth	Area (in square miles)	Population	Salute in guns (personal)	Date of succession	Approximate revenue.
11	Bashahr	Raja Padam Singh, C I S	1873	3,439	100,192	9	5-8-1914	4,25,000
12	Malerkotla	Lt-Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmed Ali Khan, Bahadur, C S I, C I E	10-9-81	165	83,072	11	23-8-1903	8,77,000
13	Nalagarh (Hindur)	Raja Joginder Singh	1870	276	50,015		18-9-1911	2,10,000
14	Keonthal (Junga)	Raja Hemendr Sen, C S I	21-1-05	186	25,560		2-2-1916	1,50,000
15	Faridkot	Lt His Highness Raja Har Indar Singh, Bahadur	29-1-15	638	164,364	11	23-12-1918	17,84,000
16	Chamba	His Highness Raja Lakshman Singh a minor, the State, is under Administration	8-12-24	3,127	146,870	11	7-12-1935	9,14,000
17	Suket	His Highness Raja Lakshman Sen	1894	392	58,403	11	13-10-1919	2,50,000
18	Kalsia	Raja Ravi Sher Singh	30-10-02	192	59,848		25-7-1908	3,70,000
19	Pataudi	Nawab Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, Bahadur	17-3-10	53	18,873		30-11-1917	1,37,000
20	Loharu	Lt Nawab Mirza Amun-ud-Din Ahmed Khan, Bahadur, Fakhar-ud-daula	23-3-11	225	23,338	9	30-10-1926	1,19,000
21	Dujana	Nawab Muhammad Iqtidar Ali Khan, Bahadur	20-11-12	100	28,216		21-7-1925	1,54,000
22	Baghal	Raja Surendra Singh	14-3-09	120	26,352		4-10-1922	93,000
23	Jubbals	Rana Sir Bhagat Chand, C S I, Raja of	1888	274	26,021		29-4-1910	7,00,000
24	Baghat (Solani)	Raja Durga Singh, C I E	15-9-01	33	9,725		30-12-1911	1,50,000
25	Kumharsain	Rana Vidyadhar Singh	1895	84	12,781		24-8-1914	70,000
26	Bhasjri (Sunj)	Rana Bupal Singh	19-4-06	94	15,413		9-5-1913	72,000
27	Mahlog (Patta)	Thakur Narindra Chand	5-10-21	49	8,155		17-12-1934	43,000

PUNJAB STATES—*contd.*

Serial No	Name of State or Estate	Title and Name of Ruler	Date of birth	Area (in square miles)	Population	Salute in guns	Date of succession	Approximate revenue
28	Balsan	Rana Ran Bahadur Singh Tandaive	Jan 1905	57	6,864		20-5-1836	95,000
29	Dhami (Halog)	Rana Dalip Singh	6-11-08	28	5,232		4-1-1920	30,000
30	Kutbar	Rana Krishan Chand	23-8-05	21	3,760		4-10-1923	50,000
31	Kumhar	Thakur Hardeo Singh	26-8-98	7	2,061		7-10-1905	7,000
32	Mangal	Rana Shro Singh	1888	14	1,248		15-2-1920	3,600
33	Bija	Thakur Puran Chand	27-12-96	5	994		20-6-1905	11,000
34	Darkoti	Rana Raghunath Singh	1888	5	531		24-9-1918	1,700
35	Tharoch	Rana Surat Singh	4-7-87	86	4,508		24-7-1902	1,30,000
36	Sangri	Rai Raghubir Singh	27-11-08	21	3,497		10-5-27	7,000
37	*Khaneti	Thakur Amog Chand	1891	21	2,797		2-2-1916	
38	Delath	Thakur Devi Singh	1878	8	1,400		1929	
39	† Koti (Kiar Koti)	Rana Raghubir Chand	1865	44	8,785		10-7-01	
40	Theog	Thakur Padam Chand	1886	31	6,912		1909	
41	Madhan	Thakur Ranchur Chand	1887	23	4,315		31-12-05	
42	Gbund			9	1,963			
43	Ratesh	Thakur Shamsheer Singh	1903	2	558			
44	† Rawin (Raingarh)	Thakur Kider Sing	1877	16	939		18-8-04	
45	Dhadl	Thakur Dhoram Singh	1888	7	212		16-10-05	

\* Tributaries of Bashahr

† Tributaries of Keonthal

‡ Tributaries of Jubbal

Q Inclusive of two personal States Nos 7, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19 and 21 to 45 were placed in political relations with the Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States, on the 1st October, 1936.

**Patiala**—This is the largest of the Phulkian States, and the premier State in the Punjab. Its territory is scattered and interspersed with small States and even single villages belonging to other States and British districts. It also comprises a portion of the Simla Hills and territory on the border of Jaipur and Alwar States. Area of 5,912 square miles. Population 16,25,520. Gross income Rs. one crore and forty lakhs. Its history as a separate State begins in 1762. Its Ruler, Lieutenant-General His Highness Farzand-i-Khas Daulat-Inglishia Mansur ul Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Maharaja Dhiraj Baj Rajeshwar, Sri Maharaja-i-Rajgan Sir Bhupindra Singh Mohinder Bahadur, Yashwanthavatsa Bhatti Kul Bhushan, GCSI, GCFR, GCOV, OBE, ADC, I.D., died in March 1938 and was succeeded by his son, His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Yashvinder Singh. His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj enjoys at present personal salute of 19 guns and he and his successors have been exempted from presenting Nazam to the Viceroy in Durbar in perpetuity. The principal crops are grain, barley, wheat, sugar-cane, rapeseed, cotton and tobacco. A great part of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind and Western Jumna Canal distributaries. It possesses valuable forests. The State is rich in antiquities, especially at Pinjaur, Sunam, Sirhind, Jhatinda, Naraul, etc. One hundred and thirty-eight miles of broad gauge railway line comprising two Sections—from Bajpura to Jhatinda and from Sirhind to Rupar—have been constructed by the State at its own cost. The North-Western Railway, the E. I. Railway, the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and the J. B. Railway traverse the State. His Highness maintains a contingent of two regiments of Cavalry and four battalions of Infantry—one battery of Horse Artillery.

The State maintains a first grade college which imparts free education to state subjects. Primary education is also free throughout the State. The Durbar sanctioned a scheme of compulsory education in 1928.

Since the State entered into alliance with the British Government in 1804 and 1809 A.D. it has rendered help to the British Government on all critical occasions such as the Gurkha War of 1814-15, the Sikh War of 1845, the Mutiny of 1857, the Afghan War of 1878-79, and the Tirah and N. W. F. Campaign of 1897. On the outbreak of the European War His late Highness placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor and offered his personal services. The entire Imperial Service Contingent was on active service throughout the period of the War and served on various fronts in Egypt, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and Palestine, winning numerous distinctions. Two mule and one camel corps were raised and placed at the service of the British Government for the period of the War, and in addition to furnishing nearly 28,000 recruits for the British Indian Army and maintaining the State Imperial Service Contingent at full strength, contributed substantially in money and material. Again in 1919 on the outbreak of hostilities with Afghanistan the late ruler served personally on the Frontier on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding and the Imperial Service Contingent saw active

service towards Kohat and Quetta fronts. For his services on the N. W. Frontier His late Highness was mentioned in despatches.

The present ruler has inherited fine qualities of sportmanship and achieved distinction in the field of Cricket.

**Bahawalpur**—Bounded on the North-East by the District of Ferozepur, on the East and South by the Rajputana States of Bikaner and Jaisalmer, on the South West by Sind, on the North West by the Indus and Sutlej rivers. Area, 15,000 square miles.

This State is about 300 miles in length and about 60 miles wide, is divided lengthwise into three great strips. Of these, the first is a part of the Great Indian Desert, the central track which is as barren as uplands of the Western Punjab, has however been partly rendered capable of cultivation by the network of Sutlej Valley Canals constructed recently, and the third a fertile alluvial tract in the river valley is called the Sind. The State is a partner in the great Sutlej Valley Project.

The ruling family is descended from the Abbasside Khalifas of Baghdad. The tribe originally came from Sind, and assumed independence during the dismemberment of the Durrani Empire in the Treaty of Lahore in 1809. Ranjit Singh was confined to the right bank of the Sutlej.

The first treaty with Bahawalpur was negotiated in 1833, the year after the treaty with Ranjit Singh for regulating traffic on the Indus. It secured the independence of the Nawab within his own territories and opened up the traffic on the Indus and Sutlej. During the first Afghan War the Nawab rendered assistance to the British and was rewarded by a grant of territory and life pension. On his death his heir being minor for a time the administration of the State was in the hands of the British authorities. The present ruler is Major Dr. His Highness Rukn-ud-Daula-Nusrat-i-Jang Saif-ud-Daula Hafiz-ul-Mulk Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Muzinud-Daula Nawab Sir Saadiq Muhammad Khan Sahib Bahadur Abbasi V, LL.B., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., who was born in 1904 and succeeded in 1907. During his minority the State was managed by a Council of Regency which ceased to exist in March 1924, when His Highness the Nawab was invested with full powers. His Highness is now assisted in the administration of his State by a Prime Minister, Izzat Nishan, Imad-ul-Mulk, Rais-ul-Wazra, Khan Bahadur, Mr. Nabil Buksh Mahomed Husain, M.A., LL.B., G.C.I.E., K.C.A.O., B.C.S., a Public Works and Revenue Minister, Mr. C. H. Townsend, G.I.E., a Minister for Law and Justice, Rafi-ud-Shan, Iftikhar-ul-Mulk, Lt.-Col. Khan Bahadur Maqbool Hassan Kureshi, M.A., LL.B., G.C.A.O., J.H.O., a Home Minister, Amin-ul-Mulk, Umdat-ul-Umra, Sardar Mohammad Amir, Khans Sahibzada Haji Mohammad Dilawar Khan Abbasi, M.B.E., J.H.O., G.C.A.O., a Minister for Commerce, Mehta Udho Dass, B.A., LL.B., and Major Shamsuddin Mohamad, B.A., Minister for Education.

The chief crops are wheat, rice and millet. The Lahore-Karachi branch of the North Western State Railway passes through the State. The

State supports an Imperial Service combined infantry, in addition to other troops. The capital is Bahawalpur, a walled town built in 1718.

Income from all sources over 146 lakhs. Languages spoken Multani or Western Punjabi (Jatki), and Marwari.

Resident for the Punjab States—The Hon. Lt. Col. H. Wilberforce Bell, C.I.E., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.

**Khairpur.**—The state of Khairpur lies in Upper Sind between 26°-10" and 27°-46" North Latitude and 68°-20" and 70°-14" East Longitude. It is bounded on the East by Jodhpur and Jessalmer territories and on the North, West and South by British Districts of Sind. The climate is similar to the rest of Sind. The maximum temperature in summer is 117° in the shade and the minimum in winter 30°. The nearest hill station is Quetta, 5,500 feet above sea level. Rainfall is scarce, the last 13 years' average being 4°-0". The area of the State is about 6,060 square miles. The population of the State according to the census of 1911 is 2,27,183 souls of whom 82% are Muslims. The majority of them are cultivators. Others are engaged in trade, State services and labour. The Muslims are mainly Sunnis, but the Ruler and his family and some others are Shias. The State's revenue from all sources calculated on the average of the past five years amounts to Rs. 23,65 lakhs. The relations of the State with the British Government are those of subordinate alliance. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State. The language of the State is Sindhi. Urdu and English are also spoken. The chief products of the State are grain and cotton which are cultivated on irrigation canals taking off from the Indus river at the Lloyd Barrage and to a small extent on wells. Oil seeds, ghee, hides, tobacco, Fuller's earth ("met"), carbonate of Soda ("Khara chaniho"), and wool are also produced. The manufactures comprise cotton, silken and woollen fabrics, lacquer work, carpets and pottery.

The Rulers are Muslim Talpur Balochs and belong to the Shia sect. Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783, the history of the State belongs to the general history of Sind. In that year Mir Fatehali Khan Talpur established himself as Ruler of Sind and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur Branch of the Talpur family. In 1882 the individuality of the Khairpur State was recognized by the British Government. The Ruler is a first class prince and is entitled to a permanent salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State limits.

Present Mir. His Highness Mir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur of Khairpur State. Born on 4th January 1913. Ascended the Gadi on 30th April 1930.

Resident for Punjab States. Lt.-Col. Sir H. Wilberforce Bell, K.C.I.E.

Minister. S. Ijaz Ali Esquire M.B.E., Khan Bahadur, Retired Collector, United Provinces.

**Jind.**—Jind is one of the three Phulkian States (the other two being Patiala and Nabha). Its area is 1,268 square miles, with a population of 324,676 souls and an income of 26 lakhs.

The history of Jind as a separate State dates from 1763, when Raja Gajpat Singh, the maternal grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and great-grandson of the famous Phul, established his principality. He was succeeded by Raja Bhag Singh, who greatly assisted Lord Lake in 1805. His grandson Raja Sangat Singh was succeeded by the nearest male collateral Raja Sarup Singh in 1837. In the crisis of 1857 Raja Sarup Singh rendered valuable services to the British and was rewarded with a grant of nearly 600 square miles of land, known as Dadri territory. He was succeeded by his son Maharaja Ragbir Singh, who gave help to the British Government on the occasion of Kuka outbreak (1872) and the 2nd Afghan War (1878). The present ruler Maharaja Ranbir Singh was born in 1879, succeeded in 1887, and invested with full powers in 1899. The State rendered exemplary services in the Great European War. It supplied 8,073 men to the Indian Army and Imperial Service Troops and doubled the strength of its Imperial Service Infantry. The total contribution amounted to nearly 35 lakhs, in gifts of cash, materials, animals and loan.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 15 guns. The capital is Sangrur, which is connected by a State Railway with the North-Western Railway. The principal executive Officer of the State is called Chief Minister.

Ruler.—Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilbadar Rasikh ul-Ikbad, Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajgan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., etc.

**Nabha.**—Nabha which became a separate State in 1763 is one of the 3 Phulkian States—Nabha, Patiala and Jind—and though second in point of population and revenue of the 3 sister States, it claims seniority being descended from the eldest branch. It consists of two distinct parts, the main portion comprising 12 separate pieces of territory scattered among the other Punjab States and Districts, forms the City of Nabha and the Nizamat of Phul and Amloh, the second portion forms the Nizamat of Bawal in the extreme south east of the Punjab on the border of Rajputana, this Nizamat of Bawal was subsequently added to its territory as a reward from the British Government for the loyalty of the Rulers of Nabha. The State now covers an area of about 1,000 square miles and has a population of about 3 lakhs. The State maintains one battalion of Infantry known as the Nabha Akal Infantry under the Indian States Forces Scheme consisting of 496 men. For the preservation of the peace there is also a Police force consisting of about 400 men.

The State is traversed by the main and 3 branch lines of the N. W. Railway and the B. B. & C. I. crosses the Nizamat of Bawal. A portion of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind Canal. The crops of the State are gram, pulses, bajra, sugarcane, cotton, wheat and barley, to facilitate trade the Durrbar has

opened grain markets and Banks near the principal railway stations within the State territory. The chief industries of the State consist of the manufacture of silver and gold ornaments, brass utensils, and cotton, carpets, lace and gots, etc. There are some spinning factories and 5 cotton Steam Presses in the State which are working successfully. In 1923 an inquiry was held into certain matters in dispute between the Patiala and the Nabha Durbars which showed that the Nabha Police had fabricated cases against persons connected with the Patiala State with the object of injuring them through the Patiala Durbar. As a result, the Maharaja Ripudaman Singh, who was born in 1883 and succeeded his father in 1911, entered into an agreement with the Government of India whereby he voluntarily separated himself from the administration and the control of the State was accordingly assumed by the Government of India. In consequence of repeated breaches of the agreement by the Maharaja, he was in February 1928 deprived of the title of Maharaja, His Highness and of all rights and privileges pertaining to the Ruler of the State, and his eldest son, Partap Singh, was recognized as Maharaja in his stead. His Highness Maharaja Pratap Singh is a minor and during his minority the State is being administered by a Council of Regency consisting of a President (Raja Gyan Nath, C.I.E., Indian Political Service) and three Members. His Highness is at present receiving his education in England.

**Kapurthala**—This State consists of three detached pieces of territory in the great plain of the Jullundur Doab. The ancestors of the ruler of Kapurthala at one time held possessions both in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej and also in the Bari Doab. In the latter lies the village of Alhu whence the family springs, and from which it takes the name of Alhwalia. When the Jullundur Doab came under the dominion of the British Government in 1846, the estates north of the Sutlej were maintained in the independent possession of the Kapurthala Ruler, conditional on his paying a commutation in cash for military service engagements by which he had previously been bound to Maharaja Ranjit Singh, of Lahore. This annual tribute of Rs. 1,31,000 a year was remitted by the Government of India in perpetuity in (1924) in recognition of the splendid war record and uniformly efficient administration of the State. The Bari Doab estates are held by the head of the House as a jaghir in perpetuity, the civil and police jurisdiction remaining in the hands of the British authorities. For good services during the Mutiny, the present Maharaja's grandfather was rewarded with a grant of other estates in Oudh, which yield a large annual income equal to those of Kapurthala State. The present Ruler's titles are Col H. H. Farzand-i-Dilband Kshik-ul-Iltiq Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajgan Maharaja Jagatjit Singh Bahadur Maharaja of Kapurthala, G.C.I.E. (1911), G.C.I.E. (1918), G.C.I.E. (1927) who was born on 24th November, 1872 and succeeded his father, His Highness the late Raja-i-Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala in 1877. He was granted the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction in 1911. His salute was raised to 15 guns and he was made Honorary Colonel of the 46th Rattays Sikhs. The Maharaja

received the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, and possesses also the Grand Cross of the Order of Carlo 3rd, of Spain, Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cross of the Order Menelik of Abyssinia, Grand Cross of the Order of the Nile of Egypt, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba (Grand Cross of the Order St Maurice and Lazzare (Italy)), represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926, 1927 and 1929, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in December 1927, and the Diamond Jubilee in 1937.

The rulers of Kapurthala are Rajput Sikhs, and claim descent from Rana Kapur, a distinguished member of the Rajput House of Jaisalmer. Only a small proportion of the population however are Sikhs, the majority being Mahomedans. The chief crops are wheat, gram, maize, cotton and sugarcane. The town of Sullanpur in this State is famous for hand printed cloths. Phagwara is another important town in the State has a large Sugar Factory on modern lines, and is very prosperous also on account of its grain markets and factories for manufacture of agricultural implements, and metallic utensils of household use. The situation of this town on the main railway line and the consequent facilities of export and import make its importance still greater and this is the chief commercial town in the State. The main line of the North-Western Railway passes through part of the State and the Grand Trunk Road runs parallel to it. A branch railway from Jullundur City to Ferozepur passes through the capital. The Imperial Service and local troops of the State have been re-organized and are now designated as Kapurthala State Forces. These State Troops, the strength of which was raised during the Great War, to nearly 2,000, served the Empire in that crisis in East Africa, Mesopotamia and on the Afghan Frontier. The Maharaja's third son, Major Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh, C.I.E., I.A., served with the Indian Army in France. Primary education is free throughout the State, and it spends a large proportion of its revenues on its Education Department. The State also possesses a Legislative Assembly which was created by the present Maharaja on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of his reign in 1916. The capital is Kapurthala which has been embellished by the present Maharaja with a Palace of remarkable beauty and grandeur and with various buildings of public utility. The town boasts of modern amenities such as electric light, water-works, etc.

**Political Officer** The Hon'ble Resident for the Punjab States

**Tehri State** (or Tehri-Garhwal)—This State lies entirely in the Himalayas and contains a tangled series of ridges and spurs radiating from a lofty series of peaks on the border of Tibet. The sources of the Ganges and the Jumna are in it. The early history to the State is that of Garhwal District, the two tracts having formerly been ruled by the

same dynasty since 688 A.D. Pradyumna Shah, the last Raja of the whole territory, was killed in battle fighting against the Gurkhas, but at the close of the Nepalese War in 1815, his son received from the British the present State of Tehri. During the Mutiny the latter rendered valuable assistance to Government. He died in 1859. The present Maharaja is Lieut.-Col. H. H. Sir Narendra Shah Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who is 59th direct male lineal descendant from the original founder of the dynasty, Raja Kanak Pal. The principal products are rice and wheat grown on terraces on the hill sides. The State forests are very valuable and there is considerable export of timber. The Maharaja has full powers within the State. The strength of the State forces is 330. Tehri is the capital but His Highness and the Secretariat Office are at Narendranagar for the greater part of the year. The summer capital being Pratapnagar, 8,000 feet above the sea level.

The State is politically transferred to the Residency of the Punjab State.

**Mandi** is an Indian State in the Punjab Political Agency, lying in the upper reaches of the Ravi, which drains nearly all its area. Its area is 1,200 square miles and it lies between 31° 23' North Lat. and 76° 22' East Long. and is bounded on the east by Kulu, on the south by Suket and on the north and west by Kangra. It has an interesting history of considerable length which finally resulted in its entering into a treaty with the British in 1846.

The present Ruler, Major His Highness Raja Sir Joginder Sen Bahadur, K.C.S.I., assumed full powers in February, 1925. His Highness married for the first time the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala. His Highness married again in 1930 the younger daughter of K. Prithraj Singh of Rajpura. A son and heir was born on 7th December 1923.

The Mandi Hydro Electric Scheme was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in March, 1932. The principal crops are rice, maize, wheat and millet. About three fifths of the State is occupied by forests and grazing lands. It is rich in minerals. The capital is Mandi, founded in 1527, which contains several temples and places of interest and is one of the chief marts for commerce with Ladakh and Yarkand.

**Sirmur (Nahan)**—This is a hilly State in the Himalayas under the Political control of the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla. Its history is said to date from the 11th century. In the eighteenth century the State was able to repulse the Gurkha invasion, but the Gurkhas were invited to aid in the suppression of an internal revolt in the State and they in turn had to be evicted by the British. In 1857 the Raja rendered valuable services to the British, and during the second Afghan War he sent a contingent to the North-West Frontier. The present Prince is H. H. Maharaja Bajendra Prakash who was born in 1918 and succeeded in 1933. The main agricultural feature of the State is the recent development of the Kiarla Dun, a fertile level plain which produces wheat,

gram, rice, maize and other crops. The State forests are valuable and there is an iron foundry at Nahan which was started in 1887 but, being unable to compete with the imported iron, is now used for the manufacture of sugar cane crushing mills. The State supports a Corps of Sappers and Miners which served in the Great War. It was captured with General Townshend's force at Kut-al-Amara but another Corps was formed and replaced it in the field.

**Malerkotla**—This State consists of a level sandy plain unbroken by a hill or stream, bounded by the district of Ludhiana on the north, by Patiala territory on the east and south and by the Ludhiana District, Patiala and Nabha territories on the west. The Rulers (Nawabs) of Malerkotla are of "Kurd" descent who came originally from the Province of "Sherwan" and settled in the town of "Sherwan" north of Persia, and after settling for a time in Afghanistan near Ghazni came to India and settled at Maler, the old capital of the State in 1442. Originally they held positions of trust under the Lodhi and Moghal Emperors. As the Moghal Empire began to sink into decay they gradually became independent. They were in constant feuds with the newly created adjacent Sikh States. After the victory of Laswari, gained by the British over Sindhiya in 1803 and the subjugation and flight of Holkar in 1805, when the Nawab of Malerkotla joined the British Army, the British Government succeeded to the power of the Mahrattas in the districts between the Sutlej and the Jumna. The State entered into political relations with the British Government in 1809. The present Ruler is Lt.-Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., who was born in 1881 and succeeded in 1908. He was created Hon. Major in the Indian Army in June 1916 and promoted to the rank of Lt. Col. in December 1919.

The chief products are cotton, sugar, poppy, aniseed, mustard, ajwan, methi, tobacco, garlic, onions and all sorts of grains.

The State maintains Sappers, Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery. The capital is Malerkotla. The population of the town is 30,000. Annual revenue of the State is about 16 lakhs.

**Faridkot**—The Faridkot Rajas are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs having a common ancestor in Bar more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul. The Faridkot House was founded in the middle of the seventeenth century. The present Ruler Farzand-i-Saadat-Nishan Hazrat-i-Ka is a r-i-Hind, Lt. His Highness Raja Harindar Singh Brar Bahadur was born on the 29th January 1915, succeeded to the Gadi in 1918, and was invested with full Ruling Powers in October 1931. His Highness was blessed with an Heir Apparent on October 22, 1937. His Highness personally administers the State assisted by his younger brother Kanwar Manjit-indar Singh Bahadur, Military Secretary, and an efficient Cabinet of three other Secretaries headed by Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh, B.A., Chief Secretary. The State comprises an area of 643 square miles with a population of 1,64,346 souls and has a gross annual income of

over 19½ lakhs. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 11 guns and a visit to and return from the Viceroy. The State Forces consist of Field Company of Sappers and Miners (213 men plus a depot of 30 and a reserve of 100 sepoy), and His Highness' Body Guard. Faridkot, the capital town lies on the main Delhi-Bhatinda Lahore Station of the North Western Railway.

**Chamba**—This State is enclosed on the west and north by Kashmir, on the east and south by the British districts of Kangra and Gurdaspur, and it is shut in on almost every side by lofty hill ranges. The whole country is mountainous and is a favourite resort of sportsmen. It possesses a remarkable series of copper plate inscriptions from which its chronicle have been compiled.

Founded probably in the sixth century by Maruta, Surajbansi Rajput, who built Brahm-pura, the modern Baramaur, Chamba was extended by Meru Varma (680) and the town of Chamba built by Sahil Varma about 920. The State maintained its independence, until the Moghal conquest of India.

Under the Moghals it became tributary to the empire, but its internal administration was not interfered with, and it escaped almost un-

scathed from Sikh aggression. The State first came under British influence in 1846. The part, west of the Ravi, was at first handed over to Kashmir, but subsequently the boundaries of the State were fixed as they now stand, and it was declared Independent of Kashmir. The present Chief is H. H. Raja Lakshman Singh who was born in 1924 and succeeded in 1935. As he is a minor the Administration of the State is being conducted by a Council, consisting of a President (Colonel H. S. Strong, C.I.E.), Vice-President and Chief Secretary (Diwan Bahadur L. Madho Ram), and a Judicial Member (Laja Hargobind). The principal crops are rice, maize and millets. There are some valuable forests which were partly leased to Government in 1864 for a term of 99 years, but the management of them has now been retroceded to the Chamba Durbar. The mountain ranges are rich in minerals which are little worked. The principal road to Chamba town is from Pathankot, the terminus of the Amritsar-Pathankot branch of the North Western Railway. Chamba town, on the right bank of the Ravi, contains a number of interesting temples, of which that of Lakshmi Narayan, dating possibly from the tenth century, is the most famous.

## UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

The States under this Government comprise the Shan States which are included in British Burma though they do not form part of Burma proper and are not comprised in the regularly administered area of Burma and the Karen States which are not part of British Burma and are not subject to any of the laws in force in the Shan States or other parts of Burma.

The Shan States comprise the two isolated States of Hsawngshup and Singkaling Hkamti in the Upper Chinlwin District under the supervision of the Commissioner, Sagalag Division, the seven petty village communities under separate hereditary Chiefs known as Hkamti Long in the Myitkyina District and the two main divisions of the Shan States known as the Northern and Southern Shan States numbering six and twenty nine States respectively which are under the Commissioner, Federated Shan States.

Hsawngshup with an area of 529 square miles and a population of 7,239 lies between the 24th and 25th parallels of latitude and on the 95th parallel of longitude between the Chinlwin river and the State of Manipur.

Singkaling Hkamti has an area of 983 square miles and a population of 2,157 and lies on the 96th and 96th parallels of latitude and longitude respectively.

The Hkamti Long States have an area of 200 square miles with a population of 5,349 and lie between the 27th and 28th parallels of latitude on the Upper Waters of the N'Mai branch of the Irrawaddy.

The Northern Shan States (area 20,158 square miles and population 686,107) and the Southern Shan States (area 36,157 square miles and population 870,230), form with the

Wa States (area about 2,000 square miles) and the Karen States, a huge triangle lying roughly between the 18th and 24th parallels of latitude and the 96th and 102nd parallels of longitude with its base on the plains of Burma and its apex on the Meklong river.

The population consists chiefly of Shans who belong to the Shan group of the Tai Chinese family, the remainder belong chiefly to the Wa-palaung and Mon Khmer groups of races of the Austro-Asiatic branch of the Austro family, or to the Karen family which Sir George Grievson now proposes to separate from the Tai Chinese family. There are also a number of Kachins and others of the Tibeto Burman family. The Shans themselves shade off imperceptibly into a markedly Chinese race on the frontier. Buddhism and Animism are the principal religions.

The climate over so large an area varies greatly. In the narrow lowlying valleys the heat in summer is excessive. Elsewhere the summer shade temperature is usually 80 to 95° Fahr. In winter frost is severe on the paddy plains and open downs but the temperature on the hills is more equable. The rainfall varies from 50 to 100 inches in different localities.

The agricultural products of the States are rice, pulses, maize, buckwheat, cotton, sesamum, groundnuts, oranges and pineapples.

Land is held chiefly on communal tenure but unoccupied land is easily obtainable on lease from the Chiefs in accordance with special rules for non-natives of the States. Great spaces of the States are suitable for cattle, pony and mule breeding and in the Northern States Chinese settlers appear to have found the latter a very paying proposition.

The mineral resources of the States are still unexplored. The Burma Corporation have a concession for silver, copper, lead and zinc in the Northern States which they claim to be the richest in the world. The Mawson area in the Southern States is also rich in lead. Lignite and iron ore of a low grade are found in many places.

Lashio, the headquarters of the Northern Shan States, is the terminus of the Myitthazan Lashio Branch of the Burma Railways (178 miles) and is also connected with Mawlaik by a motor road.

The Burma Corporation's narrow-gauge private railway track 44.49 miles long connects their Bawdwin mine with the Burma Railways system at Namyo.

The Southern Shan States are served by the Burma Railways branch line Thazi to Heho (87 miles) which has been extended to Shwenyau, 98 miles from Thazi.

Taunggyi, the headquarters of the Southern Shan States, is connected with Thazi by a well-graded motor road. The States vary much in size and importance. The largest State is Kengtung with an area of 12,400 square miles and population of 225,804.

Hsipaw with an area of 4,400 square miles and population 148,731 is the richest State with a gross revenue of Rs 10,62,118.

The Sawbwas of Kengtung, Hsipaw, Yawngbwe and Mongnai have salutes of nine guns.

#### Administration.

Under the Burma Laws Act, 1898, the Civil, Criminal and Revenue administration of every Shan State is vested in the Chief of the State subject to the restrictions specified in the sanction of appointment granted to him and under the same Act the law to be administered in each State is the customary law of the State so far as it is in accordance with justice, equity and good conscience and not opposed to the law in force in the rest of British Burma. The customary law may be modified by the Governor who has also power to appoint officers to take part in the administration of any State and to regulate the powers and proceedings of such officers. The chiefs are bound by their sanads to follow the advice of the Superintendents appointed but subject to certain modifications which have been made in the customary law relating to criminal and civil justice have more or less maintained the semi-independent status which was found existing at the annexation of Upper Burma.

In 1920, Sir Reginald Craddock, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, proposed a scheme for the sanction of the Secretary of State under which the Chiefs of the Northern and Southern Shan States have agreed to federalise the departments of Government in which they had been previously largely dependent on contributions from the Provincial Funds. Under this scheme no interference is contemplated in the internal management of the States and the Chiefs continue to collect their taxes and be responsible for law and order, maintain Courts for the

disposal of criminal and civil cases, appoint their own officials and control their own subjects under the advice of the Superintendents. But the Federation is responsible for the centralised Departments of Public Works, Medical, Forests, Education, Agriculture and to a small extent Police. In place of the individual tribute formerly paid by them the Chiefs contribute to the Federation a proportion of their revenue which amounts roughly to the expenditure hitherto incurred by them on the heads of administration now centralised while the Burma Government surrenders to the Federation all revenue previously derived from the States to enable it to maintain its services at the same degree of efficiency formerly enjoyed. The Federation on the other hand makes a payment of a fixed proportion of its revenue to the Burma Treasury in place of the individual contributions of the Chiefs. Under this scheme the Federation is a sub-entity of the Burma Government, is self-contained and responsible for its own progress. The Chiefs express their views on Federal and general matters through a Council of Chiefs consisting of all Chiefs of the rank of Sawbwa and four elected representatives of the lesser Chiefs. The Superintendent, Northern Shan States and the Commissioner of the Federated Shan States to whom the supervision of the Federation has been entrusted are *ex-officio* members of the Council. The scheme was sanctioned and brought into force with effect from October 1922. The first meeting of the Council of Chiefs was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.O.S., in March 1923.

#### Karenni.

This district which formerly consisted of five States now consists of three as two have been amalgamated with others. It has a total area of 4,280 square miles and a population of 58,761. It lies on the south of the Southern Shan States between Siam and the British district of Toungoo. The largest State is Kantarawadi with an area of 3,015 square miles and a population of 30,677 and a revenue of nearly 1½ lakhs of rupees. More than half of the inhabitants are Red Karens. An Assistant Political Officer is posted at Lolka subject to the supervision of the Superintendent, Southern Shan States, who exercises in practice much the same control over the Chiefs as is exercised in the Shan States though nominally they are more independent than their Shan neighbours. Mineral and forest rights however in Karenni belong to the Chiefs and not to the Government. In the past substantial contributions from Provincial revenues have been made to the Karenni Chiefs for education and medical service. The Chiefs are at present unwilling to surrender their special rights and join the Shan States Federation though very considerable advantages might accrue from their doing so.

The principal wealth of the country used to be in its teak timber and a large alien population was at one time supported by the timber trade. This has largely declined in the last few years and unless the Chiefs are prepared to deny themselves and close their forests they will soon dilapidate



## JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

The territory known generally as the Jammu and Kashmir State, lies between 32° and 37° N and 78° and 80° E. It is an almost entirely mountainous region with a strip of level land along the Punjab border, and its mountains, valleys and lakes comprise some of the grandest scenery in the world. The State may be divided physically into three areas, the upper, comprising the area drained by the River Indus and its tributaries, the middle, drained by the Jhelum and Kishonganga Rivers, and the lower area, consisting of the level strip along the southern border, and its adjacent ranges of hills. The dividing lines between the three areas are the snow-bound inner and outer Himalayan ranges known as the Zojila and the Panchul. The area of the State is 84,471 square miles. Beginning in the south where the great plain of the Punjab ends, it extends northwards to the high Karakoram mountains "where three Empires Meet."

Briefly described, the State comprises the valleys of the three great rivers of Northern India, viz the upper reaches of the Chenab and the Jhelum, and the middle reaches of the Indus. The total population is 30,46,241 souls.

**History**—Various historians and poets have left more or less trustworthy records of the history of the valley of Kashmir and the adjacent regions. In 1586 it was annexed to the Moghul Empire by Akbar at Srinagar, the capital, originally known as Pravarapura, had by then been long established, though many of the fine buildings said to have been erected by early Hindu rulers had been destroyed in the fourteenth century. In the reign of Sikandar, who was a contemporary of Tamerlane, a large number of Hindus was converted to Islam. Jodhanpur did much to beautify the Valley, but after Aurangzeb there was a period of disorder and decay and by the middle of the eighteenth century the Suha or Governor of Kashmir had become practically independent of Delhi. Thereafter the country experienced the oppression of Afghan rule until it was rescued in 1819 by an army sent by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Sikh rule was not more beneficial to the people than that of the Afghans. The early history of the State as at present constituted is that of Maharaja Shri Gulab Singh, a son of the old Ruling Family of Jammu, whose to eminence in the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore and was, in recognition of his distinguished services, made Raja of Jammu in 1820. He held aloof from the war between the British and the Sikhs, only appearing as mediator after the battle of Sobraon (1846), when the British made over to him the valley of Kashmir and certain other area in return for his services in re-establishing peace. His son, His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singh, a model Hindu and one of the staunchest allies of the British Government, ruled from 1857 to 1886. He did much to consolidate his possessions and evolve order in the frontier districts. He was succeeded by his eldest son, His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, who died on 23rd September 1925, and was succeeded by His Highness the present Shri Maharaja Hari Singh Bahadur.

The most notable reform effected in the State during the reign of the late Maharaja was the

Land Revenue Settlement originally carried out under Sir Walter Lawrence and revised from time to time.

**Administration**—For some years after the accession to the gadi of the late Maharaja, the administration of the State was conducted by a Council over which the Maharaja presided. In 1905 this Council was abolished and the administration of the State was thenceforward carried on by His Highness the Maharaja with the help of a Chief Minister and a number of Ministers in charge of different portfolios. This system continued until the 24th January 1922, when an Executive Council was inaugurated. Very recently certain modifications have been introduced in the constitution.

The British Resident has his headquarters at Srinagar and Sialkot and there is also a Political Agent at Gilgit. A British Officer is stationed at Leh to assist in the supervision of the Central Asian Trade with India, which passes through Kashmir.

In the Dogras (Hindus and Muslims) the State has splendid material for the Army which consists of about 8,800 troops. Besides this, thousands of Dogras serve in the Indian Army.

**Finance**—The financial position of the State is strong. The total revenue including Jagirs, is about 2,70,00,000, the chief sources being land, forests, customs and excise and agriculture. There is a reserve and no debt.

**Production and Industry**—The population is pre-eminently agricultural and pastoral. The principal food crops are rice, maize and wheat. Oilseed is also an important crop. Barley, cotton, saffron, tobacco, beans, walnuts, almonds and hops are also grown. Pears and apples, the principal fruits of the Valley are exported in large quantities. The State forests are extensive and valuable. The principal species of timber trees are deodar, blue pine and fir. The most valuable forests occur in Kishtwar, Karnah and Kamraj Jilla. A survey of the mineral resources of the State is being conducted. The most noteworthy of the minerals expected to be found in the State are bauxite, coal, Fuller's earth, kaoline, slate, zinc, copper and talc. Gold is found in Baltistan and Gilgit, sapphires in Paddar, aquamarines in Skardu and lead in Uri. The silk culture in Srinagar is the largest of its kind in the world. Manufacture of silk is a very ancient industry in Kashmir. Zain-ul-Abidin who ruled from 1421 to 1472 is said to have imported silk weavers from Khurasan and settled them here. Woollen cloth, shawls, carpets, papier mache and wood carving of the State are world famous. The State participated in the British Empire Exhibition of 1924. The Kashmir Court was styled "The Gem of The Smaller Courts" and attracted many visitors. An Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition is held in the State annually, where the products of indigenous arts and craftsmanship for which Kashmir is famous are displayed. His Highness' Government are maintaining a Visitors' Bureau at Srinagar for the convenience of visitors, who are attracted by the scenery and charm of the beauty-spots of Kashmir.

**Communications**—Great efforts have been made and are being made towards the improve-

ment of roads for wheeled traffic in the State. The Jhelum Valley road (196 miles) which links the Kashmir Valley with the Punjab and the North-Western Frontier Province is considered to be one of the finest motorable mountain roads in the world.

The Banihal Cart Road, 205 miles long, joins Kashmir with the North Western Railway system at Jammu-Tawal and is also a fine motorable road.

Roads for pack animals lead from Srinagar, the summer capital of Kashmir, to the frontier districts of Gilgit and Ladakh. Internal village communications have also been much improved.

The Jammu Suezgarh Railway, a section of the Wazirabad Sialkot branch line of the North Western Railway system, is the only Railway in the State. The mountainous nature of the country has so far prevented the extension of the line into the heart of the State.

**Public Works**—In 1904 a flood spill channel above Srinagar was constructed to minimise the constant danger of floods in the River Jhelum. A number of canals have been constructed at considerable expense both in Jammu and Kashmir. The State has been recently connected with the telephone system of British India. An aerodrome has been constructed five miles from Srinagar, and it is hoped that an aerial service between Lahore and Delhi and Kashmir will be established soon. Good progress has been made with irrigation, but the most important scheme of recent years has been the installation of a large Electric Power Station.

on the Jhelum River and Mahora which was completed in 1907. The bridge over the Chenab at Ankur which was completed in 1935 at a cost of Rs 4 lakhs, has the longest unsupported span in India.

**Education**—According to the last census of the State, there were 1,23,800 persons able to read and write of whom 9,000 only were females. In other words, four per cent of all persons aged 7 or more could read and write. Among males 60 in every 1,000 persons could read and write. The number of educational institutions including two Arts Colleges is 1,440. The number of scholars in 1937-38 was 94,824. Nearly 30.7 per cent boys and 6 per cent girls of the school-going age were at school. In Municipal areas education for boys has been made compulsory since 1929.

**Reforms**—One of the important reforms connected with the present Maharaja's reign has been the establishment of an independent High Court of Judicature modelled on British High Courts. Important legislative measures passed by His Highness' Government in recent years include the raising of the age of marriage to 14 for girls and 18 for boys, and the Agriculturalists' Relief Regulation meant to cope with the problem of rural indebtedness.

As sign of constitutional progress of the State may be mentioned the freedom granted to the press, and the introduction of the State Assembly. Over 30 newspapers are in existence in the State, and the Assembly which has a non-official majority has already held nine sessions during four years and a half of its existence.

## THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

The Narendra Mandal, or Chamber of Princes came into existence, with the earnest co-operation of a number of leading Princes themselves as one of the results of the Report on Indian constitutional reform presented to Parliament by Mr. Montague, Secretary of State for India and H. E. Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, in 1919. The proposal was that the Chamber should exist as a permanent consultative body, with the Viceroy as President and the members composing the Chamber consisting mainly of the Princes and Chiefs having salutes, or whose membership might otherwise be considered desirable by the Viceroy. Certain smaller Chiefs were grouped and were given the privilege of nominating a member to represent them from year to year. The Chamber is a recommendatory body, which performs its functions under a constitution approved by the Secretary of State and it deals with questions submitted to it concerning the Princes and their rights and privileges generally and their position in Imperial affairs.

The Chamber was formally inaugurated by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on 8th February 1921. It meets regularly once a year and the agenda of subjects for discussion is framed and proposed by the Chancellor of the Chamber who at present is His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala. The Chamber selects by vote its own officers, who are the Chancellor, a pro-Chancellor to act for him in his absence out of India and a Standing Committee of the Chamber.

This Committee considers before the annual meetings the subjects to be discussed at them.

Until 1929, the proceedings of the Chamber were considered as confidential and there was no admittance of the general public to its meetings. At the annual session in February 1929, the Princes passed a resolution by which all meetings were ordinarily made open to the public. The Chamber contains very restricted accommodation and admission has to be regulated according to the number of seats available.

The most important question which the Chamber has ever discussed is Federation. This subject came before it on various occasions after the Princes' representatives at the first Round Table Conference, in connection with the latest Constitutional Reforms scheme, made a pronouncement in favour of Federation which led to the incorporation in the new Reforms Legislation of provisions for its establishment. The consideration of this great issue, though sometimes taking place in open debate, has for the most part been conducted at meetings of the Standing Committee of the Chamber, which always meets in private, at informal meetings of the Princes with or without their Ministers and in an important Committee of Ministers. This latter body has been representative of all the States, including those whose Rulers have never exercised the privilege of sitting in the Chamber.

Federation caused sharp divisions of opinion among the Princes. Meanwhile, as the constitution of the Chamber provided for each State Member exercising one vote on any question coming before the Chamber, power in the Chamber gradually fell into the hands of a majority representing the smaller States, because these States were naturally the readiest to exercise their membership privileges. This development caused serious dissatisfaction among the Greater States and out of that sprang a movement for the re-organization of the Chamber.

The differences between the Greater States and the Lesser States were much sharpened by the different viewpoints which they occupied in regard to Federation. His Highness of Patiala early in 1936 resigned the Chancellorship on this account. Thereafter His Highness of Bikaner resigned from one Standing Committee of the Chamber. Only one Ruling Prince with a salute as big as 17 guns was then left an active participant in the Chamber's affairs. His Highness of Patiala was succeeded in the Chancellorship by His Highness of Dholpur, who automatically proceeded to the appointment from that of pro-Chancellor. There was no meeting of the Chamber in 1936. His Excellency the Viceroy, in consultation with the Princes, convened a meeting commencing on 22nd February, 1937.

This meeting was preceded by intensive deliberations in the Informal Conferences of Princes. Their Highnesses at discussions which they held in Bombay in October 1936 appointed a Constitutional Committee, under the Chairmanship of His late Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and including the Chancellor, to examine the Government of India Act of 1935 from the point of view of the States' entry into Federation. This Committee produced its report in the first week of February, 1937, and in the course of it said that upon careful consideration of the Act they had "come to the conclusion that the safeguards have been substantially met" and that certain further recommendations now newly made by themselves would, if adopted, completely fulfil them. These recommendations, the Committee said, had been drafted in consideration of the fact that the Act had already been passed. They comprised, therefore, four proposed changes in the States' Draft Instrument of Accession.

This report was taken into consideration by the general body of Princes in their Informal Conference. At the same time as His Highness the Chancellor brought it before that body, he also laid before it an Opinion upon the same subject by Counsel whom the Standing Committee of the Chamber had recently engaged from London. This Opinion was a lengthy document and in effect amounted to a warning to the Princes against the risks in which entry into Federation would involve them. Its receipt led to its urgent examination by other expert advisers to the general body of Princes. Their criticisms of it were destructive. A further opinion in favour of Federation was at the same time independently given to the Princes, at the request of His late Highness of Patiala, by the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

The upshot of all this was that under the leadership of the late Maharaja of Patiala the Informal Conference adopted the report of the Constitutional Committee in favour of the entry into Federation on the basis of the Government of India Act 1935 and subject to the satisfactory conclusion of negotiations with the Crown on the subject of the Constitutional Committee's newly made recommendations. This decision was endorsed in a formal meeting of the Chamber of Princes on 24th February by the re-election of His late Highness of Patiala to the Chancellorship by an overwhelming majority, and by the election of a pro-Chancellor and Standing Committee in sympathy with the same decision.

But early hopes of a speedy decision by the Princes faded out for various reasons. The draft Instrument of Accession came under prolonged scrutiny. On His Excellency the Crown Representative devolved the task of negotiating with individual States and His Excellency's envoys visited most of the States on this mission.

His Highness the Jain Sahib of Nawanganar succeeded His late Highness of Patiala in the Chancellorship and continues to hold office.

No formal session of the Chamber was held in 1938, the next being the one held in March 1939. Opening the session, His Excellency the Viceroy, who presided, dealt mainly with Federation, but also referred to the agitation in the States for reforms. He urged on the Princes the need to look for and remedy the legitimate grievances of their subjects, the importance of publicity designed to set out the true facts about the States, and the necessity for the Princes to be in personal touch with their people. Reviewing the Chamber's work, the Chancellor referred to some of the important questions settled during the period, viz the attachment of British Liaison Officers to Indian States Forces Units, extradition of criminals between Indian States and British India and the reorganisation of the Princes' Chamber so as to make it fully representative of the big as well as the small States etc. The reorganisation scheme which was drafted at a conference in Bombay owed much to the activities of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner.

The question of accession to Federation was fully considered by a Committee of States Ministers convened by the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari. The Hydari Committee closely examined the draft Instrument of accession, which, it was claimed, revealed differences relating to certain specified subjects, such as the protection of treaty rights and the rights of administration by the States of certain Federal subjects. After considering the opinions of legal advisers, the Committee unanimously adopted a report raising objections to certain points in the Government of India draft and left it to the Princes to take such action as they might think necessary to safeguard their rights.

These recommendations were considered at a Conference of Princes and Ministers held in Bombay in June, 1939, under the chairmanship of His Highness the Jam Sahib of Nawanshar, the Chancellor. The Conference passed a resolution stating that the Princes found the revised draft Instrument of Accession unacceptable, two of their main reasons being that the form in which it seeks to protect their treaty rights is held to be inadequate for the purpose, and secondly, that the orbit of federal authority and jurisdiction has been extended beyond that contemplated by the framers of the Constitution. Individual Princes were advised to reply on these terms before the end of July, when all replies had to be sent in.

Government of India circles professed surprise at this decision, but decided to await the decisions of individual Princes before taking further action.

The pace of administrative and constitutional reform in the States has rapidly increased in the last few years owing to the introduction of

provincial autonomy in British India, the approach of Federation, and pressure—sometimes direct—from the Indian National Congress. State after State is announcing reforms aimed at associating more fully its subjects with the administration. An extraordinary development took place early in 1939 when Mr. Gandhi decided on a fast to death to compel the Thakore Sahib of Rajkot to implement his promise concerning the membership of a reforms committee. The Viceroy intervened and Mr. Gandhi agreed to the adjudication of the Chief Justice of the Federal Court, which went in his favour. But subsequently further difficulties over the constitution of the committee arose owing to Mr. Gandhi's promise to the minorities and Mr. Gandhi eventually recanted and declared that his fast had been coercive in character. He therefore left the committee to be constituted by the State. Later Mr. Gandhi announced a new technique "for agitation by States subjects, in which he counselled moderation in their demands and called off all civil disobedience movements in the States."

## Payments from Indian States.

Many of the States make payments, varying in amount according to the circumstances of each case, to His Majesty. These payments are frequently due to exchange of territory or settlement of claims between the Governments, but are chiefly in lieu of former obligations to supply or maintain troops. The annual receipts on account of these payments from Indian States are summarised in the following table. The relations of the States to one another in respect of tributes are complicated, and it would serve no useful purpose to enter upon the question. It may however, be mentioned that a large number of the States in the Western India and Gujarat States Agencies pay tribute of some kind to Baroda, and that Gwalior claims tribute from some of the smaller States of Central India. States making payments directly to His Majesty

### States paying tribute directly to the Government of India

	Rs		Rs
Tribute from Jaipur	4,00,000	Tribute from Cochin	67,701
" " Kotah	4,34,720		
	(of this sum	<i>United Provinces</i>	
	Rs 2,00,000	Tribute from Benares	2,19,000
	has been		
	suspended)	<i>Punjab</i>	
Tribute from Udaipur (Eastern	1,200	Tribute from Mandi	1,00,000
States Agency)	2,14,000	" " Other States	13,307
Tribute from Jodhpur	(Of this a		
	sum of	<i>Madras</i>	
	Rs 1,15,000	Tribute from Travancore	7,06,430
	has been	" " Mysore	24,50,000
" " Bundi	1,20,000	" " Cochin	2,00,000
" " Udaipur (Mewar)	2,66,000		
	(includes	<i>Western India States</i>	
	contribution	Those paying tribute to the	
	to local	Government of India	
	corps)	include —	
" " Other Rajputana	1,11,575	Bhavnagar	1,28,060
States		Cutch	82,258
Contribution by Jaora in lieu		Dhrangadhra	40,671
of maintenance of troops		Gondal	49,066
Hali Rs	1,61,810	Junagadh	28,394
		Nawanagar	50,312
Tribute from <i>Assam</i>	5,000	Porbandar	21,202
" " Rambrai	100	Rajkot	18,091

It was announced at the Coronation Durbar of 1911 that there would in future be no Nazrana payments on successions.

## Foreign Possessions in India.

Portugal and France both hold small territorial possessions in the Indian Peninsula.

The Portuguese possessions in India, all of which are situated within the limits of Bombay Presidency, consist of the Province of Goa on the Arabian Sea Coast, the territory of Damão with the small territory called Praganã-Nagavely on the Gujarat Coast, at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay; and the little island of Diu, with two places called Gogla and Simbor, on the southern extremity of the Kathiawar

Peninsula. All these three territories constitute what is called the State of India.

The Portuguese colonies consist of Cabo Verde, Guiné, S. Tomé e Príncipe, Angola e Congo, Mocambique, India, Macão and Timor which occupy together an area much larger than the total area of Portugal itself, which together with its colonies make up over 2 million square kilometers. Portuguese India has an area of less than 4 thousand square kilometers.

### GOA

Goa forms a compact block of territory surrounded by British districts. Savantwadi State lies to the north of it, the Arabian Sea on the west and North Kanara on the south, and the eastern boundary is the range of the Western Ghats, which separates it from the British districts of Belgaum and North Kanara. The extreme length from north to south is 62 miles and the greatest breadth from east to west 40 miles. The territory has a total area of 1,301 square miles and consists of the *Velhas Conquistas*, or Old Conquests, comprising the island of Goa, acquired by the Portuguese in 1510, and the neighbouring municipalities of Salcette, Bardes, and Mormugao acquired in 1543, and of the *Novas Conquistas*, or New Conquests, comprising the municipalities of Pernem, Sanquellim, Ponda, Quepem, Canacona, Satali and Sanguem acquired in the latter half of the 18th century. The small island of Angediva situated opposite the port of Karwar, in the British district of North Kanara, forms administratively a portion of the Canacona municipality. This was acquired in 1505. The whole country is hilly, especially the eastern portion, the predominating physical feature being the Western Ghats, which besides bounding the country along the north-east and south-east, just off westward and spread across the country in a succession of spurs and ridges. There are several conspicuous isolated peaks, of which the highest, Sonsagar, is 3,827 feet high.

The country is intersected by numerous rivers running westward from the Ghats, and the principal eight, which are all navigable, are in size of some importance. Goa possesses a fine harbour, formed by the promontories of Bardes and Salcette. Half-way between these extremities lies the *cabo*, or cape, which forms the extremity of the island of Goa. This divides the whole bay into two anchorages, known as Aguada and Mormugao. Both are capable of accommodating the largest shipping from September to May, but Aguada is virtually closed during the south-west monsoon, owing to the high winds and sea and to the formation of sand bars across the estuary of the Mandovi river, which opens into Aguada. Mormugao is accessible at all times and is therefore the harbour of commercial importance. It is the terminus of the railway running to the coast from the inland British system of lines. A breakwater and port have been built there and the trade is considerable being chiefly transit trade from British territory.

### The People

The total population of Portuguese India is 579,970 of which 279,398 are males and 300,572 females. Portuguese India has 4 cities, 3 towns and 593 villages in which reside 127,180 families. The density of the country is about 153, the highest being in Bardes with 468 inhabitants per square kilometer and lowest in Sanguem with only 24 inhabitants per square kilometer.

In the *Velhas Conquistas* the majority of the population is Christian. In the *Novas Conquistas* Hindus are more numerous than Christians. The Moslems in the territory are numbered in a few thousands. The Christians still very largely adhere to caste distinctions, claiming to be Brahmans, Chardos and low castes, which do not intermarry. The Hindus who form about one-half of the total population are largely Maratha and do not differ from those of the adjacent Konkani districts of Bombay. All classes of the people, with the exception of Europeans, use the Konkani dialect of Marathi with some admixture of Portuguese words. The official language is Portuguese, which is commonly spoken in the capital and the principal towns as well as by all educated people. Nearly all the Christians profess the Roman Catholic religion and are spiritually subject to an archbishop who has the titles of Primate of the East and Patriarch of the East Indies and exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction also over a portion of British India, and the provinces of Macau (China) and Timor (Oceania), with missions in foreign countries and Mocambique (Portuguese East Africa). The Christians of Damão and Diu are subject under a new Treaty signed in 1928 between Portugal and the Holy See to the Archbishop of Goa. There are numerous churches in Goa, mostly built by the Jesuits and Franciscans prior to the extinction of the religious orders in Portuguese territory. The churches are in charge of secular priests. Hindus and Mahomedans now enjoy perfect freedom in religious matters and have their own places of worship. In the early days of Portuguese rule the worship of Hindu gods in public and the observance of Hindu usages were strictly forbidden and rigorously suppressed.

The policy of the Portuguese Republic established in 1910 was to persecute Catholic Religion and to suppress all religious Societies. As a result of this policy Jesuits were driven away from the country. The New State has entirely reversed the religious policy of the country.

All religious Orders are freely allowed and several of them have now established Convents and Schools in the country including the Jesuits who have started a Secondary College at Panjim. A number of nuns have also come to the country. A new Seminary is being built and a new religious Order is proposed to be started in Goa.

### The Country.

A little over one-third of the entire territory of Goa is stated to be under cultivation. The fertility of the soil varies considerably according to quality, situation and water-supply. The Velhas Conquistas areas a rule better and more intensively cultivated than the Novas Conquistas. In both these divisions a holding of fifteen or sixteen acres would be considered a good sized farm but the majority of holdings are of much smaller extent varying from half an acre to five or six acres. The staple produce of the country is rice, of which there are two good harvests, but the quantity produced is barely sufficient to meet the needs of the population for two thirds of the year. Next to rice, the culture of coconut palms is deemed most important, from the variety of uses to which the products are applied. Hilly places and inferior soils are set apart for the cultivation of cereals and several kinds of fruits and vegetables are cultivated to an important extent. The condition of the agricultural classes in the Velhas Conquistas has improved during recent years, owing to the general rise in the prices of all classes of agricultural produce and partly to the current of emigration to British territory. There is a great shortage of agricultural labour in the Velhas Conquistas. In the summer months bands of artisans and field labourers from the adjoining British territory make their way into Bardes where the demand for labour is always keen. Stately forests are found in the Novas Conquistas. They cover an area of 118 square miles and are under conservation and yield some profit to the administration. Iron is found in parts of the territory, but has not been seriously worked. Manganese also exists and some mines are being worked at present, the ore being exported to the Continent.

In recent years a remarkable change has come over the means of transport throughout the country. A large number of new roads have been built which have brought the most outlandish villages of Goa into close and intimate connect on with the cities and towns. It is easy to cover the whole country in motor car within practically a single day and Novas Conquistas are now easily accessible to the remotest parts of the Velhas Conquistas. A number of new bridges have been built which have made easy inter-district communication. There are bus services throughout the country at regular intervals and with cheap rates. These have quickened the communication with British India and have enabled the district of Salcete and Bardes to import a larger quantity of foodstuffs, fruits and vegetables from the adjoining British territories.

### Commerce.

In the days of its glory, Goa was the chief entrepot of commerce between East and West and was specially famous for its trade in horses

with the Persian Gulf. It lost its commercial importance with the downfall of the Portuguese Empire and its trade is now insignificant.

The present trade of Goa is not very large. Its imports amount to about Rs 141 lakhs and exports to about Rs 30 lakhs in 1937. The discrepancy is met from the money sent to Goa by the many emigrants who are to be found all over the world. Few manufacturing industries of any moment exist and most manufactured articles in use are imported. Exports chiefly consist of coconuts, betel nuts, mangoes and other fruits and raw produce.

A line of railway connects Mormugao with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Its length from Mormugao to Castle Rock above the Ghats where it joins the British system is 51 miles, of which 49 are in Portuguese territory. The railway is under the management of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway administration, and the bulk of the trade of Mormugao port is what it brings down from and takes to the interior. The telegraphs in Portuguese territories are worked as a separate system from the British. The latter, however, had an office at Nova-Goa maintained jointly by the two Governments but since 1925 the Nova-Goa office has been handed over to the Portuguese Government which now maintains and works all the telegraphs in its territories.

Most of the commerce of Portuguese India is with British India with whom it maintains close commercial relation. About 65 per cent of the imports of the country are from British India which also receives most of its exports which have experienced in recent years a remarkable fall. Among the most important imports are rice, textiles, sugar, cereals, petrol, kerosene oil, etc. There is a large entrepot trade running into about 8 to 9 crores of rupees a year, which is generally cleared by the port and railway of Mormugao.

### Taxes and Tariffs.

The country was in a state of chronic financial equilibrium for nearly sixty years with occasional exceptions. The last war enhanced the deficits to alarming proportions and these were met by fresh taxes and new loans. Most of the new taxes were the result of the initiative of the Governor-General Jaime de Morais, who is popularly known as the "Governor of Taxes." Only in 1927 the country experienced the joys of a balanced budget and the public servants whose salaries had always remained in arrears are now being paid regularly. If municipal and national taxes be added together, the country presents a very high incidence of taxation, even higher than that of British India, the average coming to about Rs 13 *per capita*. There is no income-tax, except for government servants, but there is a special ten per cent tax on all incomes derived in the shape of interest on loans. This tax is a powerful contributory cause to the flight of capital from Portuguese India. The chief sources of revenue are the land tax, Excise and the customs. There is a special tax on emigrants which yields to the State about Rs. 40,000. The country being economically backward, the taxes give very little indication of its productive capacity or of its annual wealth. The national wealth is a matter of pure conjecture for lack of statistics.

The tariff schedule is based on the three-fold principle, fiscal, protective and preferential. There is a limited free list on which books and paper figure prominently. The fiscal tariff ranges from 10 to 30 per cent according to the nature of the commodities, but the duties in several cases are specific, not *ad valorem*. This causes considerable hardship to trade, and specially to the poorer classes of consumers. The preferential tariff applies to goods coming from Lisbon and the Portuguese Colonies. Very recently the principle of protection has been extended to the export of canned fruits which are entitled to a bounty of 10 per cent on their basic price.

For the last seven years the country has experienced recurring surpluses due to the increasing indirect taxes. Public revenues between 1914 and 1935 have almost doubled themselves and the indirect taxes yield to the State about 32 lakhs of rupees and direct taxes about 9 lakhs of rupees. The surplus from 1935 to 1937 came to 17 lakhs which together with other special funds make up a reserve of about 65 lakhs of rupees available for developmental expenditure in which sum is included about 17 lakhs of rupees due by other colonies of Portuguese India. Recently all the different special funds have been merged into one consolidated reserve fund with the exception of the yield of the rice tax which will constitute a separate reserve earmarked entirely for the development of rice cultivation. A heavy duty on imported rice has been established from the end of last year and it is expected to yield about 7 lakhs of rupees a year. The public debt of Goa is made up of dues to Portugal and small loans floated in the country itself. Most of the debt due to Portugal has been wiped out by lump payments. The currency of the country is the monopoly of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino which is the State Bank of issue for some of the Portuguese colonies. The State holds a percentage of share capital on which interest is payable by the Bank to the respective colonies. The total fiduciary issue of the Bank at the end of last year was about 135 lakhs, but its active note circulation did not exceed 90 lakhs of rupees.

#### The Capital.

Nova-Goa, the present capital of Portuguese India, comprehends Panjim and Ribandar. Old Goa is some six miles distant from the new city. Panjim occupies a narrow strip of land leading up to the Cabo, the cape dividing the Aguada bay from that of Mormugao, and mainly slopes down to the edge of the Aguada. It was selected as the residence of the Portuguese Viceroy in 1759, and in 1843 it was raised to its present rank as the capital of Portuguese India. The appearance of the city, with its row of public buildings and elegant private residences, as seen from the water is very picturesque and this impression is not belied by a closer inspection of its neat and spacious roads, bordered by decent, tidy houses. The most imposing public structures are the barracks, an immense quadrangular building the eastern wing of which accommodates the Primary School, the Public Library and the Government Press. Other noticeable buildings are the Cathedral and various churches, the

viceregal palace and the High Court. The square in the lower part of the town is adorned with a life-sized statue of Albuquerque standing under a canopy.

Panjim has been undergoing in recent years many remarkable improvements. The electrical supply of the country has been reorganised under the auspices of the Municipality and a better system of lighting, public and private, is now in force. Most of the important roads are being asphalted at a large cost and recently a large number of buildings have come up on *Altinho* which is the Malabar Hill of Panjim. A decree has been published compelling all houseowners to introduce septic tanks as a preliminary step to the working out of a scheme of water-supply.

#### History.

Goa was captured for the Portuguese by Alfonso de Albuquerque in 1510. Albuquerque promptly fortified the place and established Portuguese rule on a firm basis. From this time Goa rapidly rose in importance and became the metropolis of Portuguese power in the East. There was constant fighting with the armies of the Bijapur kingdom but the Portuguese held their own and gained the surrounding territory now known as the *Velhas Conquistas*.

The subsequent history of the town is one of ostentation and decay. Goa reached its summit of prosperity at the end of the sixteenth century. The accounts of travellers show that the Goa of those days presented a scene of military, ecclesiastical and commercial magnificence which has had no parallel in the British capitals of India. Portugal, however, with its three millions of population, was too small to defend itself against Spain and maintain at the same time its immense Empire in the four Continents. Albuquerque tried to consolidate Portuguese rule in India by his policy of attracting the conquered Indians and granting them civil and religious liberties. His contemporaries, however, could not understand his far-seeing statesmanship and after his death they undid all his work basing their dominion on conquest by the sword and military force and they laboured to consolidate it by a proselytising organisation which throws all the missionary efforts of every other European power in India into the shade. Old Goa, as the ruins of the old capital are called to-day, had a hundred churches, many of them of magnificent proportions, and the Inquisition which was a power in the land. The sixty years' subjection to Spain in the 17th century completed the ruin of the Portuguese Empire in the East and though the Marquis of Pombal in the 18th century tried to stave off its decadence, his subordinates in far-off India either could not understand or would not carry out his orders and even his strong hand was unable to stop the decline. It was in the 19th century that the colonials began to enjoy full Portuguese citizenship and sent their representatives to the Parliament in Lisbon.

#### Modern Times.

There was frequently recurring fighting and in 1741 the Marathas invaded the neighbourhood of Goa and threatened the city itself. An army of 12,000 men arrived from Portugal at the critical moment. The invaders were beaten

off, and the *Novas Conquistas* were added to the Portuguese possessions. In 1844 the shelter given by Goa to fugitives from justice in British territory threatened to bring about a rupture with the British Government at Bombay. In 1852 the Ranes of Satali, in the *Novas Conquistas*, revolted. In 1871 the native army in Goa mutinied and the King's own brother came from Lisbon to deal with the trouble and having done so disbanded the native army, which has never been reconstituted. But another outbreak among the troops took place in 1895 and the Ranes joining them the trouble was again not quieted until the arrival of another special expedition from Lisbon. The Ranes again broke out in 1901 and again in 1912, troops being again imported to deal with the last outbreak, which was only reported concluded in the summer of 1913. There has been no outbreak after that date.

The people on the whole appear to be quite satisfied with the Portuguese connection. There is no agitation for further reforms as in British India and not a sign of disaffection against Portuguese rule. This is chiefly due to the fact that under the present regime the natives of Goa enjoy complete equality with the natives of Portugal; many of the sons of Goa occupying high and responsible positions in Portugal. Thus Elvino de Britto who was Minister of Public Works towards the end of the last century was a native of Goa as was the father of Dr. Bettencourt Rodrigues, Minister for Foreign Affairs in General Carmona's dictatorial Government. Natives of Goa are also Dr. Almeida Aze, the President of the Supreme Court in Lisbon, Dr. Caetano Gonsalves, Judge of the same Court and Mr. Alberto Xavier, ex-Secretary-General of the Ministry of Finance.

The establishment of dictatorship in Portugal has produced profound changes in the administrative machinery of Goa. A system of centralisation, financial and administrative, has been introduced with the result that all important financial and administrative acts require the sanction of the Lisbon Government. The Governor-General has to submit frequent reports of his administration to the Lisbon Government. A press law very severely controls the freedom of the Press and imposes heavy penalties on all crimes committed by newspapers. Old newspapers are exempted from deposits, but new ones have to keep with the State considerable sums of money before they are allowed to appear. Every paper has to be previously censored by official censors and so also the publication of books, brochures and pamphlets. The powers of the Council of Government are also reduced, particularly their legislative functions. A system of periodical conference has been established made up of all the colonial Governors. There is a common parliament and the whole Portuguese Empire is constituted into a single constituency electing about 90 members to the National Assembly. Recently elections were held for this Assembly. Presidents of municipalities and charitable associations are appointed by the Governor-General.

#### Administration.

The Lisbon Government by Decree No. 3266, dated 27th July 1917, enacted new rules regarding the administration of Portuguese India

under an Organic Charter (*Carta Organica*) in force since 1st July 1919. This Charter, regarding civil and financial administration of the colony, was modified by rules Nos. 1005 and 1022, dated 7th and 20th August 1920, and decrees Nos 7008 and 7030, dated 9th and 18th October. A new Organic Charter modifying in certain parts the earlier one was granted by Decree No. 12499 of 4th October 1926 and is now in force.

The territory of Portuguese India is ruled by one Governor-General, residing in the Capital of the State, at Panjim *alias* Nova-Goa, and is divided into three districts: Goa, Daman and Diu. The last two are each under a Lieutenant-Governor. The district of Goa is under the direct superintendency of the Governor-General.

Subordinate to the Governor-General the following Secretariats are working: Home and Political, Finance, Customs, Education, Military, Naval, Agriculture, Health and Public Works. There are also three special and autonomous Departments, which do not constitute exclusive Secretariats, one of them being the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, the second that of Survey and the third that of the Fiscal of the W. I. P. Railway.

As the principal organ of administration next to the Governor-General and in collaboration with him works a Governor's Council (*Conselho do Governo*) with Legislative and advisory powers. The Council is constituted, in addition to the Governor-General, *ex-officio* President, of four officials (Attorney-General, the Director of Finance, the Director of Civil Administration and the Director of Public Works), five elected members (three representing *Velhas Conquistas*, one the *Novas Conquistas* and one the Districts of Daman and Diu) and five members nominated by the Governor-General to represent the minorities, agricultural, commercial and other interests and the press.

In each province of Goa, Daman and Diu there is a District Council to supervise the Municipalities and other local institutions. The District Council of Goa is composed of the Director of Civil Administration, President, the Government Prosecutor of the Nova-Goa Civil Court, the Deputy Chief Health Officer, the Engineer next to the Director of Public Works; the Deputy Director of Finance, the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of the Islands; one member elected by the Commercial and Industrial Associations of the district, one member elected by the 60 highest tax payers of Goa, one member elected by the Associations of Land owners and Farmers of the District, and one member advocates elected by the Legislative Council among the legally qualified.

There is one High Court in the State of India with five Judges and one Attorney-General, and Courts of Justice at Panjim, Margao, Mapuca, Bicholim, Quepem e Damão; and Municipal Courts of Justice at Mormugao (Vasco da Gama), Ponda, Diu and Nagar-Aveli.

A new Administrative Code has been introduced which improves administrative discipline and holds public servants directly and personally responsible for all their actions. No public servant can profess communism and has to make a declaration to that effect. The Governor has



wide disciplinary powers over the public servants subject to the right of appeal to the Supreme Administrative Court or the Supreme Court of Discipline. The Judiciary has its own autonomy as regards promotions, discipline, punishments

and dismissal subject to general supervision and control by the Minister for Justice. The whole Portuguese Empire forms one judicial district directly under the Lisbon Government.

### PORT OF MORMUGAO.

Mormugao is situated towards the south of Aguada Bar, on the left Bar, on the left bank of Zuari River in Lat. 15° 25' N. and Long. 75° 47' E., about 225 miles south of Bombay and 6½ miles south of Panjim, the Capital of Portuguese India. The Port of Mormugao is the natural outlet to the sea for the whole area served by the M. & S. M. Ry (metro-gauge), and offers the shortest route both passenger and goods traffic. The distance from Aden to Mormugao is about the same as from Aden to Bombay. The Port is provided with light-houses, buoys and all necessary marks and it is easily accessible all the year round and at any hour of the day or night even without the assistance of a Pilot. Pilotage is not compulsory but when usual pilot flag is hoisted, a qualified officer will board the vessel and render such assistance.

Mormugao Harbour is the terminal station of the West of India Portuguese Railway which is controlled by the Madras and Southern Maharashtra Railway Company, with headquarters at Madras.

With a view to promoting the economical, commercial and industrial development of Mormugao, a special Department under the designation of the "Mormugao Improvement Trust" with its head office at Vasco da Gama, 2 miles from Mormugao Harbour, has been created and the Local Government have introduced various regulations granting every facility to those intending to raise buildings for residential and industrial purposes in the whole area, comprising about 300 acres, near the Harbour.

### DAMAN.

The settlement of Damam lies at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay, about 100 miles north of Bombay. It is composed of two portions, namely, Damam proper, lying on the coast, and the detached pargana of Nagar Aveli, separated from it by a narrow strip of British territory and bisected by the B B & C I Railway. Damam proper contains an area of 22 square miles and 26 villages and has a population (1921) of 17,566 of whom 1,480 are Christians. The number of houses is according to the same census 4,095. Nagar Aveli has an area of 60 square miles and a population (1921) of 81,048, of whom only 271 are Christians. The number of houses is 6,069. The town of Damam was sacked by the Portuguese in 1581 rebuilt by the natives and retaken by the Portuguese in 1568, when they made it one of their permanent establishments in India. They converted the mosque into a church and have since built eight other places of worship. The native Christians adopt the European costume, some of the women dressing themselves after the present European fashion, and others following the old style of petticoat and mantle once prevalent in Spain and Portugal.

The soil of the settlement is moist and fertile, especially in Nagar Aveli, but despite the ease of cultivation only one-twentieth part of the

territory is under tillage. The principal crops are rice, wheat, the inferior cereals of Gujarat and tobacco. The settlement contains no minerals. There are stately forests in Nagar Aveli, and about two-thirds of them consist of teak, but the forests are not conserved and the extent of land covered by each kind of timber has not been determined. Before the decline of Portuguese power in the East, Damam carried on an extensive commerce especially with the east coast of Africa. In those days it was noted for its dyeing and weaving.

The territory forms for administrative purposes a single district and has a Municipal Chamber and Corporation. It is ruled by a Governor invested with both civil and military functions, subordinate to the Governor-General of Goa. The judicial department is administered by a judge, with an establishment composed of a delegate of the Attorney-General and two clerks. In Nagar Aveli the greater part of the soil is the property of the Government, from whom the cultivators hold their tenures direct. A tax is levied on all lands, whether alienated or the property of the State. The chief sources of revenue are land-tax, forests, excise and customs duties.

### DIU.

Diu is an island lying off the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula from which it is separated by a narrow channel through a considerable swamp. It is composed of three portions, namely, Diu proper (island), the village of Gogla, on the Peninsula, separated by the channel, and the fortress of Sumbar, about 5 miles west of the island. It has a small but excellent harbour, where vessels can safely ride at anchor in two fathoms of water and owing to the great advantages which its position offers for trade with Arabia and the Persian Gulf, the Portuguese were fired at an early period with a desire to obtain possession

of it. This they gained, first by treaty with the Sultan of Gujarat and then by force of arms. Diu became opulent and famous for its commerce. It has now dwindled into insignificance. The extreme length of the island is about seven miles and its breadth from north to south, two miles. The area is 20 square miles. The population of the town of Diu, from which the island takes its name, is said to have been 50,000 in the days of its commercial prosperity. The total population of the island, according to the census of 1921, is 18,844, of whom 228 were Christians.

## FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

The French possessions in India comprise five Settlements, with certain dependent lodges, or plots. They aggregate 203 square miles, and had a total population on the 31st Dec 1937 of 295,508. The first French expedition into Indian waters, with a view to open up commercial relations, was attempted in 1603. It was undertaken by private merchants at Rouen, but it failed, as also did several similar attempts which followed. In 1642 Cardinal Richelieu founded the first Campagne d'Orient, but its efforts met with no success. Colbert reconstituted the Company on a larger basis in 1664, granting exemption from taxes and a monopoly of the Indian trade for fifty years. After having twice attempted, without success, to establish itself in Madagascar, Colbert's Company again took up the idea of direct trade with India and its President, Caron, founded in 1688 the Comp'toir, or agency, at Surat. But on finding that city unsuited for a head establishment he seized the harbour of Trincomalee in Ceylon from the Dutch. The Dutch however, speedily retook Trincomalee, and Caron, passing over to the Coromandel coast, in 1672, seized St. Thome, a Portuguese town adjoining Madras, which had for twelve years been in the possession of Holland. He was, however, compelled to restore it to the Dutch in 1674.

The ruin of the Company seemed impending when one of its agents, the celebrated Francois Martin, suddenly restored it. Rallying under him a handful of sixty Frenchmen, saved out of the wreck of the settlements at Trincomalee and St. Thome, he took up his abode at Pondicherry, then a small village, which he purchased in 1683 from the Raja of Gingee. He built fortifications, and a trade began to spring up, but he was unable to hold the town against the Dutch, who wrested it from him in 1693, and held it until it was restored to the French by the Peace of Ryswick, in 1697. Pondicherry became in this year and has ever since remained, the most important of the French Settlements in India. Its foundation was contemporaneous with that of Calcutta. Like Calcutta, its site was purchased by a European Company from a native prince, and what Job Charnock was to Calcutta Francois Martin proved to Pondicherry. On its restitution to the French by the Peace of Ryswick in 1697, Martin was appointed Governor, and under his able management Pondicherry became an entrepot of trade.

Chandernagore, in Lower Bengal, had been acquired by the French Company in 1683, by grant from the Delhi Emperor, Mahé, on the Malabar Coast, was obtained in 1725-6, under the government of M. Lenoir, Karikal, on the Coromandel Coast, under that of M. Dumas, in 1739. Yansou, on the coast of the Northern Circars, was taken possession of in 1750, and formally ceded to the French two years later.

## Administration.

The military command and administration-in-chief of the French possessions in India are vested in a Governor, whose residence is at Pondicherry. The office is at present held by Monsieur Bonvin (Louis). He is assisted by a Chief Justice and by several "Chefs de

Service" in the different administrative departments. In 1879 local councils and a council-general were established, the members being chosen by a sort of universal suffrage within the French territories. Seventeen Municipalities, or Communal Boards, were erected in 1907, namely, Pondicherry, Ariancoupan, Modallarpeth, Oulgaré, Villenour, Tiroubouvané, Babour, and Nettiapacan, for the establishment of Pondicherry, Karikal, Neravy, Nedoussadon, Cirsoular, Grande Aïdée, Cotochery, for the establishment of Karikal, and also Chandernagore, Mahé and Yansou. On municipal boards natives are entitled to a proportion of the seats. Civil and criminal courts, courts of first instance and a court of appeal compose the judicial machinery. The army and establishments connected with the Governor and his staff at Pondicherry and those of administrators at Chandernagore, Yansou, Mahé and Karikal, together with other headquarters charges necessarily engross a large proportion of the revenue. All the state and dignity of an independent Government, with four dependent ones, have to be maintained. This is effected by rigid economy, and the prestige of the French Government is worthily maintained in the East. Pondicherry is also the scene of considerable religious pomp and missionary activity. It forms the seat of an Archbishop, with a body of priests for all French India, and of the Missions Étrangères, the successors of the Mission du Carnatic founded by the Jesuits in 1776. But the chief field of this mission lies outside the French Settlements, a large proportion of its Christians are British subjects and many of the churches are in British territory. The British rupee is the ordinary tender within French territories. A line of railway running via Villenour, from Pondicherry to Villupuram on the South Indian Railway, maintains communication with Madras and the rest of British India, and Karikal is linked to the same railway by the branch from Peralam. A Chamber of Commerce consisting of fifteen members, nine of them Europeans or persons of European descent, was reorganised by a decree of 7th March, 1914. The capital, Pondicherry, is a very handsome town, and presents, especially from the sea a striking appearance of French civilisation.

## People and Trade

The Settlements are represented in Parliament at Paris by one senator and one deputy. The Senator is Mons. Lemoigne. The Deputy is Mons. Pierre Dupuy. There were in 1937 67 primary schools and 8 colleges all maintained by the Government, with 353 teachers and 13,602 pupils. Local revenue and expenditure (Budget of 1938) Rs. 3,307,000. (Budget 1937) Rs. 3,240,936 (Budget of 1939) Rs. 3,444,086. The principal crops are paddy, groundnut, and ragi. There are at Pondicherry 3 cotton mills, and at Chandernagore 1 jute mill. The cotton mills have in all 1,960 looms and 81,744 spindles, employing 7,600 persons for 1937. There are also at work one oil factory and a few oil presses for groundnuts, and one lace factory. The chief exports from Pondicherry are

oil seeds at the ports of Pondicherry and Karikal. In 1938 the imports amounted to frs. 79,063,000 and the exports to frs. 118,446,000. At these two ports in 1938, 296 vessels entered and cleared, tonnage 986,137 T. Pondicherry is

visited by French steamers, sailing monthly between Colombo and Calcutta in connection with the Messageries Maritimes. The figures contained in this paragraph are the latest available and are corrected up to December 1938.

### PONDICHERRY.

Pondicherry is the chief of the French Settlements in India and its capital is the headquarters of their Governor. It is situated on the Coromandel Coast, 105 miles from Madras by road and 122 by the Villupuram-Pondicherry branch of the South Indian Railway. The area of the Settlement is 115 square miles and its population in the 26th Feb. 1931 was 182,555. It consists of the eight communes of Pondicherry. The Settlement was founded in 1674 under François Martin. In 1693, it was captured by the Dutch but was restored in 1699. It was besieged four times by the English. The first siege under Admiral Boscawen in 1748 was unsuccessful. The second, under Byre Cooté in 1761, resulted in the capture of the place, which was restored in 1765. It was again besieged and captured in 1778 by Sir Hector Munro, and the fortifications were demolished in 1779. The place was again restored in 1785 under the Treaty of Versailles of 1783. It was captured a fourth time by Colonel Braithwaite in 1793, and finally restored in 1816.

The Settlement comprises a number of isolated pieces of territory which are cut off from the main part and surrounded by the British District of South Arcot, except where they border on the sea. The Collector of

South Arcot is empowered to deal with ordinary correspondence with the French authorities on these and kindred matters, and in this capacity is styled the Special Agent. At Pondicherry itself is a British Consular Agent accredited to the French Government, who is usually an officer of the Indian Army. The town is compact, neat and clean, and is divided by a canal into two parts, the *Ville blanche* and the *Ville noire*. The *Ville blanche* has a European appearance, the streets being laid at right angles to one another with trees along their margins reminding the visitor of continental boulevards, and the houses being constructed with courtyards and embellished with green venetians. All the cross streets lead down to the shore, where a wide promenade facing the sea is again different from anything of its kind in British India. In the middle is a screw-pile pier, which serves, when ships touch at the port, as a point for the landing of cargo, and on holidays as a general promenade for the population. There is no real harbour at Pondicherry, ships lie at a distance of about a mile from the shore, and communication with them is conducted by the usual *masula* boats of this coast. Facing the shore end of the pier is a statue of the great Duplex, to whom the place and the French name owed so much.

### CHANDERNAGORE.

Chandernagore is situated on the bank of the Hooghly, a short distance below Ohinsura. Population (in the 26th Feb. 1931) 27,262. The town was permanently occupied by the French in 1688, though previously it had been temporarily occupied by them at a date given as 1672 or 1676. It did not, however, rise to any importance till the time of Duplex. It changed hands during the Napoleonic wars and was finally restored to the French in 1816.

The former grandeur of Chandernagore has

disappeared, and at present it is little more than a quiet suburban town with little external trade. The railway station on the East Indian Railway is just outside French territory 22 miles from Calcutta (Howrah). The chief administrative officer is the Administrator who is subordinate to the Governor of the French Possessions. The chief public institution is the College Duplex, formerly called St. Mary's institution, founded in 1832 and under the direct control of the French Government.

### KARIKAL.

Karikal lies on the Coromandel Coast between the Tanjore District of Madras and the Bay of Bengal. The settlement is divided into six communes, containing 110 villages in all, and covering an area of 53 square miles. It is governed by an Administrator subordinate to the Governor at Pondicherry. The population has in recent years rapidly decreased. In 1888 it was 33,055, in 1891, 75,523, in 1901, 54,003, in 1923, 57,023, in 1924, 56,922, and in 1931, 57,914; but the density is still very high, being 1,063 persons per square mile. Kumbakonam is the only taluk in Tanjore District which has a higher density. Each of the six communes—namely, Karikal, La Grande Aïe, Nedungadu, Ock-Kéry, Néray and Tirunel—possesses a mayor and council. The members are all elected by

universal suffrage but in the municipality Karikal half the number of seats are reserved for Europeans or their descendants. The country is very fertile, being irrigated by seven branches of the Cauvery, besides many smaller channels.

The capital of the settlement is situated on the north bank of the river Arasalar, about 1½ miles from its mouth. It has a brisk trade in rice with Ceylon, and to a less extent with the Straits Settlements. It has no commerce with France, and very little with other French colonies. The port is merely an open roadstead, provided with a light-house 142 feet high, the light in which has a range of from 8 to 10 miles. In 1899 Karikal was connected with Parisien on the Tanjore District Board Railway. Karikal finally came into French possession on the settlement after 1815.

## The Frontiers.

By those who take a long view of politics in the wide sense of the term, it will be seen that the Indian Frontier problem, which has loomed so large in the discussion of Indian questions, has always borne a twofold character—the local issue and the international issue. For almost a century the international issue was the greater of the two, and the most serious question which the Indian Government, both directly and as the exponents of British Imperial policy, had to face. But the tendency of later times was for the international aspect to recede and for the local aspect to grow in importance, until it might be said, with as much truth as characterises all generalisations, that the local issue dominated, if it did not absorb the situation.

**The Local Problem.**—The local problem, in its broadest outlines, may be briefly indicated before proceeding to discuss it in detail. From the Arabian Sea on the West to the confines of Nepal is a wild and troublous sea of some of the highest mountains in the world. The thin valleys in these immense ranges are poorly populated by hardy, brave, militant mountaineers, rendered the fiercer and the more difficult by professing the martial Moslem faith, accentuated by the most bitter fanaticism. But sparse as the population is, it is in excess of the supporting power of the country. Like mountaineers in all parts of the world, these brave and fearless men have sought to eke out their exiguous agriculture by raiding the rich plains of Hindustan. We may find a fairly close parallel to the situation in the position of the Highlands of Scotland until after the rebellion of 1745 the English Government of the day sought a permanent remedy by opening for the warlike Highlanders a military career in the famous Highland regiments, and in rendering military operations easier by the construction of Wade's road. The Highland problem has disappeared so long from English politics that its pregnant lessons are little realised, but if the curious student will read again that brilliant novel by Nell Munro, "The New Road," he will appreciate what Wade's work meant for the Highlands of Scotland, and what lessons it teaches those who are called upon to face, in its local aspect, the Indian frontier problem. So far as the area with which we are dealing was concerned, two policies were tried. In Baluchistan, the genius of Sir Robert Sandeman devised the method of entering into military occupation of the principal points, and thence controlling the country. At the same time close engagements were entered into with the principal chiefs, through whom the tribesmen were kept in order. That policy was so successful that whilst the administration was expensive the Baluchistan frontier did not seriously embarrass the Government of India from the time when Sandeman set his mark on the land. Not that the country was entirely peaceful. Occasional tribal raids or risings necessitated occasional military operations, and the Gomal Pass was involved in the general tribal disturbances which followed the wanton declaration of war by Afghanistan

in 1919. But speaking broadly, Sandeman brought peace to Baluchistan, and to the large frontier area which is embraced in that generic term. So far as this section of the frontier is concerned it may be said that no frontier problem exists, save the need for an economical and constructive policy.

**Towards Afghanistan.**—Far otherwise has it until lately been with the section of the frontier which stretches from Baluchistan to the confines of Kashmir. That was, for three quarters of a century, the scene of almost ceaseless military operations which constituted a devastating drain on the Indian exchequer. For years one sought for a definite policy guiding the actions of the Government of India. One explanation of their inconsistencies was found in the existence of two schools of thought. Once the frontier with Afghanistan had been delimited, the soldiers naturally pressed for the armed occupation of the whole country right up to the confines of Afghanistan, or at any rate, for military posts, linked with good communications, which would dominate the country. But those who looked at policy not only from the military standpoint, were fearful of two considerations. They felt that occupation up to the Afghan frontier would only shift the frontier problem farther north. Instead of the differing tribes, we should, they argued, have to meet the Afghan on our border line. If Afghanistan were a strong, homogeneous State, that would be a matter of little account. But even under the iron rule of Abdurrahman Khan, the Amir's writ ran but lightly in the southern confines of his kingdom. Under his successor, Habibullah Khan, whose policy was generally wise and successful, it ran still less firmly. The Amir was unable to control the organisation of the tribal gatherings which involved us in the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions during the Indian secretaryship of that arch pacifist, Lord Morley. Nor did it enable Habibullah to deal effectively with a rising against his own Governor in Khost. The Afghan forces melted away under transport difficulties when they were moved against the rebellious Khostwails, and the Amir had to make peace with his troublesome vassals. Therefore, it was said, occupation up to what is called the Durand Line because it is the line demarcated by the Frontier Commission in which Sir Mortimer Durand was the British Plenipotentiary, would simply mean that in time of trouble we should have to deal with Afghanistan instead of a tribe or two, and with the irreconcilable tribesmen along our difficult line of communications. The Kabul Government now have greater control over their tribes near the frontier than formerly but the old argument still applies. There was the further consideration that finances were of the fixed belief that even if the Forward Policy was wise from the military standpoint, it would involve charges over an indefinite period greater than the Indian finances would bear. Moreover on this section of the Frontier, the position was complicated by the

expansion of Russia in Central Asia. The easiest passes, and the passes down which for centuries from the time of Alexander the Great invaders have swept from Persia and Central Asia to loot the fat plains of Hindustan, traverse this region. Therefore it was deemed essential to control, if not to occupy them, in the interests of the Imperial situation. In this sense therefore policy ebbed and flowed between the Forward School, which would have occupied, or dominated, the whole Frontier up to the Durand Line, that is to say up to the Afghan frontier, and the Close Border School, which would have us remain out of the difficult mountainous zone and meet the tribesmen on the plains if they sallied forth. The extreme advocates of this school would even have had us return to the line of the Indus

**The Two Policies.**—The result of this conflict of opinion was a series of wavering compromises, which like all compromises was profoundly unsatisfactory. We pushed forward posts here and there, which irritated the Tribesmen, and made them fearful for their prized independence, without controlling them. These advanced posts were in many cases inadequately held and rarely were they linked with their supporting posts by adequate means of communication. We preserved between our administrative frontier and the Durand Line which demarcated our frontier with Afghanistan an irregular belt of land called The Independent Territory, in which neither we nor the Afghan Government exercised jurisdiction. This was left entirely under the control of the tribes who peopled it. Now it was often asked why we did not follow the precedent of Baluchistan and "Sandemanise" the Independent Territory. That was one of the perennial topics of Frontier discussions. But stress was laid upon the essential differences between this zone and Baluchistan. Sir Robert Sandeman found a strong tribal system existing in Baluchistan, and he was able to enter into direct engagements with the tribal Chiefs. There is no such tribal organisation in the Independent Territory. The tribal Chiefs, or Maliks, exercise a very precarious authority, and the instrument for the collective expression of the tribal will is not the chief, but the Jirgah, or tribal council, of the most democratic character, where the voice of the young men of the tribe often has the same influence, in time of excitement perhaps more influence, as the voice of the wiser greybeard. The bitter fruit of this policy of compromise was reaped in 1897, when following a minor outbreak in the Tochi Valley the general uneasiness flamed into a rising which involved the whole of the North-West Frontier, from the Gomal to the borders of Nepal. A force over thirty thousand strong had to be mobilised to deal with it. Even this large force, owing to the immense difficulties of transportation, was unable effectively to deal with the situation, though peace was made. The emergency thus created synchronised with the advent of Lord Curzon as Viceroy. He dealt with it in masterful fashion. In the first place, he separated the frontier zone from the Government of the Punjab, which had hitherto been responsible for its administration, and had organised for the purpose a special force of Frontier soldiers, known as the Punjab Irregular Frontier Force. This was the revival of a scheme as old as the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, though no other

Viceroy had been able to carry it through in the face of the strong opposition of successive Punjab Governments. The area so separated was constituted into a separate administrative zone under the direct authority of the Government of India, exercised through a Chief Commissioner. Then Lord Curzon withdrew the advanced military posts and concentrated the Regular troops in bases better linked with the main military centres of India by roads and railways. The advanced posts, and especially important Passes like the Tochi, the Kurram and the Khyber, were entrusted to the defence of local militia, recruited from the tribesmen themselves, and officered by British officers drawn from the ranks of the Indian Army. Later it was supplemented by a fine development policy. The construction of the Upper Swat Canal, afterwards developed into the Swat Canal, (or Irrigation) led to such an increase in cultivation that the tribesmen were given a means of livelihood and were invested with the magic charm of valuable property. The irrigated part of the Frontier has since been one of the most peaceful in the whole border line.

**Lord Curzon's Success.**—Judged by every reasonable standard the Curzon policy was successful. It did not give us complete peace. There were occasional punitive expeditions demanded, such as for instance the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions, and the Waziris, and in particular the truculent Mahsud Waziris, never ceased raiding. But in comparison with what had gone before, it gave relative peace. It endured throughout the Great War, though the Waziris built up a heavy bill of offences, which awaited settlement when Government were free from the immense preoccupations of the war. It broke down under the strain of the wanton invasion of India by the Afghans in the hot weather of 1919. On February 20th the Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated in his sleep near Jelalabad. Although he does not figure so prominently in frontier history as his iron father Abdurrahman Khan, he nevertheless has high claims on the favourable verdict of history. None anticipated that any successor to Abdurrahman Khan could hold in the least of a single State the fractious, fanatical tribes who make up the population of the Afghan kingdom. Yet this Habibullah did. On occasions his attitude seemed to be equivocal, as when armed gatherings of the tribes called lashkars were permitted to assemble in Afghan territory and to invade the Independent Territory, causing the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions. But we must not judge a State like Afghanistan by European standards, the Amir had often to bow before the fanatical elements amongst his own people until they had burnt their fingers by contact with the British troops. At the outset of the Great War he warned the Government that he might often have to do things which seemed unfriendly, but they must trust him. In truth, the position of the Amir when Turkey entered on the war, and called Moslems everywhere to arms on the side of Germany was extraordinarily difficult. He received Turkish, German and Austrian missions in Kabul, from which British representatives were still excluded. But he kept Afghanistan out of the war, and with the complete defeat of the Central Powers and their satellites, his policy was justified up to the hilt. Indeed,

his success was the cause of his assassination. The irreconcilable elements in the Kingdom saw that the day of reckoning had come and strove to avert the settlement of their account by the murder. When he was done to death, his brother, Nasrullah Khan, was proclaimed Amir by the assassins. But the conscience of Afghanistan revolted against the idea of Nasrullah, the arch-fanatic of the ruling House of Kabul, ascending the throne over the blood-stained corpse of his brother. A military movement in Kabul itself brushed him aside and installed the son of Habibullah, Amanullah Khan, on the throne. But Amanullah Khan soon found it was a thorny bed on which he lay, and encouraged by the disorders in India which followed the passing of stringent measures to deal with anarchical crime, set his troops in motion on April 25, 1919, and preaching a *jihad* promised his soldiery the traditional loot of Hindustan. The Indian Army was at once set in motion, and as has always been the case the regular Afghan Army was easily beaten. Dacca was seized, Jelalabad and Kabul were frequently bombed from the air, and there was nothing to prevent our occupation of Kabul, save the knowledge gleaned from the bitter heritage of the wars of 1838 and 1878, that it is one thing to overset a government in Afghanistan, but it is quite another to set up a stable government in its stead. The Government of India wisely held their hand, and the Afghans having sued for peace, a treaty was signed on the 8th August 1919.

But an untoward effect of this wanton war was to set the Frontier from the Gomal to the Khyber ablaze. With one or two exceptions, the Tribal Militia, left without the support of the regular troops, who in the emergency ought to have been hastened to their succour, could not stand the strain of an appeal from their fellow tribesmen, and either melted away or joined the rising. This has often been described as the failure of the Curzon policy, which was based on the tribal militia. But there is another aspect to this question. The Militia numbered only some 3,000 men. They were distributed in a number of isolated and semi-isolated posts. There was no possibility of their withstanding the onslaught of an Afghan invading force. They were not intended for such a purpose. If they had, when the invasion began, supported by regular troops, their loyalty might have remained sound. But other counsels prevailed. It was at the outset decided in high military quarters that in the face of the Afghan invasion it was inadvisable to send regular troops to support the Waziristan militia posts as it was concluded that the Mahsud and Wazir tribes of Waziristan would join the enemy. Orders were therefore issued that the posts should be abandoned, the British officers in them withdrawing with such men as remained loyal. The officer commanding the Bannu brigade immediately despatched a movable column for the succour and reassurance of the militia garrisons in his area but superior orders followed directing the return of the column forthwith. The militia were thereupon ordered to withdraw and their commencement to do so, accompanied by the burning of such stores as they could not carry, quite naturally produced the instant uprising of the tribesmen, who began to attack and loot the retiring

convoys and to loot the abandoned posts. To expect the militia to remain firm in retreat in such circumstances was to refuse reasonable consideration of the facts of the situation.

**Russia and the Frontier.**—The Curzon policy was up to this inevitable collapse greatly assisted by extraneous events. The greatest external force in moulding Indian frontier policy was the long struggle with Russia. For nearly three-quarters of a century a veiled warfare for predominance in Asia was waged between Great Britain and Russia. There are few pages in British foreign policy less attractive to the student of Imperial affairs. Russia was confronted in Central Asia with precisely the same conditions as those which faced England in India when the course of events converted the old East India Company from a trading corporation into a governing body. The decaying khanates of Central Asia were impossible neighbours. Confronted with an inferior civilisation, and with neighbours who would not let her alone, Russia had to advance. True, the adventurous spirits in her armies and some of the great administrators in the Tsarist capital were not adverse to paying off on the Indian Borderland the score against Great Britain for the Crimean War and for what the Russians thought was depriving them of the fruits of their costly victory over Turkey in 1877-78. The result was a long and unsatisfactory guerrilla enterprise between the hardiest spirits on both sides, accompanied by periodic panics in the British Press each time the Russians moved forward, which induced the cooling, after the Russian occupation of Merv, of the generic term "Mervousness." This external force involved the Government of India in the humiliations of the Afghan War of 1838, with the tragic destruction of the retiring Indian force between Kabul and Jelalabad, slightly relieved by the heroic defence of Jelalabad and the firmness of General Pollock in refusing to withdraw the punitive army until he had set his mark on Kabul by the razing of the famous Bala Hissar fortress. It involved us in the second Afghan War of 1878, which left the baffling problem of no stable government in Afghanistan. There was a gleam of light when Abdurrahman Khan, whom we set up at Kabul to relieve us of our perplexities, proved himself a strong and capable ruler, if one ruthless in his methods. But in the early eighties the two States were on the verge of war over a squabble for the possession of Penjdeh, and then men began to think a little more clearly. There began a series of boundary delimitations and agreements which clarified the situation, without however finally settling it. The old controversy broke out in another form when intrigues with a Burjat monk, Dorjoff, during Lord Curzon's viceroyalty, gave rise to the grave suspicion that the scene had only shifted to Tibet. An expedition to Lhasa rent the veil which had so long concealed the mysterious city and dispersed the miasma of this intrigue. But it was not until the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 that the two countries arrived at a stage long sought by those who looked beyond their noses. The actual authors of the Agreement were Lord Grey, the Foreign Secretary and Lord Hardinge, formerly British Ambassador in Petrograd, but it had been desir-

ed by their predecessors, whose efforts were rendered nugatory by the intransigent attitude of the dominant forces in Petrograd. It was not until Russia was chastened on the battlefields of Manchuria by Japan, and disappeared as a sea power in the decisive battle of Tsushima, that an atmosphere was created favourable to the conclusion of an Agreement. This embraced the whole frontier zone. There were many unsatisfactory features in the Agreement, especially in regard to Persia, for which we had to pay a considerable price in the attitude of Persians in the War. But again taking long views, the Agreement fully justified itself in a broad definition of the interest of the two countries, which put an end to the period of excursions and alarms up to the outbreak of the War. Russia then ceased to be a material factor in the Indian Frontier Problem. With the establishment of the Soviet Oligarchy in Moscow uneasiness returned, for the geographical and allied circumstances which influenced the policy of the Tsarist regime exert precisely the same pressure upon its successor, and the Soviet have a troublesome motive which the Tsars had not. Their aim to produce world revolution is avowed and Britain and the Constitutionalism for which she stands were for long admittedly the greatest obstacles in their path and despite the recent effects of Totalitarianism this is still fundamentally the case.

**German Influence.**—As nature abhors a vacuum, so in the case of States bordered by higher civilisations, no sooner does one strong influence recede than some other takes its place. Long before the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement the shadow of the German menace had begun to appear on the horizon. Imitative, not creative, in this, as in most other activities, the Germans adapted their methods from the penetration by railway which was so marked a feature of Russian expansion in Manchuria, brought to an end by the disastrous issue of the war with Japan. The seeds of the German effort were sown when the Kaiser, extending the hand of Christian fellowship to the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul-Hamed, at a time when that sovereign was ostracised by Europe for his direct complicity in the massacre of Armenians, or rather one of the massacres of Armenians, made German influence supreme at Constantinople. His theatrical tour through Palestine, which was generally treated in Europe as an exhibition of opera bouffe, soon bore fruit in the acquisition by German interests of the principal railways in Anatolia. Later it fructified more effectively in the Baghdad Railway concession, under which German interests secured the right of extending the Anatolian lines from the port of Haider Pasha, opposite Constantinople, to a port in the Persian Gulf. Now successive British Statesmen of both parties had declared that the acquisition of a territorial foothold in the Persian Gulf by any power—Russia and the port of Bunder Abbas being then in view—would be regarded as an unfriendly act. There followed a replica of the period of alarms and excursions which had disfigured our relations with Russia. Undaunted, even when their endeavour to secure British co-operation in the enterprise failed, and when the Revolution in Turkey which set the Committee of Union and Progress in power entailed a

temporary interruption of their influence at Constantinople, the Germans pressed forward with their enterprise. They pushed the Anatolian railways as far east as Bourguin, and constructed a line northwards from Baghdad to Samara. They sent a mission to explore the possibilities of the port of Kowit in the Persian Gulf, and set the Turks in motion to subordinate the Sheikh of Kowit to direct Turkish sovereignty, with a nominal view to extending the Baghdad railway from Basra to Kowit, or the vicinity of Kowit at the deep water inlet behind Bublun Island. They commenced the most difficult part of the work in piercing the Amanus and Taurus ranges by a series of tunnels, and laid the rails on the other side of the mountains across the Euphrates to Ras-al-Ain. Behind this railway activity stood a grandiose policy, which is indicated in what became known in Germany as "B B B"—Berlin, Byzantium, Baghdad. Throughout the progress of these schemes, which did not stop short of Baghdad, but were directed through a port in the Persian Gulf, at India, the Germans were anxious to secure the co-operation of Great Britain, if they could do so on their own terms, that is to say without affecting the enterprise as a dominant German adventure. Shortly before the commencement of the war the protracted negotiations with London which had this end in view ended in a definite agreement between the two Powers. Under this agreement the Gulf section of the line was to have been British, and the other portion German. But this agreement which had not been signed became waste paper with the outbreak of the war, and the German plans vanished in thin air with the complete defeat of Turkey and Germany. Nevertheless the railway did not stand still during the war. Germany made immense efforts to complete the difficult tunnel sections and the work was substantially finished when the Armistice was signed. Once again with a new German drive to the East in Europe, a footing on the Black Sea if obtained would revive that old ambition.

#### The Significance of the Baghdad Railway

—The real significance of the Baghdad Railway was little appreciated in Great Britain. It was constantly pictured as a great trunk line, which would short-circuit the traditional British dominance by sea, and absorb the passenger and goods traffic from the East. This idea could only be nourished by those completely ignorant of the conditions of the Indian passenger service and the essentials of a competitive route for the carriage of merchandise. The rush of passenger traffic from India is from April to June, in order to escape the hot weather in India, and the return traffic is spread over the period of from October to January. From April to June the heat in Mesopotamia is appalling. To imagine that the passenger traffic from India would turn from the easy and comfortable, as well as fairly expeditious sea route from Bombay to Marseilles and thence by the easiest railway travelling outside the British Isles to Calais and London, for such a land route was an amazing chimera. The Baghdad route would have involved a sea voyage from Bombay or Karachi to Kowit or Basra, then a journey across the burning plains of Mesopotamia and Asia Minor to Haider Pasha, then across the Straits to Constantinople, and finally right across Europe

to a North Sea port. This would in any circumstances have been a costly freak journey in comparison with the sea route. Then as for the commercial aspect of the line, the natural port of the Middle East is Basra. The sea freight from England or Germany to Basra was often less than half the freight from Basra to Baghdad. To imagine again that merchandise would desert this route for a land and sea route, which would have involved a double break of bulk at Constantinople and Haider Pasha, was again a chimera.

As a through route the primary purpose of the Baghdad Railway was strategic. It was designed to make the Power seated at Constantinople—and that Power the Germans—complete master of Asia Minor and the Middle East, and the route selected, often criticised, was the best for the rapid movement of troops to the strategic centres. As a commercial line, the Railway, if completed, would have served three zones. The western area of Turkey in Asia at Haider Pasha. The rich lands of Anatolia at Alexandretta. The eastern zone at Basra. The Germans, it is understood, attached immense importance to the subsequent engagements with Turkey which placed them in maritime command at Alexandretta. They began to inaugurate a commercial position in the Persian Gulf through the establishment of a subsidised line of steamers run by the great Hamburg-American corporation. They strove to obtain an actual footing in the Gulf through the German house of Winkhaus. The Germans were probably never serious in their alleged designs on Koweit, which could never have borne a more definite relation to the commerce of the Gulf than Flushing to Antwerp or Cuxhaven to Hamburg, that was one of the red herrings they drew across their trail to divert attention from their real objective, Basra, which is destined by virtue of an unchallengeable geographical and natural position to be the great port of the Middle East. Germany was defeated. The Turks, when they emerged from an isolated military despotism based on Angora, were confronted with the immense problem of re-building their bankrupt State, deprived of the most intelligent section of the old population—the Greeks and the Armenians, by massacre and expulsion—were a very different factor. The completion of the through line was indefinitely postponed. But as the advantages of the route, for the purposes we have indicated, are many and great, the ultimate construction of the through line was only a matter of time, so one has placed these authoritative characteristics on record for the guidance of opinion at a later stage.

**Turkey and the Frontier**—The position of Turkey on the Indian frontier was never of any considerable importance in itself, and never assumed any significance, save as the *swart counter* of Germany, when she passed under the tutelage of that Power, and for a limited period during the war. Although so long established in Mesopotamia, Turkey was not very firmly seated in that country, the Arabs tolerated rather than accepted Turkish rule so long as they were substantially left alone, and the administration, it is understood, never paid the way. For a brief period Midhat Pasha

raised the status of Mesopotamia, and after the Revolution that fine soldier Nasim Pasha became a power in the land. But speaking broadly Turkey remained in Mesopotamia because it was no-one's interest, even that of the Arab, to turn her out. When however Germany developed her "B B B" policy, Turkey was used as a stalking horse. She moved a small force to the Peninsula of Al-Katr in order to frighten the Sheikh of Bahrain, and tried to convert the nominal suzerainty exercised, or rather claimed, over the Sheikh of Koweit into a *de facto* suzerainty, exercised by military force. These efforts faded before the vigorous action of the British Government which concluded a binding arrangement with the Sheikh of Koweit, and the position of the Turks at Al-Katr was always very precarious. On the outbreak of the war however the situation profoundly changed. When the sound and carefully executed expedition to Basra and its strategic hinterland was developed into the insane enterprise to capture Baghdad by *coup de main*, with very inadequate forces, and still more inadequate transport, we found ourselves involved in military operations of the most extensive and unprofitable character. These were completely successful with General Maude's occupation of Baghdad. After the Russian *debâcle* we found ourselves involved in a new front, which stretched from the Euphrates to the wildest part of Central Asia, producing military exploits of an almost epic character, but exercising little influence on the war. They were brought to an end by pressure not on extensive wings, but at the heart of Turkish Power in Palestine, where Lord Allenby scattered the Turks like chaff. But the aftermath of the war left us in an indefinite position in Mesopotamia, with indefinite frontiers. This enabled the Turks, if they were so disposed, to be troublesome through guerrilla warfare in the Mosul Zone, and by stirring up the Kurds, who are the Ishmaelites of Asia Minor. The conclusion of the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 brought temporary relief, but it did not settle the main issue, the frontier between Turkey and Iraq. Under the Treaty it was provided that if the two parties could not agree to a boundary line delimitation should be left to The League of Nations. Negotiations were promptly opened at Constantinople, but it was immediately found that there could be no mutual agreement, the Turks demanded the whole of the Mosul vilayet, and the British delegates declared that Mosul and its hinterland were necessary to the existence of Iraq. The issue therefore went to the League of Nations. That body despatched a neutral commission to study the position on the spot. This commission reported that the best settlement would be for the Mosul vilayet to be incorporated in Iraq, if the British Government were prepared to prolong its mandate over that State for a period of twenty-five years. When the report of this commission came before the League in 1925 Britain gave the necessary guarantee, and the Council of The League unanimously allotted the Mosul vilayat to Iraq. The Turkish delegates, who at first recognised the decisive authority of the League, then declared that they would not be bound by its decisions. So the matter rested at the end of the year, with Iraq in occupation of the disputed up to the temporary frontier,



which was known as The Brussels Line. After at first breathing nothing but armed resistance to acceptance of the award, the Turks afterwards assumed a more conciliatory note, and alarmed, it may be, by the threat of Italian aggression, accepted the frontier line demarcated by the League.

**France and the Frontier.**—If we touch for a few sentences on the position of France on the frontiers of India, it is not because they have any present day significance, but in order to complete this brief survey of the waxing and waning of external influences on Indian frontier policy. It is difficult to find any sound policy behind the efforts of France to obtain a coaling station at Maskat in the Persian Gulf, and her long opposition to the steps necessary to extricate the slave trade, and hold in check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping all the tribesmen on our North-West Frontier with rifles of precision and a large supply of ammunition. We can find no more definite purpose in it than a general pin-pricking policy, a desire to play the part of Russia, and perhaps a source of annoyance to Great Britain, which would form a useful lever for the exaction of considerable concessions in West Africa, particularly in the neighbourhood of Gambia, as the price of abstention. These embarrassments were slowly removed one by one after the conclusion of the Anglo-French Entente. Far otherwise was it in the East. The consolidation of French authority in French Indo-China was the prelude to designs for the expansion of this authority at the expense of Siam and to find compensation there for the veiled British protectorate of Egypt. There had earlier been mutterings in Burma. We were established in Lower Burma in the thirties and in the eighties the foolish and tyrannical King Theebaw, in Upper Burma, became an impossible neighbour, and ambitious Frenchmen were not averse to fanning his opposition to the British. However, if any hopes were entertained of extending the Asiatic possessions of France in this direction, they were dissipated by the Second Burmese War and the firm establishment of British rule. Far otherwise was it on the confines of Siam. It was the fixed purpose of British policy to preserve Siam as a buffer state between Burma, then a regular Province of the Indian Empire, and French Indo-China. This policy was definitely challenged by French encroachments on Siam. Matters approached a crisis in 1894, and we were within measurable distance of a situation which might have ended in open war between the two States. But as in the case of Penjdeh, and later when Major Marchand marched across Africa to Fashoda, the imminence of hostilities made statesmen on both sides ask themselves what they might be going to fight about. They found there was nothing essential and an agreement was negotiated between the two Powers, which secured the independence and integrity of Siam. That agreement has been consolidated by wise and progressive rule in Siam itself, under its own independent sovereign, who is imbued with a strong friendship for Great Britain, whilst at the same time maintaining good relations with French neighbours.

**The New Frontier Problem.**—The whole purpose of this brief sketch has been to show that for three generations—most assuredly since

the events leading to the Afghan War of 1838—the Indian frontier problem has never been a local problem. It has been dominated by external influences—in the main the long struggle between Great Britain and Russia, for a brief period the German ambition to build up a dominant position in the East through the revival of the land route, and to a much lesser extent by the ambitions of France and Turkey. The circumstances affecting the Frontier from centres beyond it have greatly changed. Old dangers have disappeared. Recent events in China and the development of aggressive air power have during the past year given the Indian North-Eastern frontier a vital aspect which it has never before borne. And, generally, conditions have become more like those normal to critical land frontiers anywhere in the world in this present time of swift communications, aerial operations and easy propaganda. Consequently, a great deal of new attention is necessarily being directed to local aspects of the general problem. The tribesman on the Indian north-west borderland was always an opponent to be respected. Brave, hardy, fanatical, he has always been a first-class fighting man. Knowing every inch of the inhospitable country to which punitive operations must of necessity take place, he has hung on our rearguards and given them an infinite of trouble. Even when armed with a jezail and when every cartridge had to be husbanded with jealous care, the tribesman was a respectable antagonist. Now these tribesmen are everywhere armed with magazine rifles, either imported through the Persian Gulf when gunrunning was a thriving occupation, stolen from British magazines, or secured from Russian and Afghan sources. They have an abundant supply of ammunition. Considerable numbers of the fighting men have been trained in the ranks of the Indian Army, either as Regulars in the Pathan regiments, or else in the tribal militias. We found this to our cost in the events following the Afghan War of 1919. The Afghan regular army was of little account. The tribesmen who rose at the call of the jihad, especially in Waziristan, were of great account. They gave our troops the hardest fighting they have ever had on the Frontier, their marksmanship and fire discipline were described by experienced soldiers as admirable. The tribal militia for all practical purposes disappeared. What was to take its place?

Immediately following the Afghan War, the frontier positions were garrisoned by regular troops, but this was only a temporary measure. It may be said that the crux of the situation was in Waziristan. This sector of the Frontier has always been the most difficult of the whole, because of the intractable character of the people, and of their inveterate raiding activities. Besides, possessing a bolt hole into Afghanistan they had in the past evaded effective punishment. In view of the complete disappearance of the external menace, and the consequent lapsing of any necessity to preserve open lines of communication which would enable us to go to the support of Afghanistan, now formally recognised in the Treaty of 1921 as a completely independent State, there were many who urged the desirability of complete withdrawal, even to the line of the

Indus This extreme school gained little support. Our position in Quetta on the one side and Peshawar on the other is fully consolidated, and no good case could be made out for withdrawing from it. On the other hand, there was a strong case made out for leaving the tribesmen severely alone from the Gomal to the Kurram, and dealing with them if they emerged from their fastnesses. The military standpoint was that the Waziristan tribes are intractable, that it was unfair to impose on troops the frequent necessity of punitive operations in most arduous conditions, and that the only solution of the question was the occupation of dominant points in Waziristan, as far north as Ladha, and linking these posts with our military bases, and particularly with the termini of the Indian frontier railways, by good motor roads.

This controversy lasted long. It resulted in a typically British compromise which specially arose from the changed conditions in which we found ourselves in 1922, when our troops were in occupation of Waziristan as a result of the operations forced upon us for the suppression of the tribal outbreak which the Afghans stirred up in support of their invasion of India in 1919. The ensuing policy has been aptly described as the "half-forward" policy. It is in truth a repetition of the Sandeman policy, adapted to local conditions. There has been no withdrawal in the ordinary sense of the term, but the limit of the North Waziristan occupation was temporarily fixed at Razmak, not at Ladha. A network of consequential roads was pushed forward. Its elaboration continues. In South Waziristan, Wana has been re-occupied, partly in response

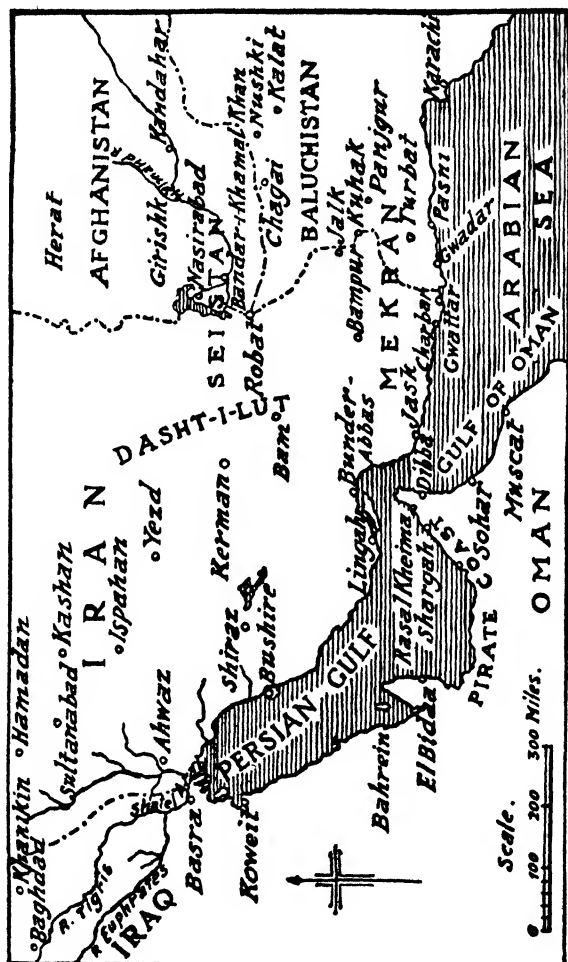
to a pressing invitation from the Wana Wazirs, because they wanted to share the benefits which they saw British occupation to be bringing to their cousins northward of them. In February, 1923, control over tribal territory was pushed forward beyond Razmak towards the Afghan Border because of a rebellion on the Afghan side and of the need to assist the King of Kabul by preventing excursions by bodies of Wazirs into His Majesty's disturbed territory. The work of control and of civilization rapidly progressed in the whole territory. Of this particulars are given on 253 and following pages. One of its recent fruits was a request by the Afridis for roads in their country of Tirah. A beginning with construction was made, but dissensions within the tribe in regard to it caused the work to be suspended. The desirability of better controlling the Afridis was demonstrated in 1930 when, incited by Congress party agents from India, the young Afridis invaded the Peshawar Plain and the need for the adoption of a more active policy in Waziristan was shown by a rising of the Tori Khel Wazirs in 1936-37, a trouble which has not yet been flattened out. A serious military campaign in Waziristan in 1936-37, necessitated by the disturbing religious agitation, showed that conditions there are far from settled. The trouble there is not yet over and its extent has resulted in serious official review of the whole problem once again.

The main Indian rail-head, which for many years terminated at Jamrud, at the easterly entrance to the Khyber Pass, was in the autumn of 1925 extended to Landi Khana, at the opposite end of the Pass and within a mile of the frontier between India and Afghanistan.

## I.—THE PERSIAN GULF.

From what has gone before it will be seen that the keynote of this discussion of Indian frontier policy is that the external menace has largely disappeared. No part of the frontier is more powerfully influenced by this consideration than the Persian Gulf. Our first appearance in the Gulf was in connection with the long struggle for supremacy with the Portuguese, the French and the Dutch, who had established trading stations there. With the capture and destruction of the great entrepot which the Portuguese had established at Ormuz, the supercession of the land by the sea route, and the appearance of anarchy in the interior the importance of the Gulf declined. The Indian Government remained there primarily to preserve the peace. This work is quietly and efficiently performed. Piracy was stamped out, the Trucial Chiefs, who occupy the Pirate Coast, were gradually brought into close relations with the Government, the vessels of the Royal Navy kept watch and ward, and our consuls regulated the external affairs of the Arab rulers on the Arab coast. In return for these services Great Britain claimed no selfish advantages. The waters of the Gulf were kept free to the navigation of the ships of all nations, and though Great Britain could have made any territorial acquisitions she pleased she retained possession of only the tiny station of Basra. Left to herself Great Britain desired no other

policy, but for a quarter of a century the Gulf was involved in European affairs. France sought to acquire a coaling station at Jissa, near Maskat, and obstructed the efforts of the British Government to stamp out the slave trade and to check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping the tribes on our land frontier with weapons of precision and quantities of ammunition. All causes of difference were gradually removed by agreements following the Anglo-French Entente. Russia sent one of her finest cruisers to "show the flag" in the Gulf, and established consular posts where there were no interests of preserve. She was credited with the intention of occupying a warm water port, and in particular with casting covetous eyes on the most dreadful spot in the Gulf, Bunder Abbas. This menace declined after the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement and disappeared with the collapse of Russian power following the Revolution. Then Turkey, either acting for herself, or as the *avant courier* of Germany, under whose domination she had passed, began to stir. She threatened the Sheikh of Bahrain by the armed occupation of the peninsula of Al-Katr, and moved troops to enforce her suzerainty over Kuwait, the best port in the Persian Gulf and a possible terminus of the Baghdad Railway. Further to consolidate her interests, or to stake out a claim, Germany sent the heavily-subsidised



ships of the Hamburg-America line to the Gulf, where they comported themselves as the instruments of Imperial policy rather than as inoffensive merchantmen. She also strove, through the agency of the firm of Woonhaus, to acquire a territorial footing on the island of Sharqah. These events stirred the British Government to an unusual activity in the waters of the Gulf.

### Counter Measures.

The first effective steps to counter these influences were taken during the vigorous Vice-royalty of Lord Curzon, who visited the Gulf during his early travels and incorporated a masterly survey of its features in his monumental work on Persia. He appointed the ablest men he could find to the head of affairs, established several new consulates, and was instrumental in improving the sea communications with the Gulf ports. The British Government also took alarm. They were fortified in their stand against foreign intrigue by the opinion of a writer of unchallenged authority. The American Naval writer, the late Admiral Mahan, placed on record his view that "Concession in the Persian Gulf, whether by formal arrangement (with other Powers) or by neglect of the local commercial interests which now underlie political and military control, will imperil Great Britain's naval position in the Farther East, her political position in India, her commercial interests in both, and the Imperial tie between herself and Australasia." The Imperial standpoint, endorsed by both Parties in the State, was set out by Lord Lansdowne in words of great import—"We (i.e., His Majesty's Government) should regard the establishment of a naval base or of a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other Power as a very grave menace to British interests, which we should certainly resist with all the means at our disposal." The negative measures following these declarations were followed by a constructive policy when the oil fields in the Bakhtiari country, with a great refinery, were developed by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in which the British Government has a large financial stake. But with the disappearance of these external forces on Gulf policy, as set out in the Introduction to this section, the politics of the Persian Gulf receded in importance, until they are now, more than they were before these external influences developed, a local question, mainly a question of policy. They are therefore set out more briefly and those who desire a complete narrative are referred to the Indian Year Book for 1923, pp. 178-183. An interesting new feature in 1921 was the decision of the Persian Government to instal a Navy of their own in the Gulf. The fleet consisting of two sloops and four launches, all suitably armed, was built in Italy and duly arrived at its destination in 1932. It is at the outset offered by Italians. The immediate reason for the new fleet is that an increase in the Persian Customs tariff for revenue purposes led to extensive smuggling. The fleet is required to check it. The British Government in 1935 announced their decision to transfer their principal naval station in the Persian Gulf from Renjan, on Kishm Island, off the Persian shore at the entrance of the Gulf, which they held on lease from the Persian

Gulf, to Bahrain, on the Western, Arabian, coast of the Gulf. This move is calculated to remove causes of friction.

### Maskat.

Maskat, which is reached in about forty-eight hours from Karachi, is outside the Persian Gulf proper. It lies three hundred miles south of Cape Musandim, which is the real entrance to the Gulf, but its natural strength and historical prestige combine to make it inseparable from the politics of the Gulf, with which it has always been intimately associated.

Formerly Maskat was part of a domain which embraced Zanzibar, and the Islands of Kishm and Larak, with Bunder Abbas on the Persian shore. Zanzibar was separated from it by agreement, and the Persians succeeded in establishing their authority over the possessions on the eastern shore.

The relations between Britain and Maskat have been intimate for a century and more. It was under British auspices that the separation between Zanzibar and Maskat was effected, the Sheikh accepted a British subsidy in return for the suppression of the slave trade and in 1892 sealed his dependence upon us by concluding a treaty pledging himself not to cede any part of his territory without our consent. The Sheikh paid a State visit to New Delhi late in 1927 and thereafter to London, whither he journeyed via the Far East and America. On his return home via India the Sheikh concluded a new treaty with the representatives of His Majesty's Government in 1928.

### The Pirate Coast.

Turning Cape Musandim and entering the Gulf Proper, we pass the Pirate Coast, controlled by the six Trucial Chiefs. The ill-name of this territory has now ceased to have any meaning, but in the early days it had a very real relation to the actual conditions. The pirates were the boldest of their kind, and they did not hesitate to attack on occasion, and not always without success, the Company's ships of war. Large expeditions were fitted out to break their power, with such success that since 1820 no considerable punitive measures have been necessary. The Trucial Chiefs are bound to Great Britain by a series of engagements, beginning with 1806 and ending with the perpetual treaty of 1853 by which they bound themselves to avoid all hostilities at sea, and the subsequent treaty of 1873 by which they undertook to prohibit altogether the traffic in slaves. The relations of the Trucial Chiefs are controlled by the British Resident at Bushire, who visits the Pirate Coast every year on a tour of inspection.

The commercial importance of the Pirate Coast is increasing through the rise of Debal. Formerly Lingah was the entrepot for this trade, but the exactions of the Belgian Customs officials in the employ of Persia drove this traffic from Lingah to Debal. The Trucial Chiefs are—Debal, Abu Thabeeb, Sharqah, Ajman, Um-al-Qawain and Ras-el-Khaysma.

### Bahrain.

North of the Pirate Coast lies the little Archipelago which forms the chieftainship of the Sheikh of Bahrain. Of this group of islands only those of Bahrain and Maharak are of any size, but their importance is out of all proportion to

their extent. This is the great centre of the Gulf pearl fishery, which, in a good year, may be worth half a million pounds sterling. The anchorage is wretched, and at certain states of the tide ships have to lie four miles from the shore, which is not even approachable by boats, and passengers, mails and cargo have to be landed on the donkeys for which Bahrain is famous. But this notwithstanding the trade of the port is valued at over a million and a quarter sterling, and the customs revenue, which amounts to some eighty thousand pounds, makes the Sheikh the richest ruler in the Gulf.

In the neighbourhood of Bahrain the vast burying ground which has hitherto baffled archaeologists. The generally accepted theory is that it is a relic of the Phœnicians, who are known to have traded in these waters.

The British Government as was mentioned earlier in this review announced in 1935 that they proposed transferring the principal British Naval station in the Gulf from Henjam, on the Persian side of the water, to Bahrain. The same place has since been utilised for the provision of a large aerodrome for the service of the British Imperial air line between London and Australia, which is thus enabled to take a route down the Western side of the Persian Gulf and thus avoid difficulties in Persia.

### Koweit.

In the north-west corner of the Gulf lies the port which has made more stir than any place of similar size in the world. The importance of Koweit lies solely in the fact that it is a possible Gulf terminus of the Baghdad Railway. This is no new discovery, for when the Euphrates Valley Railway was under discussion, General Chesney selected it under the alternative name of the Grane—so called from the resemblance of the formation of the Bay to a pair of horns—as the sea terminus of the line. Nowhere else would Koweit be called a good or a promising port. The Bay is 20 miles deep and 5 miles broad, but so shallow that heavy expense would have to be incurred to render it suitable for modern ocean-going steamers. It is sheltered from all but the westerly winds, and the clean thriving town is peopled by some 50,000 inhabitants, chiefly dependent on the sea, for the mariners of Koweit are noted for their boldness and hardihood.

### Muhammerah.

On the opposite side of the entrance to the Shatt-el-Arab lie the territories of Sheikh Khassal of Muhammerah. The town, favourably situated near the mouth of the Karun River, has grown in importance since the opening of the Karun River route to trade through the enterprise of Messrs. Lynch Brothers. This route provides the shortest passage to Ispahan and the central tableland, and already competes with the older route by way of Bushire and Shiraz. This importance has grown since the Anglo-Persian Oil Company—now called the Anglo-Iran Oil Company—established refineries at Muhammerah for the oil which they win in the rich fields which they have tapped near Ahwaz. Its importance will be still further accentuated, by the opening of the railway to Khorremabad by way of Dizful.

### Basra.

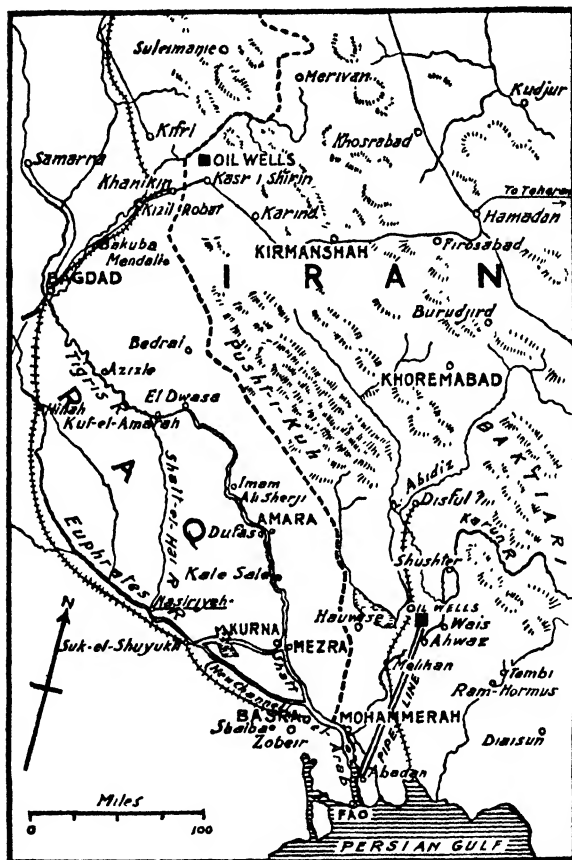
In a sense Basra and Turkish Arabistan can hardly be said to come within the scope of the frontiers of India, yet they are so indissolubly associated with the politics of the Gulf that they must be considered in relation thereto. Basra is the present sea terminus of the Baghdad Railway. It stands on the Shatt-el-Arab, sixty miles from its mouth, favourably situated to receive the whole water-borne trade of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. The local traffic is valuable, for the richness of the date groves on either side of the Shatt-el-Arab is indescribable, there is a considerable entrepot traffic, whilst Basra is the port of entry for Baghdad and for the trade with Persia, which follows the caravan route *via* Kerman-shah and Hamadan.

The political destinies of Basra are at present wrapped up with the destinies of the new Arab State which was set up in Mesopotamia under King Faisal and is now under the sovereignty of his son. When the war was over we found ourselves committed to immense, undefined and burdensome responsibilities in that land. The sound concepts which dictated the original expedition were dislocated in the foolish advance to Baghdad, then the great military enterprises necessitated by the fall of Kut-al-Amara carried our frontier north to Mosul and the mountains of Kurdistan, east to the Persian boundary, and west to the confines of Trans-Jordania. Amongst ardent Imperialists, there was undoubtedly the hope that this immense area would be in one way or another an integral part of the British Empire. The cold fit followed when the cost was measured, and the Arabs rose in a revolt which showed that any such domination could only be maintained by force of arms and that the cost would be prodigious. In those circumstances King Faisal was imported from the Hedjaz and installed on the throne under the aegis of Great Britain. Still we were committed to the support of the new kingdom, and that most dangerous condition arose—responsibility without any real power unless King Faisal was to be a mere puppet, immense expenditure and indefinite military commitments. In these circumstances there was an insistent demand for withdrawal from the land. British policy moved slowly towards that end, but a definite step was taken in 1923. The Secretary of State for the Colonies announced this policy in a statement which is reproduced textually, for the purpose of reference. Addressing the House of Lords on May 3rd he said—

Your Lordships will remember that the Cabinet have been discussing this matter for some time and decisions have now been taken. Sir Percy Cox has accordingly been authorised by His Majesty's Government to make an announcement at Baghdad, the terms of which I propose to read out to Your Lordships. This announcement was drawn up in consultation with King Faisal and his Government, and has their cordial assent. It is being published at Baghdad to-day.

The announcement is as follows.—

"It will be remembered that in the autumn of last year, after a lengthy exchange of views, it was decided between the Governments of



His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty King Faisal that a Treaty of Alliance should be entered into between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. This Treaty, which was signed on the 10th October, 1922, and the term of which was to be twenty years (subject to periodical revision at the desire of either party) provided for the establishment of an independent Constitutional Government in Iraq, enjoying a certain measure of advice and assistance from Great Britain of the nature and extent indicated in the text of the Treaty itself and of subsidiary Agreements which were to be made thereunder.

"Since then the Iraq Government has made great strides along the path of independence, and stable existence and has been able successfully to assume administrative responsibility and both parties being equally anxious that the commitments and responsibilities of His Majesty's Government in respect of Iraq should be terminated as soon as possible, it is considered that the period of the Treaty in its present form can conveniently be shortened. In order to obviate the inconvenience of introducing amendments into the body of a Treaty already signed, it has been decided to bring about the necessary modifications by means of a protocol which, like the Treaty itself, will be subject to ratification by the Constituent Assembly.

"Accordingly a protocol has now been signed by the parties in the following terms—

It is understood between the High Contracting Parties that, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 18, the present Treaty is all terminate upon Iraq becoming member of the League of Nations and in any case not later than four years from the ratification of peace with Turkey. Nothing in this protocol shall prevent a fresh agreement from being concluded with a view to regulate the subsequent relations between the High Contracting Parties, and negotiations for that object shall be entered into between them before the expiration of the above period."

It will be noticed that under this protocol the Treaty in its present form was to terminate on the entry of Iraq into the League of Nations or in four years, whichever might be earlier.

The position of Iraq as regards the League was that when the Treaty was ratified His Britannic Majesty was bound under Article 6 to use his good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to membership of the League of Nations as soon as possible. His Majesty's Government would be in a position to take this step on the fulfilment of the two following essential conditions, namely, the delimitation of the frontiers of Iraq, and the establishment of a stable government in accordance with the Organic Law.

The Council of the League of Nations in January, 1932, adopted the report of the Iraq Commission recommending the termination of the mandate subject to the admission of Iraq to membership of the League and Iraq entering into a number of undertakings, with regard to treatment of minorities and the administration of justice. This meant the termination of the mandate when the next Assembly of the League voted for the admission of Iraq to League membership.

Under the Treaty of Lausanne between Turkey and the Powers, which was signed in 1923, it was agreed that the frontier between King Faisal's State and Turkey, the important frontier because the future of Mosul was in dispute, should be settled by the League of Nations, should Great Britain and Turkey be unable to come to agreement by direct negotiation. These direct negotiations were opened at Constantinople, but no agreement was reached, so the question was opened before the Council of the League in September 1924. Whilst the matter was under discussion complaint was made by Great Britain that Turkey had violated the provisional frontier drawn in the Treaty of Lausanne, and certain irregular hostilities were carried on in the disputed zone. This matter too was remitted to the League, and a further provisional boundary was drawn, which was accepted by both parties.

Here the matter remained until the autumn of 1925. In order to secure the material for a decision the League of Nations despatched a neutral commission to Mosul to investigate the situation. This commission produced a long and involved report, but one which led by devious paths to a common sense recommendation. It was that the first essential in the Mosul vilayet is stable government. The desire of the people were for incorporation in the State of Iraq. If therefore the British Government was willing to extend its mandate over Iraq for a further period of twenty five years—a guarantee of stable government—then Mosul should be incorporated in Iraq. If Britain was not willing, then Mosul should return to Turkey. When the matter came before the Council of the League Great Britain gave the necessary guarantee. The Turks thereupon challenged the whole competence of the Council to give an award under the terms of the Treaty of Lausanne. The issue was remitted to the Court of International Justice at The Hague which decided in favour of the competence of the Council. About this time there was published the report of a distinguished Estonian General, General Laidoner, who had been despatched by the League to investigate allegations of brutality by the Turks in deporting Christians from their own zone, and this report was of the most damning character. Great Britain having given the necessary assurance, that she was prepared to extend her mandate over Iraq for a further twenty-five years, thereupon the Council of the League allocated the whole of the area in dispute, right up to the temporary frontier—commonly called The Brussels Line—to Iraq. The Turks refused to accept the award and withdrew from Geneva threatening force. Later, wiser counsels prevailed and in 1926 Turkey accepted a frontier substantially as drawn by the League.

**A New Treaty.**—A new Treaty regulating the relation of Iraq with Great Britain, the Mandatory Power, was negotiated in 1927, and signed towards the end of the year.

The Treaty declares that there shall be peace and friendship between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. It states that "Provided the present rate of progress in Iraq is maintained and all goes well in the

Railway Position in the Middle East.





interval, His Britannic Majesty will support the candidature of Iraq for admission to the League of Nations in 1932." It stipulated that separate agreements superseding those of March 25, 1924, shall regulate the financial and military relations.

The King of Iraq undertook to secure the execution of all international obligations which His Britannic Majesty had undertaken to see carried out in respect of Iraq. He also undertook not to modify the existing provisions of Iraq's organic law so as adversely to affect the rights and interests of foreigners, and to constitute any difference in the rights before the law among Iraqis on the grounds of differences of race, religion, or language.

There was provision for full consultation between the high contracting parties in all matters of foreign policy which may affect their common interests. The King of Iraq undertook so soon as local conditions permit to accede to all general international agreements already existing, or which might be concluded thereafter with the approval of the League of Nations in respect of the slave trade, the traffic in drugs, arms and munitions, the traffic in women and children, transit navigation, aviation, and communications, and also to execute the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Treaty of Lausanne, the Anglo-French Boundary Convention, and the San Remo Oil Agreement in so far as they apply to Iraq.

There was provision against discrimination in matters concerning taxation, commerce, or navigation against nationals or companies of any State which is a member of the League of Nations, or of any State to which the King of Iraq had agreed by Treaty that the same rights should be ensured as if it were a member of the League.

Any difference that might arise between the high contracting parties was to be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article Fourteen of the Covenant of the League. The Treaty was made subjected to revision with the object of making all the modifications required by the circumstances when Iraq entered the League of Nations.

It is important to remember that there is a considerable difference between the vilayet of Basra and the other portions of the Iraq State. Basra has for long been in the closest commercial contact with India, and is in many respects a commercial appendage of Bombay. Its people have not much in common with those of the North. They took no part in the Arab rising which followed the war, and they ask nothing better than to remain in close touch with India and through India with the

British Government. If we are correct in the supposition that Basra is destined to be the great port of the Middle East, then its future under an Arab State, with no experience of administration in such conditions, is one of the greatest interest, which can hardly be regarded as settled by the policy underlying the declaration which is set out above.

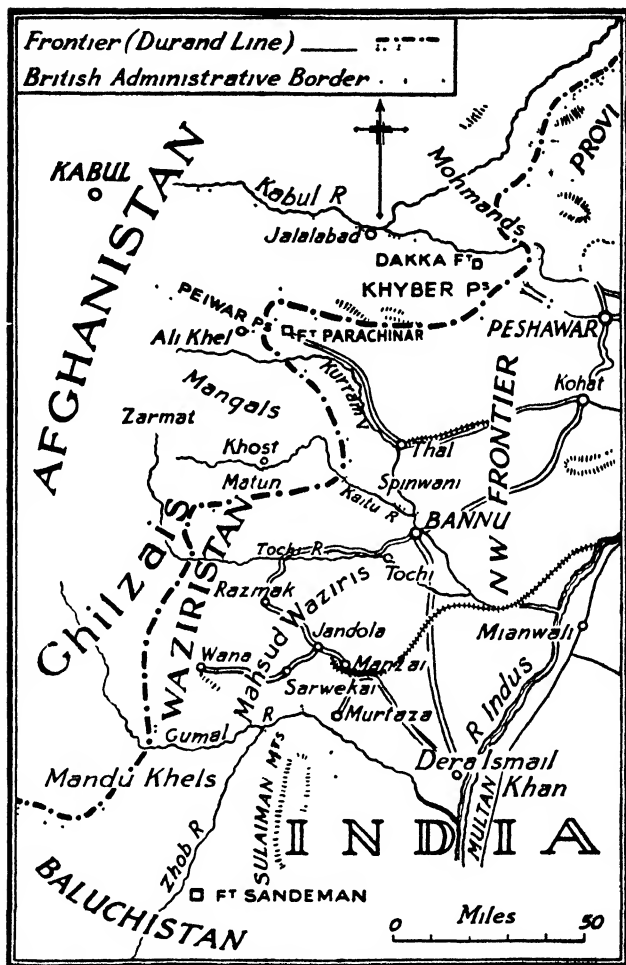
### The Persian Shore.

The Persian shore presents fewer points of permanent interest. The importance of Bushire is administrative rather than commercial. It is the headquarters of Persian authority, the residence of the British Resident, and the centre of many foreign consuls. It is also the main entrepot for the trade of Shiraz, and competes for that of Isfahan. But the anchorage is wretched and dangerous, the road to Shiraz passes over the notorious kotals which preclude the idea of rail connection, and if ever a railway to the central tableland is opened, the commercial value of Bushire will dwindle to insignificance. Further south lies Lingah, reputed to be the prettiest port on the Persian coast, but its trade is being diverted to Debal on the Pirate Coast. In the narrow channel which forms the entrance to the Gulf from the Arabian Sea is Bunder Abbas. Here we are at the key of the Gulf. Bunder Abbas is of some importance as the outlet for the trade of Kerman and Yezd. It is of still more importance as a possible naval base. To the west of the town, between the Island of Kishm and the mainland, lie the Clarence Straits which narrow until they are less than three miles in width, and yet contain abundance of water. Here, according to sound naval opinion, there is the possibility of creating a naval base which would command the Gulf. The great obstacle is the climate, which is one of the worst in the world. On the opposite shore, under the shadow of Cape Musandim, lies another sheltered deep-water anchorage, Elphinstone's Inlet, where the climate conditions are equally vile. But between these two points there is the possibility of controlling the Gulf just as Gibraltar controls the Mediterranean. For many years Bunder Abbas loomed large in public discussions as the possible warm water port for which Russia was seeking. There was established a British Naval station at Henjam, a small island close to Kishm, where the station was constructed under agreement with the Persian authorities. Its evacuation by Great Britain in favour of Bahrain was decided upon by the British Government in 1935. On the Mekran coast, there is the cable station of Jask, and the possible port of Chamber. An interesting development, in the Gulf within the past decade was the institution of a Persian Navy.

## II—SEISTAN.

The concentration of public attention on the Persian Gulf was allowed to obscure the frontier importance of Seistan. Yet it was for many years a serious preoccupation with the Government of India. Seistan lies midway north and south between the point where the frontiers of Russia, Persia and Afghanistan meet at Zulfikar and that where the frontiers of Persia and the Indian Empire meet on the open

sea at Gwattur. It marches on its eastern border with Afghanistan and with Baluchistan, it commands the valley of the Helmand, and with it the road from Herat to Kandahar, and its immense resources as a wheat-producing region have been only partly developed under Persian misrule. It offers to an aggressive rival, an admirable strategic base for future military operations, it is also midway athwart



the track of the shortest line which could be built to connect the Trans-Caspian Railway with the Indian Ocean, and if and when the line from Askabad to Meshed were built, the temptation to extend it through Selistan would be strong. Whilst the gaze of the British was concentrated on the North-West Frontier, and to possible lines of advance through Kandahar to Quetta, and through Kabul to Peshawar, there can be little doubt that Russian attention was directed to a more leisurely movement through Selistan, if the day came when she moved her armies against India.

Whether with this purpose or not, Russian intrigue was particularly active in Selistan in the early years of the century. Having Russia fled Khorassan, her agents moved into Selistan and through the agency of the Belgian Customs officials, "scientific missions" and an irritating plague cordon, sought to establish influence, and to stifle the British trade which was gradually being built up by way of Nushki. These efforts died down before the presence of the McMahon mission, which, in pursuance of Treaty rights, was demarcating the boundary between Persia and Afghanistan, with special reference to the distribution of the waters of the Helmand. They finally ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement. Since then the international importance of Selistan has waned.

The natural conditions which give to Selistan this strategic importance persist. For a time, British influence increased in substance through the Selistan trade route. The distance from Quetta to the Selistan border at Killa Rohat is 465 miles, most of it dead level, and it was provided with fortified posts, dak bungalows, wells, and all facilities for caravan traffic. The railway was pushed out from Sperrand, on the Bolan Railway, to Nushki, so as to provide a better starting point for the caravans than Quetta. This line was extended to Duzdab (now called Zahidan) 54 miles on the Persian side of the Indo-Persian Frontier, during the war as a military measure, but the traffic after the re-establishment of peace supported only two trains a week. There then arose trouble owing to Persian insistence on the collection of Customs duties on rations taken across their frontier for the railway staff. This led to the stoppage of train running on the Persian side of the Frontier. Negotiations for years dragged on to bring about a reasonable settlement in regard to the situation. The Persian Foreign Minister, Mons. B. Kazemi, paid a visit to New Delhi in November 1935, and travelled eastward from Persia by the Baluchistan route. He was interested, as his Government's representative, in the development of railways in Selistan and in securing British Indian assistance in that enterprise. Only informal conversations on the subject took place. No constructive result has become apparent.

### III—IRAN.

From causes which only need to be very briefly set out, the Iran question as affecting Indian frontier policy has receded until it is of no account. Reference is made in the introduction to this section to the fact that the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement left us a bitter legacy in Persia. That Agreement divided Iran into two zones of influence, and the Iranians bitterly resented this apparent division of their kingdom between the two Powers, though no such end was in view. German agents, working cleverly on this feeling, established an influence which was not suspected, and when the war broke out they were able to raise the tribes in opposition to Great Britain. In the South, and after the fall of Kut-al-Amara, when a Turkish Division penetrated Western Iran, they exercised a strong influence in Teheran. With the defeat of Turkey and the Central Powers this influence disappeared, but at that time there was no authority in Iran besides that of the British Government, which had strong forces in the North-West and controlled the southern provinces through a force organised under British officers and called The South Persian Rifles. It was one of the first tasks of the British Government to regularise this position, and for this purpose an agreement was reached with the then Persian Government, the main features of which were—

To respect Persian integrity;

To supply experts for Persian administration.

To supply officers and equipment for a Persian force for the maintenance of order,

To provide a loan for these purposes.

To co-operate with the Persian Government in railway construction and other forms of transport.

Both Governments agreed to the appointment of a joint committee to examine and revise the Customs tariff.

The second agreement defined the terms and conditions on which the loan was to be made to Persia. The loan was for £2,000,000 at 7 per cent. redeemable in 20 years. It was secured on the revenues and Customs' receipts assigned for the repayment of the 1911 loan and should these be insufficient the Persian Government was to make good the necessary sums from other sources.

**The Present Position.**—We have given the main points in the Anglo-Iran agreement, because few documents have been more misunderstood. Those who desire to study it in greater detail will find it set out in the Indian Year Book for 1921, page 138 *et seq.* It has been explained that most Iranians construed it into a guarantee of protection against all external enemies. When the British troops in the north-west retired before the Bolsheviks, the Iranians had no use for the Agreement and it soon became a dead instrument. It was finally rejected and the advisers who were to have assisted Persia under it withdrew.

A remark frequently heard amongst soldiers and politicians in India after the War was that Great Britain must take an active hand in Iran because she could not be a passive witness to chaos in that country. The view always taken in the Indian Year Book was that the internal

affairs of Iran were her own concern, if she preferred chaos to order that was her own lookout, but left alone she would hammer out some form of Government. That position has been justified. The Sirdar Sipah, or commander-in-chief, a rough but energetic soldier, gradually took charge of Iranian affairs and established a thinly-veiled military dictatorship which made the Government feared and respected throughout the country for the first time since the assassination of Shah Niasr-ed-din. A body of capable Americans under Dr. Millspaugh restored order to the chaotic finances. These two forces operating in unison gave Iran the best government she had known for a generation. But the Sirdar Sipah chafed under the irregularities of his position, with a Shah spending his time in Europe and wasting the resources of the country. He moved to have his position regularised by the deposition of the absentee Shah and his own ascent of the throne. At first he was defeated by the opposition of the Mullahs, but in 1925 prevailed, and the Shah was formally deposed and the Sirdar Sipah chosen monarch in his place under the title of Reza Shah Pahlavi. The change was made without disturbance, and Iran entered on a period of peace and consolidation which has removed it from the disturbing forces in the post-war world. Since then considerable

progress has been made with the reform of the administration, and many projects are afoot for the improvement of communications, which is the greatest need of the land, such as an air service to Teheran and railway construction. The least reassuring episode was the departure of the American financial mission, which had done admirable work in the restoration of the finances. When their contract expired Dr. Millspaugh and his colleagues were offered a renewal of it on terms which they did not regard as satisfactory, especially in regard to the powers they were to exercise. They therefore withdrew from the country, and have been replaced by other foreign advisers. The general situation was gravely disturbed in 1932 by the sudden termination by the Iran Government of the Anglo-Iran Oil Co.'s concession, a matter affecting one of the biggest industrial undertakings in the world and millions sterling of capital. The intervention of the British Government led to the reference of the trouble to the League of Nations and this paved the way for negotiations between the Company and the Iran Government. While these were being settled some progress was also made with general negotiations between the British and Iran Governments for an agreement covering all outstanding points of difficulty between them.

#### IV.—THE PRESENT FRONTIER PROBLEM

There yet remains a small part of British India where the King's writ does not run. Under what is called the Durand Agreement with the Amir of Afghanistan, the boundary between Indian and Afghanistan influence was settled, and it was delimited in 1903 except for a small section which was delimited after the Afghan War in 1919. But the Government of India have never occupied up to the border. Between the administered territory and the Durand line there lies a belt of territory of varying width extending from the Gomal Pass in the south, to Kashmir in the north; this is generically known as the Tribal Territory. Its future is the keynote of the interminable discussions of frontier policy for nearly half a century.

This is a country of deep valleys and secluded glens, which nature has fenced in with almost inaccessible mountains. It is peopled with wild tribes of mysterious origin, in whom Afghan, Tartar, Turkoman, Persian, Indian, Arab and Jewish intermingle. They had lived their own lives for centuries, with little intercourse even amongst themselves, and as Sir Valentine Chitral truly said "the only bond that ever could unite them in common action was the bond of Islam." It is impossible to understand the Frontier problem unless two facts are steadily borne in mind. The strongest sentiment amongst these strange people is—or was until comparatively recently—the desire to be left alone. They value their independence much more than their lives. The other factor is that the country does not suffice even in good years to maintain the population. They must find the means of subsistence outside, either in trade, by service in the Indian Army or in the Khassadars, or else in the outfit which hill-men all the world

over have utilised from time immemorial, the raiding of the wealthier and more peaceful population of the Plains. The internal peace enforced among them by British control has in late years led to an increase in their numbers and this has aggravated their economic problem.

#### Frontier Policy

The policy of the Government of India toward the Independent Territory has ebbed and flowed in a remarkable degree. It has fluctuated between the Forward School, which would occupy the frontier up to the confines of Afghanistan, and the school of Masterly Inactivity, which would leave the tribesmen entirely to their own resources, punishing them only when they raided British Territory. Behind both the policies lay the menace of a Russian invasion, and that coloured our frontier policy until the Anglo-Russian Agreement. This induced what was called Hit and Retire tactics. In the half century which ended in 1897 there were nearly a score of punitive expeditions, each one of which left behind a legacy of distrust, and which brought no permanent improvement in its train. The fruit of the suspicion thus engendered was seen in 1897. Then the whole Frontier, from the Malakand to the Gomal, was ablaze. The extent of this rising and the magnitude of the military measures which were taken to meet it compelled a consideration of the whole position. The broad outlines of the new policy were laid down in a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, which prescribed for the Government the "limitation of your interference with the tribes, so as to avoid the extension of administrative control over tribal territory." It fell to Lord Curzon to give

effect to this policy. The main foundations of his action were to exercise over the tribes the political influence requisite to secure our imperial interests, to pay them subsidies for the performance of specific duties, but to respect their tribal independence and leave them, as far as possible, free to govern themselves according to their own traditions and to follow their own inherited habits of life without let or hindrance.

#### New Province

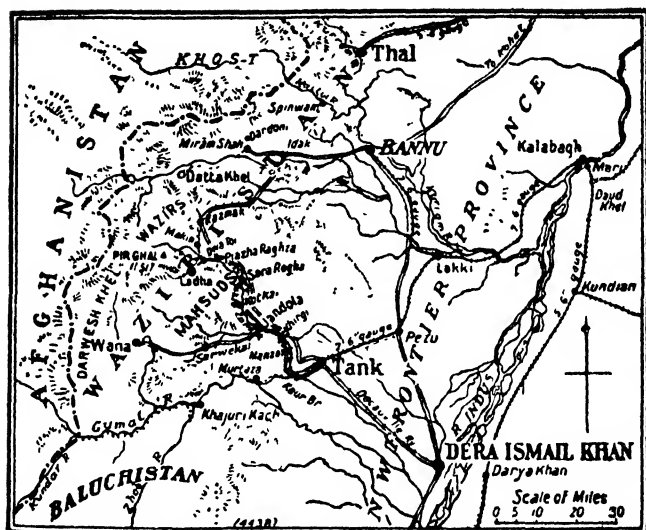
As a first step Lord Curzon took the control of the tribes under the direct supervision of the Government of India. Up to this point they had been in charge of the Government of the Punjab, a province whose head is busied with many other concerns. Lord Curzon created in 1901 the North-West Frontier Province, and placed it in charge of a Chief Commissioner, with an intimate frontier experience, directly subordinate to the Government of India. This was a revival of a scheme prepared by Lord Lytton in 1877, and often considered afterwards, but which had slipped for lack of driving power. Next, Lord Curzon withdrew the regular troops so far as possible from the advanced posts, and placed these fortalices in charge of tribal levies, offered by a handful of British officers. The most successful of these was the Khyber Rifles, which steadfastly kept the peace of that historic Pass until 1919. At the same time the regular troops were cantoned in places whence they could quickly move to any danger point, and these bases were connected with the Indian railway system. In pursuance of this policy frontier railways were run out to Dargal, and a narrow-gauge line, since converted to the broad-gauge, was constructed from Kushalgarh to Kohat, at the entrance of the Kohat Pass, and to Thal in the midst of the Kurram Valley. These railways were completed by lines to Tank and Bannu. By this means the striking power of the regular forces was greatly increased. Nor was the policy of economic development neglected. The railways gave a powerful stimulus to trade and the Lower Swat Canal converted fractious tribesmen into successful agriculturists. This policy of economic development is receiving a great development through the completion of the Upper Swat Canal (q. v. Irrigation). Now it is completed there are other works awaiting attention. For many years this policy was completely justified by results.

#### A New Policy

It saved us from serious complications for nearly twenty years, although the position could never be said to be entirely satisfactory, particularly in Waziristan, peopled by the most reckless raiders on the whole border-line, with a bolt hole into Afghanistan when pressed from the British side. It endured through the Great War and did not break down until the Amir of Afghanistan sought refuge from his internal troubles in a jihad against India. In this insane enterprise the Afghans placed less reliance in their regular troops which have never offered more than a contemptible resistance to the British forces than in the armed tribesmen. In this they were justified, for the Indian Military authorities

failed to give timely support to the advanced militia posts, some of these posts were ordered to withdraw, the Militia collapsed and the most serious fighting was with the tribesmen. The Southern Waziristan Militia inevitably broke and there was serious trouble throughout the Zhob district. The Afridi, our most serious enemies in 1897, and the most powerful of the tribes on the North-West Frontier, remained fairly quiet throughout the actual hostilities with Afghanistan, but later it was necessary to take measures against a leading malcontent and destroy his fort at Chora. The Mahsuds and the Waziris broke into open hostilities. Their country lies within the belt bounded by the Durand Line and the Afghan frontier on the west, and by the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan on the east. Amongst them the Afghan emissaries were particularly active and as they could put in the field some 30,000 warriors, 75 per cent armed with modern weapons of precision they constituted formidable adversaries. They refused to make peace even when the Afghans caved in. They rejected our terms and active measures were taken against them. The fighting was the most severe in the history of the Frontier. The Mahsuds fought with great tenacity. Their shooting was amazingly good, their tactics were admirable, for amongst their ranks were many men trained either in the Militia or in the Indian Army, and more than once they came within measurable distance of considerable success. They were assisted by the fact that the best trained troops in the Indian Army were still overseas and younger soldiers were opposed to them. But their very tenacity and bravery were their own undoing, their losses were the heaviest in the long history of the Borderland and when the Mahsuds made their complete submission in September 1921 they were more severely chastened than at any time during their career.

**A New Chapter.**—As the result of the Afghan War of 1919, Indian frontier policy was again thrown into the melting pot. There was much vague discussion of the position in the course of the months which followed the Afghan War and the troubles in Waziristan which succeeded it, but this discussion did not really come to a head until February-March 1922. The Budget then presented to the country revealed a serious financial position. It showed that despite serious increases in taxation, the country had suffered a series of deficits, which had been financed out of borrowings. Further heavy taxation was proposed in this Budget, but even then the equilibrium which the financial authorities regarded as of paramount importance was not attained. When the accounts were examined, it was seen that the heaviest charges on the exchequer were those under Military Expenses, and that there was an indefinitely large, and seemingly unending expenditure on Waziristan. This forced the Military, and allied with it the Frontier, expenditure to the front. In actual practice the discussion was really focussed on Waziristan. In essentials it was the aged controversy—shall we deal with this part of the Frontier on what is known as the Sandeman system, namely, by occupying commanding posts within the country itself, dominating the



WAZIRISTAN.

tribesmen but interfering little in their own affairs; or shall we revert to what was known as the close border system, as modified by Lord Curzon, of withdrawing our regular troops to strategic positions outside the tribal area, leaving the tribesmen, organised into militia, to keep the passes open, and punishing the tribesmen by expeditions when their raiding propensities become unbearable.

**The Curzon Policy.**—The Curzon policy, adopted in 1899, to clear up the aftermath of the serious and unsatisfactory Frontier rising in 1897, was a compromise between the "occupation" and the "close border" policies. It was based on the withdrawal of the regular troops so far as possible to cantonments in rear whilst the frontier posts, such as those in the Tochi at Wana and in the Khyber and Kurram were held by militia, recruited from amongst the tribesmen themselves. The cantonments for regular troops were linked so far as possible with the Indian railway system, so as to permit of rapid reinforcement. But it must be remembered that like all Frontier students, Lord Curzon did not regard this as the final policy. He wrote in the Memorandum formulating his ideas: "It is of course inevitable that in the passage of time the whole Waziri country up to the Durand line will come more and more under our control. No policy in the world can resist or greatly retard that consummation. My desire is to bring it about by gradual degrees and above all without the constant aid and presence of British troops." The Curzon policy, though it was not pursued with the steadfastness he would have followed if he had remained in control, gave us moderate—or rather it should be said bearable—frontier conditions until the Afghan War. It then broke down, because the tribal militia, on which it was based, could not, when left without the support of regular troops in the day of need, withstand the wave of fanaticism and other conditions set up by the Afghan invasion of 1919. The Khyber militia faded away, the

Waziri militia either mutinied, as at Wana, or deserted. The pillar of the Curzon system fell.

**The Policy**—The policy first adumbrated to meet these changed conditions was outlined by Lord Chelmsford, the then Viceroy, in a speech which he addressed to the Indian Legislature. He said it had been decided to retain commanding posts in Waziristan; to open up the country by roads; to extend the main Indian railway system from its then terminus, Jamrud, through the Khyber to the frontier of Afghanistan and to take over the duties of the Militia by regular troops. That immediate policy was soon modified so far as the policing of these frontier lines by regular troops was concerned. Such duties are immensely unpopular in the regular army, which is not organised and equipped for work of this character. Irregulars have always existed on the frontier, and as they had disappeared with the Militia, it was necessary to recreate them. The new form of irregular was what have been called *Khasadars* and *Scouts*. The *Khasadar* is an irregular in the extreme. He has no British officers and no uniform, except a distinguishing kind of *pagri*. In contradistinction to the old Militia, he finds his own rifle. As one informed observer remarked, the beauty of the system is that so long as the *Khasadars*, under their own headmen, secure the immunity of the caravans and perform their other police duties, they draw their pay and no questions are asked. If they desert in the day of trouble, they lose their pay but the Government loses no rifle, nor does it risk mutiny, or the loss of British and Indian officers. But the application of this policy produced an acute controversy. It was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained, it was another to decide what these posts should be. We must therefore consider the special problem of Waziristan. The *Scouts* are a mobile, mounted, irregular force not territorially recruited, officered by British officers.

## V.—WAZIRISTAN.

We can now approach the real frontier question of the day, the future of Waziristan.

Geographically Waziristan is a rough parallelogram averaging 60 miles from East to West and 160 from North to South. The western half consists of the Suleiman Range gradually rising up to the ridge from five to ten thousand feet high, which forms the water shed between the Indus and the Helmund Rivers and corresponds with the Durand Line separating India from Afghanistan. This is the western boundary. On the east is the Indus. North is the watershed of the Kurram River running East and West about 30 miles north of Bannu separating Waziristan from the Kohat District. South is a zigzag political boundary from the Durand Line running between Wana and Fort Sandeman in Baluchistan with a turn southwards to the Indus.

The western half is a rugged and inhospitable medley of ridges and ravines straggled and confused in hopeless disarray. The more inhabited portions lie well up the slope at heights of four to six thousand feet. Here are our outposts of

Wana and Latha some 15 and 20 miles respectively from the Durand Line, in the centre of the grazing district, the latter within five miles of important villages of Kaniguram and Makin.

The submontane tracts from the hills to the Indus vary from the highly cultivated and irrigated land round Bannu to the sand desert in the Marwat above Pesu.

Where irrigation or river water is obtainable cultivation is attempted under conditions which can hardly be encouraging. Other tracts like that between Pesu and Tank, usually pastoral, can only hope for an occasional crop after a lucky rainfall.

**Inhabitants**—The inhabitants, unable to support existence on their meagre soil, make up the margin by armed robbery of their richer and more peaceful neighbours. The name originates according to tradition from one Wazir, two of whose grandsons were the actual founders of the race. Of the four main tribes—Darveshkhel, Mahsud, Dawas and Batanni, only the first two are true Waziris.

Their villages are separate though dotted about more or less indiscriminately, and inter-marriage is the exception—in fact all traditionally are in open strife, a circumstance which, until some bright political comet like the Afghan War of 1919 joined them together, as materially aided our dealings with them.

Unlike other parts of India, however, these wild people acknowledge little allegiance to maliks or headmen. No one except perhaps the Mulla Powindah till his death in 1913 could speak of any portion of them as his following.

**Policy.**—The policy of the British was at first one of non-interference with the tribes. Even now only part of the country is administered. Gradually it was found that more and more supervision became necessary to control raiding and this was attempted by expeditions to portions of the country with Regulars, followed by building posts and brick towers to be held by Militia. These posts were at first placed at the points where raiders usually debouched. The Political Officers, at first supported by Regulars, built up from 1904 onwards a force of some 2,000 Militia with British Officers at their disposal, who were backed up by the garrisons at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. In addition certain allowances were made to the tribes for good behaviour, prevention of raids and surrender of offenders when required, also for tribal escorts as necessary. Gradually, as occasion required, posts were occupied. Wana was occupied in 1895 at the request of the Wana Wazirs. Similarly the Tochi in 1896. In the comprehensive expedition of 1895-96 when this policy was put into effect, the British arms were shown in every remote valley in the vain hope of taming the Mahsuds. It was hoped the various posts would prove a pacifying influence and a rallying ground for Government supporters. From 1904 to 1919 they were held by Militia. Roads and communications were improved and tribal allowances augmented by sales of produce to the troops on a liberal scale.

**A Compromise.**—A full statement of the policy finally adopted by Government in view of the situation left upon their hands after the Mahsud rebellion was made by the Foreign Secretary, Sir (then Mr.) Denys Bray, in the course of a Budget discussion in the Legislative Assembly on 5th March 1923. He outlined neither a Forward policy nor a Close Border policy. Both these terms had, in fact, ceased to be appropriate. Circumstances had so changed that neither the one plan nor the other remained within the bounds of reasonable argument.

The Foreign Secretary explained that the ingredients of the Frontier problem at the present day are essentially three, namely, the Frontier districts, the neighbouring friendly State of Afghanistan, and the so-called Independent Territory, this last being the belt of unsettled mountain country which lies between the borders of British India and India. He proceeded specially to show that this belt is, in fact, within India. "It is boundary pillars that mark off Waziristan from Afghanistan, it is boundary pillars that include Waziristan in India. We are apt to call Waziristan Independent territory, and it is only from the point of view of our British districts that the

tribes are trans-frontier tribes. From the point of view of India, from the international point of view that is, they are de-frontier tribesmen of India. If Waziristan and her tribes are India's scourge, they are also India's responsibility—and India's alone. That is an international fact that we must never forget."

Sir Denys next referred to the triumph of the Sandeman policy in Baluchistan. He pointed out that some people long ago believed that the same policy would prove effective in Waziristan. "But what was a practical proposition 20 or 30 years ago is not necessarily so now. The task is infinitely more difficult to-day, chiefly because the tribesmen are infinitely better armed, their arms having increased at least tenfold during the last 20 years." Dealing with the Close Border prescription he showed that if one erected a Chinese wall of barbed-wire fence along the plain some distance below the hills, "all the time the problem in front of us would be going from bad to worse, with the inevitable increase of arms in the trans-border and with that inevitable increase in the economic stringency in this mountainous tract, which would make the tribesmen more and more desperate, more and more thrown back on barbarism. . . . A rigid Close Border policy is really a policy of negation, and nothing more. . . . We might gain for our districts a momentary respite from raids but we would be leaving behind a legacy of infinitely worse trouble for their descendants."

The settled policy of Government in Waziristan, Sir Denys showed, was the control of that country through a road system, of which about 140 miles would lie in Waziristan itself and one hundred miles along the border of Derajat, and the maintenance of some 4,500 Khassadars and of some 5,000 irregulars, while at Razmak, 7,000 feet high and overlooking northern Waziristan, there would be an advanced base occupied by a strong garrison of regular troops. Razmak he showed to be further from the Durand Line than the old-established posts in the Tochi. In the geographical sense, therefore, the policy was, in one signal respect, a backward policy. None the less, for it was a policy of constructive progress and was a big step forward on the long and laborious road towards the pacification through civilization, of the most backward and inaccessible, and therefore the most truculent and aggressive tribes on the border. "Come what may, civilization must be made to penetrate these inaccessible mountains or we must admit that there is no solution to the Waziristan problem, and we must fold our hands while it grows inevitably worse."

The policy thus initiated for a period proceeded with results according to the highest reasonable expectations and exceeding the most sanguine hopes of most people concerned in its formulation.

The roads were policed by the Khassadars, who in the main, until the Tori Khel rebellion of 1936-37 upset some of them, proved faithful to their trust. The open hostility of the Waziri tribesmen to the presence of troops and other agents of Government in their midst, which at the outset



they showed by shooting up individuals and small bodies of troops at every opportunity, faded away, and the people showed an understanding of the rule of law, and, under the control exercised, a readiness to conform to it. In various small but significant ways, methods of civilisation caught the imagination of the people and won their approval. Thus, the safety of the roads was encouraged, and became buttressed by a considerable development of motor-bus traffic. The roads, as the King's Highway, are officially held to be sacrosanct, that is no shooting up or other pursuit of personal or tribal feudals permitted upon them. This permits villagers to proceed to and from the plains towns in safety. Under the influence of their women, the tribesmen applied that the ban against shooting upon the highway would be extended to all the country for three miles on either side of the highway. Tentative efforts to introduce primary education proved possible and achieved as much success as could be expected. The hospitals and dispensaries maintained for irregular troops, called Scouts, employed about the country, attend to the wants of the tribespeople who come to them. So much has this arrangement been appreciated that the Mahsuds formally applied for the establishment of a hospital of their own. With grim humour, they offered to provide such an institution with the necessary surgical instruments, saying that they had saved this from the time when the British formerly left the country. In other words, they offered what they had captured or looted during the 1919 emeute.

Wana was occupied, following an encouraging petition from the local Wazirs, in 1929. A motor road had already been run out from Jhandola through Chagmalai and the Shahur Tangi to Sarwekal. A brigade of troops, hitherto stationed at Manzai, whereabouts the Tak-i-Zam, after flowing down its deep valley from northern Waziristan, debouches on to the Derajat, was accordingly ordered up to Wana in the autumn of 1929. It proceeded throughout the journey thither without opposition and was warmly welcomed by the tribes people at Wana, where it established itself in a favourably sited camp not far from the fort which was the earlier centre of British occupation. There it remains.

The area cultivated by the villagers of Wana plain doubted by the end of 1931 and the people declared their readiness to surrender their firearms if their neighbours also gave up theirs or were deprived of them. A road has been built commencing Fort Sandeman via Gulkach, on the Gomai river, with Tanai, on the Sarwekal-Wana road. A motor road has also been constructed from Rasmak through Kaniguram, in the heart of the Mahsud country, to Wana. It was completed in 1933 and the only disputes connected with its construction arose from the rivalry of the tribesmen whose villages lie along the route and who sometimes fought one another to secure road-making contracts.

A startling new development upon the North West Frontier during 1930 was the spread thereto of agitation carried on by the Indian National Congress in the interior of

India in pursuit of its efforts to bring political pressure to bear upon the Government of India, and above them, His Majesty's Government. The Congress at its annual session at Lahore in the week following Christmas, 1929, adopted a programme aiming at the separation of India from the British Empire and at the promotion of revolution in India to secure this end. In particular, it avowedly set out "to make Government impossible." Revolutionary agitation, and especially a campaign to promote disobedience of the civil law in order to bring the administration to a stand-still, commenced all over India immediately after the Congress meetings. The settled districts of the N.W. F. P. were the scene of this, in common with the rest of the land. The agitation was there carried on by Congress agents organised in what are known as Khilafat Committees. For their purpose they made special use of misrepresentations of the Sarda Act, recently passed by the Indian Legislature by the official and Hindu votes against the opposition of the Muslim non-official members. This measure makes illegal and provides penalties for the marriage of boys and girls below stated minimum ages. The age at which marriage may take place is also in general terms laid down for Mohammedans by their religious law. Hence, the Muslims in British India, while acknowledging that the Sarda Act would not in practice affect them, because its provisions in no way over-rule their religious law, nevertheless saw in the measure an act affecting the domain of their religious law, and passed in spite of their dissent, in a Legislature in which Muslims are, by themselves, a hopeless minority. They regarded its enactment as a grave illustration of their fears that under any scheme of democratic self-government in India, Muslim interests would not be safe against disregard by the Hindu majority.

**Outbreak at Peshawar in 1930—** This Muslim apprehension, after the passing of the Act, strongly influenced the attitude of the community towards all questions of political reform, and the lever which misrepresentation of the Act provided for stirring up anti Government agitation in the almost wholly and fanatical Muslim province in the north can easily be understood. Grossly untrue propaganda was carried on, it was, for instance, alleged that under the Act all girls must be medically examined before marriage. An elaboration of this untruth was that the Government were recruiting a large body of Hindu inspectors to make the examinations. And the agitation was deliberately pushed outwards from the settled districts of the N. W. F. P. into the tribal areas. Waziristan was amongst the first of them to be inundated with the propaganda. This was in March-April 1929. The poison spread outwards from Peshawar into Tirah about the same time. The agitation was sedulously carried on in the district northward of Peshawar city and from thence was pushed into Mohmand country. The first point of violent combustion was Peshawar city, where the mob murderously broke out on 23rd April 1930. Within a short time, Afridi bands descended the ravines and nullahs from Tirah to join in the fray. The Mohmands became greatly exalted and sent down bands to attack

near the border and watch for an opportunity to join in. The Upper Tochi Wazirs simultaneously took to arms and shortly afterwards the Mahsud Wazirs, about Ladha, did the same. At this stage, the development of the Air arm in India proved of incalculable value. Aeroplanes patrolled the whole country and were frequently employed by the political authorities to take preventive and punitive action by bombing. The road system, meanwhile, enabled troops to be moved at will to positions of advantage for dealing with whatever serious tribal aggression appeared likely.

In the result, the Mohmands, after being bombed several times, found discretion the better part of valour and made no descent in force. The Afridis twice endeavoured to raid Peshawar in force but by combined air and land action were both times driven back to their hills with no achievement to report. The Orakzais of southern Tirah threatened to descend by the Ublan Pass upon Kohat and their western clans attacked a post in the Upper Kurram and endeavoured to attack Parachinar. Helped by the machinations of Congress agents, they succeeded in drawing two or three clans of Afghan tribesmen across the border into the fray. Combined air and ground action crushed these efforts. The Tochi Wazirs heavily attacked Datta Khel, but were speedily brought to order by force. The Mahsuds were similarly repulsed and punished when they assaulted Sorarogha, in the valley of the Tak-i-Zam.

All outbreaks of revolt were suppressed in the same manner and the establishment of new fortified posts on the Peshawar plain, immediately opposite the main valleys leading out of Tirah, and the construction of roads for their service, now indicate the application of the new frontier policy in that region. The Afridis long refused to assent to these, but being thereby deprived of access to their normal winter grazing grounds on the Khajuri and Aka Khul plain, and prevented from visiting Peshawar, their marketing centre, they came in an accepted peace under the new conditions before the opening of the winter of 1931-32. The Afridis later asked for roads into Tirah but are not yet sufficiently agreed among themselves about the point for construction successfully to proceed.

**Mohmand Outbreak in 1933**—Disturbances in the Mohmand country during the summer of 1933 both illustrated the operation of the modern frontier policy and the need to keep it alive, policy if it is to be of any use at all. The Mohmands may for the purposes of present description be divided into two categories, namely, the Upper Mohmands, who live in the highlands of the Mohmand country, and the Lower Mohmands, whose country stretches from the lower altitudes of the same hills down to the Peshawar Plain. Through the country of the Upper Mohmands passes the Durand line but the Afghan Government have never agreed to its delimitation in part of this region and consequently its place has long been taken over a considerable portion of the length of the Frontier by what is described as the Presumptive Frontier. The exact position of this latter has

never been settled between the two governments and it is consequently sometimes difficult to say whether people from particular villages belong to one side or to the other of it.

In 1932, during the revolutionary Red Shirt campaign, in connection with the Indian National Congress, in the Peshawar Plain, the Upper Mohmands decided to join in the disturbances and raids in the administered territory immediately northward of Peshawar. The Lower Mohmands are described as the Assured Tribes. The meaning of the description is that the British Indian authorities assure them protection against the attacks of the Upper Mohmands and they, on the other hand, are bound by promises of good behaviour. The Assured Tribes in 1932 interfered with the programme of the Upper Mohmands for raiding the plain and the Upper Mohmands in 1933, when spring and early summer once more facilitated their methods of campaigning, commenced tributary raids upon the Halimzai and other Assured clans. The attacked clans appealed to the political authorities for help and that help they were obliged to give.

About the same time as this trouble was germinating, there appeared in Bajaur, a country immediately to the north of that in which the events just described developed, a Pretender to the Afghan throne. He was accompanied by two companions and started a campaign in Bajaur for a revolution or such other trouble as might be possible in Afghanistan. This compelled the British Indian authorities to take measures in fulfilment of their obligations of good neighbourliness to Afghanistan.

Road construction from the Peshawar Shabkadr road northwards through Ghalanal into the Halimzai country and towards the passes which lead from that country into the upper extremities of the Bajaur Valley was undertaken and two brigades of troops, with other details, were sent forward up it to assist in dealing with the Upper Mohmands. At the same time, aeroplanes bombarded the village of Kotkal in Upper Bajaur, which had given shelter to the Pretender, further aerial demonstrations were made and the Bajauris were given an ultimatum demanding the surrender of the Pretender by a given date.

The Upper Mohmands continuing aggressive and the Bajauris obdurate, there was good prospect of a campaign over the same country as that covered by the campaign of 1897. It seemed likely that the Ghalanal Road would be continued into the upper extremity of Bajaur and that another road for troops would also have to be constructed up the Bajaur valley itself so that by the meeting of the two roads in Upper Bajaur, there would become established a circular road through this part of the tribal territory, resembling that running through North Waziristan.

In the end, the Upper Mohmands, partly doubtless because of punishment which they received in certain encounters with our troops and partly probably because of influence brought to bear upon them from Kabul, retired to their hills and after negotiations entered into bonds to keep the peace, and the Bajauris, while

maintaining on grounds of tribal custom their refusal to surrender the Pretender, nevertheless expelled that person from their territory, probably into Afghanistan. Here, then, the trouble ceased. The net result of it was the construction of the road through Ghalanal and the rapid development of bus services and other activities of civilisation which speedily took place along it.

The Upper Mohmands made another descent in the summer of 1935. The Lower Mohmands quarrelled among themselves over the distribution of road maintenance contracts and the Upper Mohmands decided to fish in the troubled waters. Successful military operations ended in the Upper Mohmands suing for peace—and in the Ghalanal road being carried forward over the Nahakki Pass and down beyond it on to the Main which extends to the natural road junction where the Upper Bajaur Valley meets the Upper Mohmand country.

**Tori Khel Rebellion**—The Waris and Mahsuds in 1930 showed signs of rebelling against Government in parallel with the Afridis. Congress party agents endeavoured to persuade them to do so. They were at the outset firmly dealt with and peace was thus assured almost without its having been broken. All went peacefully until the autumn of 1936 and then trouble was produced in North Waziristan by the faqir of Ipi, a man who was formerly in subordinate Government service in the Settled Districts and afterwards settled at the place from which he took his best known name. A Muslim lad was accused in 1936 of kidnapping a Hindu girl of Bannu. Apparently, she eloped with him. She was restored to her parents by order of the Civil Court, on the ground that she was a minor. There was a good deal of communal excitement about the matter and the faqir started an agitation about it in the Tribal country, alleging that the return of the girl to her Hindu parents was an interference with Islam. There was also, in 1936, a dispute between Muslims and Sikhs in Lahore over the possession of an old building said to have been a mosque. This was settled in the Lahore High Court in favour of the Sikhs and the Punjab Muslims accepted the decision. The faqir of Ipi lumped together the Bannu Girl Case and the Lahore (Shahdiganj) Mosque Case and upon them raised among the Waziristan Tribes the slogan, "Islam in Danger." His demand for a holy war was only taken up by a sub-section of the Tori Khel section of the Wazirs of Northern Waziristan. Their elders begged Government

to order a flag march of troops through their country so as to increase the credit of the loyalist element. This Government did. The troops were heavily fired upon and had to fight their way out. Efforts to round off the matter before it developed into a major affair failed and there followed a war in which the Tori Khel were the only tribal section avowedly at war with Government but all the other tribesmen of the country were hardly more than nominally friendly, some joined in gangs fighting the authorities and others connived at such acts. Not until the fall of winter towards the end of 1937 were the Tori Khel and the bands of irreconcilables under during leaders whom the faqir inspired by his agitation, beaten by extensive military operations into asking for peace. The faqir has not been caught and continues a troublesome influence. The summer campaign in 1937 involved the employment of 50,000 troops. Before they were withdrawn in the following winter 106 miles of new roads opening up some of the hitherto inaccessible country in and about the upper reaches of the Shaktu river were made. The faqir of Ipi, however, assisted by several notorious outlaws continued to keep Waziristan, particularly the North, in a disturbed condition throughout 1938 and on into 1939. It was, therefore, found necessary to keep an extra brigade in the territory and spasmodic operations against recalcitrant gangs proceeded by land and air and have not yet succeeded in restoring normal conditions. In the summer of 1938 a temporary complication was provided by the appearance amongst the Mahsuds of a Syrian called the Shami Fir who was only just prevented from leading a tribal incursion to support a rebellion against the Government of Kabul. The persistence and expense of the trouble in Waziristan, constituting as it does a heart-breaking set-back to the "policy" which had seemed for fifteen years to be achieving material results, has provoked renewed discussion of Frontier policy especially in regard to military commitments which were examined by a Defence Committee under the chairmanship of Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield when it visited India on behalf of His Majesty's Government towards the end of 1938. Although hostile sections still persisted with mischief there was thought by April 1939 to be sufficient justification for the hope that the period of major military operation was over and Waziristan was in consequence returned to the charge of His Excellency the Governor of the N.W.F.P., in his capacity as A.G.G. for the tribal areas.

## VI—AFGHANISTAN.

The relations of Afghanistan with the Indian Empire were for long dominated by one main consideration—the relation of Afghanistan to a Russian invasion of India. All other considerations were of secondary importance. For nearly three-quarters of a century the attitude of Great Britain toward successive Amirs has been dictated by this one factor. It was in order to prevent Afghanistan from coming under the influence of Russia that the first Afghan

War of 1838 was fought—the most melancholy episode in Indian frontier history. It was because a Russian envoy was received at Kabul whilst the British representative was turned back at All Masjid that the Afghan War of 1878 was waged. After that the whole end of British policy toward Afghanistan was to build up a strong independent State, friendly to Britain, which would act as a buffer against Russia, and so to order our frontier policy that

we should be in a position to move large forces up, if necessary, to support the Afghans in resisting aggression.

#### Gates to India.

A knowledge of the trans-frontier geography of India brought home to her administrators the conviction that there were only two main gates to India—through Afghanistan, the historic route to India, along which successive invasions have poured, and by way of Selistan. It was the purpose of British policy to close them, and of Russia to endeavour to keep them at any rate half open. To this end, having pushed her trans-Persian railway to Samarkand, Russia thrust a military line from Merv to the Kushkinsky Post, where railway material is collected for its immediate prolongation to Herat. Later, she connected the trans-Siberian railway with the trans-Caucasian system, by the Orenburg-Tashkent line, thus bringing Central Asia into direct touch with her European magazines. Nor has Great Britain been idle. A great military station has been created at Quetta. This is connected with the Indian railway system by lines of railway which climb to the Quetta Plateau by the Bolan Pass and through the Chapparr Kilt, lines which rank amongst the most picturesque and daring in the world. From Quetta the line has been carried by the Khofak tunnel through the Khwaja Amran Range, until it leads out to the Afghan Border at New Chaman, where it opens on the route to Kandahar. The material is stocked at New Chaman which would enable the line to be carried to Kandahar in sixty days. In view of the same menace the whole of Baluchistan has been brought under British control. Quetta is now one of the great strategical positions of the world, and nothing has been left undone which modern military science can achieve to add to its natural strength. In the opinion of many military authorities it firmly closes the western gate to India, either by way of Kandahar, or by the direct route through Selistan.

Further east, the Indian railway system was carried to Jamrud and by the autumn of 1925 up the Khyber Pass to Landi Kotal and down the other side of the Pass to Landi Khana. A first-class military road sometimes double, sometimes treble, also threads the Pass to our advanced post at Landi Kotal, and then descends until it meets the Afghan frontier at Landi Khana. Later, a commencement was made with the Lohi Shikhar Railway, which starting from Peshawar was designed to penetrate the Mullagori country and provide an alternative advance to the Khyber for the movement of British troops for the defence of Kabul. For unexplained reasons, this line was suddenly stopped and is now thrust in the air. In this case the two Powers prepared for the great conflict which was to be fought on the Kandahar-Ghazni-Kabul line.

#### Relations with India.

Between the advanced posts on either side stands the Kingdom of Afghanistan. The end of British policy has been to make it strong and friendly. In the first particular it has

early and largely succeeded. The second aim may now also be said to have been attained. When the late Abdurrahman was invited to ascend the throne, as the only means of escape from the tangle of 1879, none realised his great qualities. Previously the Amir of Afghanistan had been the chief of a confederacy of clans. Abdurrahman made himself master in his own kingdom. By means into which it is not well closely to enter, he beat down opposition until none dared lift a hand against him. Aided by a British subsidy of twelve lakhs of rupees a year, increased to eighteen by the Durand Agreement of 1898, and subsequently to over 20 lakhs, he established a strong standing army and set up arsenals under foreign supervision to furnish it with arms and ammunition. Step by step his position was regularised. The Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission, which nearly precipitated war over the Fendjeh episode in 1885, determined the northern boundaries. The Famine Agreement delimited the borders amid those snowy heights. The Durand Agreement settled the border on the British side, except for a small section to the west of the Khyber, which remained a fruitful source of trouble between Afghanistan and ourselves until 1919, when the Afghan claims and action upon the undemarcated section led to war. That section was finally surveyed and the frontier determined shortly after the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan. Finally the McMahon award closed the old feud with Persia over the distribution of the waters of the Helmand in Selistan. It was estimated by competent authorities that about the time of Abdurrahman's death, Afghanistan was in a position to place in the field, in the event of war, one hundred thousand well-armed regular and irregular troops, together with two hundred thousand tribal levies, and to leave fifty thousand regulars and irregulars and a hundred thousand levies to maintain order in Kabul and the provinces. But if Afghanistan were made strong, it was not made friendly. Abdurrahman Khan distrusted British policy up to the day of his death. All that can be said is that he distrusted it less than he distrusted Russia, and if the occasion had arisen for him to make a choice, he would have opposed a Russian advance with all the force at his disposal. He closed his country absolutely against all foreigners, except those who were necessary for the supervision of his arsenals and factories. He refused to accept a British Resident, on the ground that he could not protect him, and British affairs were entrusted to an Indian agent, who was in a most equivocal position. At the same time he repeatedly pressed for the right to pass by the Government of India and to establish his own representative at the Court of St James.

**Afghanistan and the War.**—These relations were markedly improved during the reign of His Majesty the Amir Habibullah Khan. It used to be one of the wite sayings of the Frontier that the system which Abdurrahman Khan had built up would perish with him, for none was capable of maintaining it. Habibullah Khan more than maintained it. He visited India soon after his accession and so-

quired a vivid knowledge of the power and resources of the Empire. He strengthened and consolidated his authority in Afghanistan itself. At the outset of the war he made a declaration of his complete neutrality. It is believed—a considerable reticence is preserved over our relations with Afghanistan—that he warned the Government of India that he might be forced into many equivocal acts, but that they must trust him, certainly his reception of Turkish, Austrian and German "missions" at Kabul, at a time when British representatives were severely excluded, was open to grave misconception. But a fuller knowledge induced the belief that the Amir was in a position of no little difficulty. He had to compromise with the fanatical and anti-British elements amongst his own people, inflamed by the Turkish preaching of a jihad, or holy Islamic war. But he committed no act of hostility, as soon as it was safe to do so he turned the members of these missions out of the kingdom. At the end of the war his policy was completely justified, he had kept Afghanistan out of the war, he had adhered to the winning side; his authority in the kingdom and in Central Asia was at its zenith.

**Murder of the Amir**—It is believed that if he had lived Habibullah Khan would have used this authority for a progressive policy in Afghanistan, by opening up communications and extending his engagements with India. He was courted by the representatives of Persia and the Central Asian States as the possible rallying centre of a Central Asian Islamic confederation. At this moment he was assassinated on the 20th February 1919. The circumstances surrounding his murder have never been fully explained, but there is strong ground for the belief that it was promoted by the reactionaries who had harassed him all his reign. These realised that with his vindication by the war their time of reckoning had come, they anticipated it by suborning one of his aides to murder him in his sleep. His brother, Nasrullah Khan, the nominee of the fanatical element, was proclaimed Amir at Jelalabad in his stead, but public opinion in Afghanistan revolted at the idea of the brother seizing power over the corpse of the murdered man. His sons, Hayat and Amanullah, were not disposed to waive their heritage. Amanullah was at Kabul, controlling the treasury and the arsenal and supported by the Army. Nasrullah found it impossible to make head against him and withdrew. The new Amir, Amanullah, at once communicated his accession to the Government of India and proclaimed his desire to adhere to the traditional policy of friendship. But his difficulties at once commenced, he had to deal with the war party in Afghanistan, he was confronted with the dissatisfaction arising from the manner in which the murderers of Habibullah had been dealt with, the fanatical element was exasperated by the imprisonment of Nasrullah; and the Army was so incensed that it had to be removed from Kabul and given occupation to divert its thoughts. A further element of complexity was introduced by the political situation in India. The agitation against the Bowlett Act was at its height. The disturbances in the Punjab and Gujarat had taken

place. Afghan agents in India, of whom the most prominent was Ghulam Hyder Khan, the Afghan postmaster at Peshawar, flooded Afghanistan with exaggerated accounts of the Indian unrest. The result of all this was to convince the Amir that the real solution of his difficulties was to unite all the disturbing elements in a war with India. On the 25th April his troops were set in motion and simultaneously a stream of anti-British propaganda commenced to flow from Kabul and open intrigue was started with the Frontier tribes, on whom the Afghans placed their chief reliance.

**Speedy Defeat**—The war caught the Army in India in the throes of demobilisation and with a large proportion of the seasoned troops on service abroad. Nevertheless the regular Afghan Army was rapidly dealt with. Strong British forces moved up the Khyber and seized Dacca. Jelalabad was repeatedly bombed from the air and also Kabul. Nothing but a shortage of mechanical transport prevented the British forces from seizing Jelalabad. In ten days the Afghans were severely defeated. On the 14th May they asked for an Armistice. With the usual Afghan spirit of haggling, they tried to water down the conditions of the armistice, but as they were met with an uncompromising emphasis of the situation they despatched representatives to a conference at Rawalpindi on the 26th July. On the 8th August a Treaty of Peace was signed which is set out in the Indian Year Book 1923, pp 196-197.

**Post-War Relations**—It will be seen that under this Treaty the way was paved for a fresh engagement six months afterwards. During the hot weather of 1920 there were prolonged discussions at Muzoorie between Afghan Representatives and British officials under Sir Henry Dobbie. These were private, but it is believed that a complete agreement was reached. Certainly after an interchange of Notes which revealed no major point of difference it was agreed that a British Mission should proceed to Kabul to arrange a definite treaty of peace. This Mission crossed the Border in January 1921 and entered Kabul where a peace treaty was signed.

The main points of the Treaty are set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp 197, 198-199.

**Afghanistan after the War**—Since the war the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain have been good and improving. There were painful episodes in 1923 when a murder gang from the tribal territory in the British side of the Frontier committed raids in British India, murdering English people and kidnapping English women and then took refuge in Afghanistan. In course of time this gang was broken up. His Majesty the King of Afghanistan had troubles within his own borders which have made him glad of British help. The main object of his government was to strengthen the resources of the country and to bring it into closer relation with modern methods of administration. But Afghanistan is an intensely conservative country and no changes are popular; especially violent was the opposition to a secular form of

administration and education. The direct result was a formidable rebellion of Mangals and Zadrans in the Southern Provinces, and serious reverses to the regular troops sent against the rebels. At one time the position was serious, but the rebels were not sufficiently united to develop their successes, and with the aid of aeroplanes and other assistance afforded by the Government of India the insurrection was broken. Whilst this assistance was appreciated, the whole business gave a serious set-back to the reforms initiated by His Majesty, he had to withdraw almost the whole of his administrative code and to revert to the Mahomedan Law which was previously in force.

**Bolshevik Penetration**—Taking a long view, a much more serious development of the policies of Afghanistan, at the period to which the foregoing notes apply was the penetration of the Bolsheviks. These astute propagandists have converted the former Trans-Caspian States of Tsarist Russia into Soviet Republics, where the rule of the Bolsheviks is much more drastic and disruptive than was that of what was called the despotism of the Romanoffs. The object of this policy is gradually to sweep into the Soviet system the outlying provinces of Persia, of China and of Afghanistan. In Persia this policy was foiled by the vigour of the Sipar Salah, Reza Khan, since declared Shah. In Chinese Turkestan it is pursued with qualified success. In Afghanistan it also made certain progress. The first step of the Bolsheviks was to extend the Soviet Republics of Tajikistan, Uzbekia and Turkmanistan so as to absorb all Northern Afghanistan. This was later, apparently, abandoned for the moment for a more gentle penetration. Large subsidies, mostly delivered in kind, were given to Afghanistan. Telegraph lines were erected all over the country, roads were constructed, large quantities of arms and ammunition were supplied, whilst an air force with Russian pilots and mechanics was created and was largely developed. In return the Bolsheviks received important trading facilities. The whole purpose of this policy was ultimately to make it possible to attack Great Britain in India through an absorbed Afghanistan.

It is very doubtful if the Amir and his advisers were deceived by these practices, and whether they did not pursue the simple plan of taking all they could get without the slightest intention of handing themselves over to the Bolsheviks. But it is easier to let the Bolshevik in than to get him out, friends of the Afghans were asking themselves whether the Amir was not nourishing vipers in his bosom. Towards the end of 1925 and in the early part of 1926 there was a rude awakening. The Northern Frontier of the country has always been unsettled because of the shifting courses of the Oxus. In December Bolshevik forces captured with violence the Afghan post of Darkabad, killing one soldier. These events aroused great indignation at Kabul and were denounced by the Amir *coram publico*. There is no little evidence to show that though the form of government has changed in Russia the aims of Russian policy are the same. It used to be said that the test of Russian good faith under the Anglo-Russian Agreement would be the attitude of Petrograd towards the

extension of the Orenberg-Tashkent railway to Termez. That line has been constructed by the Bolsheviks. The Afghans have had their eyes opened.

**Russo-Afghan Treaty**—Outwardly the relations between the two States are friendly. In December 1926 the Afghan papers published the text of a new treaty concluded with Soviet Russia, which was signed on August 31st, but it provided that it should in no way interfere with the secret treaty signed in Moscow on February 28th, 1921. The principal clauses of this treaty, as disclosed in the Afghan papers, are as follows—

**Clause 1**—In the event of war or hostile action between one of the contracting parties and a third power or powers, the other contracting party will observe neutrality in respect of the first contracting party.

**Clause 2**—Both the contracting parties agree to abstain from mutual aggression, the one against the other. Within their own dominions also they will do nothing which may cause political or military harm to the other party. The contracting parties particularly agree not to make alliances or political and military agreements with any one or more other powers against each other. Each will also abstain from joining any boycott or financial or economic blockade organized against the other party. Besides this in case the attitude of a third power or powers is hostile towards one of the contracting parties, the other contracting party will not help such hostile policy, and, further, will prohibit the execution of such policy and hostile actions and measures within its dominions.

**Clause 3**—The high contracting parties acknowledge one another's Government as rightful and independent. They agree to abstain from all sorts of armed or unarmed interference in one another's internal affairs. They will decidedly neither join nor help any one or more other power, which interfere in or against one of the contracting Government. None of the contracting parties will permit in its dominions the formation or existence of societies and the activities of individuals whose object is to gather armed force with a view to injuring the other's independence, or otherwise such activities will be checked. Similarly, neither of the contracting parties will allow armed forces, arms, ammunition, or other war material, meant to be used against the other contracting party to pass through its dominions.

**Clause 6**—This treaty will take effect from the date of its ratification, which should take place within three months of its signature. It will be valid for three years. After this period it will remain in force for another year provided neither of the parties has given notice six months before the date of its expiry that it would cease after that time.

On March 23rd there was also signed in Berlin a treaty between Germany and Afghanistan which amounted to no more than the establishment of diplomatic relations.

A British Minister is established in Kabul as well as the representatives of other European States. The representatives of Afghanistan are

established in India and in London, and at some of the European capitals. The various subsidiary agreements under the Treaty have been carried into effect.

**The King's Tour**—In the closing months of 1927 His Majesty King Amanullah, accompanied by the Queen and a staff of officials, commenced a long tour to India and Europe. It is understood that this was one of the cherished ambitions of his father, King Habibullah, who was assassinated in 1919. King Amanullah, when he set out, was warmly welcomed in India and received a great popular greeting in Bombay both from his co-religionists and from members of other communities, who forgot the invasion of India in 1919. He then took ship to Europe. He was the guest of His Majesty King George V in London, and visited the principal European capitals. He made a State visit to Turkey, and returned to Afghanistan by way of Soviet Russia and Persia. A series of treaties with the governments of the countries visited was announced and the King returned to Kabul in the late summer of 1928, the tour having been unclouded by untoward incident. Afghanistan was peaceful during his long absence.

**Reforming Zeal**—King Amanullah returned to his realm as full of reforming zeal. He was much impressed by the political and social institutions of the western lands he visited, and in particular by the dramatic forcefulness with which Mustafa Kemal Paşa had driven Turkey along the path of "reform," or perhaps it would be more correct to say westernisation. In this he was encouraged by the Queen, who was desirous of seeing the women of Afghanistan enjoy some of the freedom and opportunity won by and for the women of the West. Edict after edict was issued, changing the whole structure of Afghan society. New codes and taxes were imposed. It was proposed that women should emerge from their seclusion and doff the veil, the co-education of boys and girls was prescribed, in September Government officials were forbidden to practise polygamy, in October European dress was ordered for the people of Kabul. At the same time, the pay of the regular troops fell into arrear.

With every appreciation of the spirit and direction of these changes, friends of His Majesty advised the King to moderate the pace. They reminded him that in 1924 far less drastic changes had brought serious trouble in their train. In May of that year the "Lame Mullah" raised the standard of rebellion amongst the Ghilai and Mangal clansmen of Khost. The Mullahs were openly active against the King and His Majesty was equally frank in his hostility to them. Possibly also well-wishers suggested that what was possible in Turkey, after centuries of close contact with the West, and where the ground had been prepared by missionary effort and a long struggle for the emancipation of women, might be less easy in Afghanistan, where there had been no contact with the western world.

**A change of Kings**—Events moved rapidly in 1929. A notorious north Afghan *badmash*, Bacha-i-Saqqa, raised the standard of revolt and inflicted severe losses on the Afghan Regular troops, disheartened as they were by arrears of pay. Day by day the Afghan representa-

tives in various parts of the world issued messages asserting that the rebels had been destroyed, and a rapid series of pronouncements declared the withdrawal of all the reforms and the establishment of a Council of Provincial Representatives. Communications with the outer world were broken. King Amanullah and his family fled from Kabul to Kandahar, and then from Kandahar via Quetta to Bombay where they took ship to Europe. King Amanullah on his arrival at Rome entered into possession of the Afghan Legation, where he remained. Bacha-i-Saqqa declared himself King of Afghanistan, and for a few months held his position in Kabul. Without money, administrative experience or a disciplined following, his throne was a thorny one and he was harassed by constant attacks. The Royal Air Force in India meanwhile went to the rescue of the British Nationals beleaguered in and around Kabul and in a series of brilliant flights evacuated all without the slightest hitch. The most formidable of the new king's adversaries were led by General Nadir Khan, a scion of the old ruling house, with a wide knowledge of the world. Heavy fighting took place. Fortunes varied. Nadir Khan almost gave up his chances as finally lost. But a band of Wazirs from the British side of the border attracted by prospects of loot, joined Nadir and finally seized Kabul in his name and interest. Nadir Khan thus became victor and shortly afterwards, at the wish of the Afghans, Bacha-i-Saqqa was executed with other rebels, and when the year closed Nadir Khan was to all seeming in firm possession of the Kingdom. He despatched members of his family to the principal Afghan Legations in Europe. A Shinwari rising near the exit from the Khyber Pass took place in February 1930, and was repressed with unexpected success and vigour. There followed a serious rebellion in Kohidaman, Bacha-i-Saqqa's country. This also was promptly quelled. And thereafter Nadir Shah ruled without challenge. He devoted himself to the reorganisation of his Army. England was strictly neutral during the successive stages of the revolution, but promised support to Afghanistan to help her maintain internal peace when she had restored it and this promise was fulfilled by the provision of an interest free loan of £200,000 to King Nadir and by the supply of rifles and ammunition to him. He gave evidence of his friendliness towards Britain and India. He co-operated effectively to prevent tribes on his side of the Frontier joining those on the British side against the Government of India in response to the Congress agitation in the summer of 1930. The trade routes were re-opened and the new King again took up Amanullah's mantle of reform but in a statesmanlike manner which carried the Mullahs along with him.

**Murder of Nadir Shah**—This ordered march of progress was tragically interrupted by the murder of His Majesty Nadir Shah on the afternoon of 8 November 1933. His Majesty was attending a football tournament prize-giving when a young man among the gathering stepped forward and fired several revolver shots into him at close range, killing him instantly. It later appeared that the assassin committed the crime

in revenge for the execution of a prominent Afghan who had been caught deeply involved in treasonable activities after he had been mercifully treated for earlier behaviour of the same kind. The assassin's father was stated to have been this man's servant. The murder was not followed by general or widespread disorder. The members of Nadir Shah's family and his prominent officers of State stood loyally by his heir, his son, Muhammed Zahir. The latter was duly placed on his father's throne and his accession was in due course acknowledged and confirmed throughout the kingdom in the traditional manner. The new king started his reign with a high reputation for courage and steadiness. He early issued assurances to his

people that he would continue the policy of his father in affairs of State. No untoward events have occurred in the years that have since past and during them the new young King has by his sagacity and good government gradually strengthened his position on the throne and, by the development of communications and trade done much to encourage the establishment of settled conditions among his people. A mutual desire for close relations and particularly economic understanding led in 1938 to exploratory negotiations between India and Afghanistan with a view to seeking some form of trade agreement.

*British Representative*—Lt-Col Sir A. Fraser Tytler, C.S.I., C.I.E.

## VII.—TIBET.

Recent British policy in Tibet is really another phase in the long-drawn-out deal between Great Britain and Russia in Central Asia. The earliest efforts to establish communication with that country were not, of course, inspired by this apprehension. When in 1774 Warren Hastings despatched Bogle on a mission to the Tashi-Lama of Shigatse,—the spiritual equal if not superior, of the Dalai Lama of Lhasa—his desire was to establish facilities for trade, to open up friendly relations with a Power which was giving us trouble on the frontier, and gradually to pave the way to a good understanding between the two countries. After Warren Hastings' departure from India the subject slept, and the last Englishman to visit Lhasa, until the Younghusband Expedition of 1904, was the unofficial Manning. In 1885, under the inspiration of Colman Macaulay, of the Bengal Civil Service, a further attempt was made to get into touch with the Tibetans, but it was abandoned in deference to the opposition of the Chinese, whose suzerainty over Tibet was recognised and to whose view until the war with Japan, British statesmen were inclined to pay excessive deference. But the position on the Tibetan frontier continued to be most unsatisfactory. The Tibetans were aggressive and obstructive, and with a view to putting an end to an intolerable situation, a Convention was negotiated between Great Britain and China in 1890. This laid down the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet, it admitted a British protectorate over Sikkim, and paved the way for arrangements for the conduct of trade across the Sikkim-Tibet frontiers. These supplementary arrangements provided for the opening of a trade mart at Yatung, on the Tibetan side of the frontier, to which British subjects should have the right of free access, and where there should be no restrictions on trade. The agreement proved useless in practice, because the Tibetans refused to recognise it, and despite their established suzerainty, the Chinese Government were unable to secure respect for it.

### Russian Intervention.

This was the position when in 1899 Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, endeavoured to get into direct touch with the Tibetan authorities. Three letters which he addressed to the Dalai Lama were returned unopened, at a time when the Dalai Lama was in direct intercourse

with the Tsar of Russia. His emissary was a Siberian Dordjeff, who had established a remarkable ascendancy in the counsels of the Dalai Lama. After a few years' residence at Lhasa Dordjeff went to Russia on a confidential mission in 1899. At the end of 1900 he returned to Russia at the head of a Tibetan mission of which the head was officially described in Russia as "the senior Tsanite Khomba attached to the Dalai Lama of Tibet." This mission arrived at Odessa in October 1900, and was received in audience by the Tsar at Livadia. Dordjeff returned to Lhasa to report progress, and in 1901 was at St. Petersburg with a Tibetan mission, where as bearers of an autograph letter from the Dalai Lama they were received by the Tsar at Peterhoff. They were escorted home through Central Asia by a Russian force to which several Intelligence Officers were attached. At the time it was rumoured that Dordjeff had, on behalf of the Dalai Lama, concluded a treaty with Russia, which virtually placed Tibet under the protectorate of Russia. This rumour was afterwards officially contradicted by the Russian Government.

### The Expedition of 1904.

In view of these conditions the Government of India, treating the idea of Chinese suzerainty over Tibet as a constitutional fiction, proposed in 1903, to despatch a mission, with an armed escort, to Lhasa to discuss the outstanding questions with the Tibetan authorities on the spot. To this the Home Government could not assent, but agreed, in conjunction with the Chinese Government, to a joint meeting at Khamba Jong, on the Tibetan side of the frontier. Sir Francis Younghusband was the British representative, but after months of delay it was ascertained that the Tibetans had no intention of committing themselves. It was therefore agreed that the mission, with a strong escort, should move to Gyantse. On the way the Tibetans developed marked hostility, and there was fighting at Tuna, and several sharp encounters in and around Gyantse. It was therefore decided that the mission should advance to Lhasa, and on August 8th, 1904, Lhasa was reached. There Sir Francis Younghusband negotiated a convention by which the Tibetans agreed to respect the Chinese Convention of 1890; to open trade marts at Gyantse, Gartok and Yatung; to pay an indemnity of £500,000 (seventy-five lakhs of



rupees); the British to remain in occupation of the Chumbi Valley until this indemnity was paid off at the rate of a lakh of rupees a year. In a separate instrument the Tibetans agreed that the British Trade Agent at Gyantse should have the right to proceed to Lhasa to discuss commercial questions, if necessary.

#### Home Government Intervenes

For reasons which were not apparent at the time, but which have since been made clearer, the Home Government were unable to accept the full terms of this agreement. The indemnity was reduced from seventy-five lakhs of rupees to twenty-five lakhs, to be paid off in three years, and the occupation of the Chumbi Valley was reduced to that period. The right to despatch the British Trade Agent to Lhasa was withdrawn. Two years later (June 1906) a Convention was concluded between Great Britain and China regulating the position in Tibet. Under this Convention Great Britain agreed neither to annex Tibetan territory, nor to interfere in the internal administration of Tibet. China undertook not to permit any other foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet. Great Britain was empowered to lay down telegraph lines to connect the trade stations with India, and it was provided that the provisions of the Convention of 1890, and the Trade Regulations of 1893, remained in force. The Chinese Government paid the indemnity in three years and the Chumbi Valley was evacuated. The only direct result of the Mission was the opening of the three trade marts and the establishment of a British Trade Agent at Gyantse.

#### Chinese Action.

The sequel to the Anglo-Russian Agreement was dramatic, although it ought not to have been unexpected. On the approach of the Younghusband Mission the Dalai Lama fled to Urga, the sacred city of the Buddhists in Mongolia. He left the internal government of Tibet in confusion, and one of Sir Francis Younghusband's great difficulties was to find Tibetan officials who would undertake the responsibility of signing the Treaty. Now the suzerainty of China over Tibet had been explicitly reaffirmed. It was asserted that she would be held responsible for the foreign relations of Tibet. In the past this suzerainty, having been "constitutional action," it was inevitable that China should take steps to see that she had the power to make her well respected at Lhasa. To this end she proceeded to convert Tibet from a vassal state into a province of China. In 1908 Chao Erh-feng, Acting Viceroy in the neighbouring province of Szechuen, was appointed Resident in Tibet. He proceeded gradually to establish his authority, marching through eastern Tibet and treating the people with great severity. Meantime the Dalai Lama, finding his presence at Urga, the seat of another Buddhist Pontiff, irksome, had taken refuge in Si-ning. Thence he proceeded to Peking, where he arrived in 1908, was received by the Court, and despatched to resume his duties at Lhasa. Moving by leisurely stages, he arrived there at Christmas, 1909. But it was soon apparent that the ideas

of the Dalai Lama and of the Chinese Government had little in common. The Dalai Lama expected to resume the temporal and spiritual despotism which he had exercised prior to 1904. The Chinese intended to deprive him of all temporal power and preserve him as a spiritual pope. The Tibetans had already been exasperated by the pressure of the Chinese soldiery. The report that a strong Chinese force was moving on Lhasa so alarmed the Dalai Lama that he fled from Lhasa, and by the irony of fate sought a refuge in India. He was chased to the frontier by Chinese troops, and took up his abode in Darjeeling, whilst Chinese troops overran Tibet.

#### Later Stages.

The British Government, acting on the representations of the Government of India, made strong protests to China against this action. They pointed out that Great Britain, while disclaiming any desire to interfere with the internal administration of Tibet, could not be indifferent to disturbances in the peace of a country which was a neighbour, on intimate terms with other neighbouring States on our frontier, especially with Nepal, and pressed that an effective Tibetan Government be maintained. The attitude of the Chinese Government was that no more troops had been sent to Tibet than were necessary for the preservation of order, that China had no intention of converting Tibet into a province, but that being responsible for the good conduct of Tibet, she must be in a position to see that her wishes were respected by the Tibetans. Finally, the Chinese remarked that the Dalai Lama was such an impossible person that they had been compelled again to depose him. Here the matter might have rested, but for the revolution in China. That revolution broke out in Szechuen, and one of the first victims was Chao Erh-feng. Cut off from all support from China, surrounded by a hostile and infuriated populace, the Chinese troops in Tibet were in a hopeless case, they surrendered, and sought escape not through China, but through India, by way of Darjeeling and Calcutta. The Dalai Lama returned to Lhasa, and in 1913 in the House of Lords on July 28, Lord Morley stated the policy of the British Government in relation to these changes. He said the declaration of the President of the Chinese Republic saying that Tibet came within the sphere of Chinese internal administration; and that Tibet was to be regarded as on an equal footing with other provinces of China, was met by a very vigorous protest from the British Government. The Chinese Government subsequently accepted the principle that China is to have no right of active intervention in the internal administration of Tibet, and agreed to the constitution of a conference to discuss the relation of the three countries. This Convention met at Simla when Sir Henry McMahon, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India; Mr. Ivan Chen, representing China; and Mr. Long Chen Shatra, Prime Minister to the Dalai Lama, thrashed out these issues. Whilst no official pronouncement has been made on the subject, it is understood that a Convention was initiated in June which recognised the complete autonomy of Tibet.

proper, with the right of China to maintain a Resident at Lhasa with a suitable guard. A semi-autonomous zone was to be constituted in Eastern Tibet, in which the Chinese position was to be relatively much stronger. But this Convention, it is understood, has not been ratified by the Chinese Government, owing to the difficulty of defining Outer and Inner Tibet, and in 1918 Tibet took the offensive and threw off the last vestiges of Chinese suzerainty. When the Chinese province of Szechuan went over to the South, the Central Government at Peking was unable to finance the frontier forces or to withstand the Tibetan advance, which was directed from Lhasa and appeared to be ably managed. After the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the confines of the Szechuan marches, hostilities were suspended and an armistice was concluded.

From what has gone before, it will be seen that the importance which formerly attached to the political condition of Tibet was much less a local than an external question, and was influenced by our relations with Russia and China rather than with our relations with Tibet. Russia having relapsed into a state of considerable confusion, and China having relapsed into a state of absolute confusion, these external forces temporarily at any rate disappeared, and Tibet no longer loomed on the Indian political horizon. The veil was drawn afresh over Lhasa, and affairs in that country pursued an isolated course, with this considerable difference. The Dalai Lama was now on terms of the greatest cordiality with the Government of India. In 1920 he requested that a British officer should be sent to discuss with him the position in Central Asia brought about by the Revolution in Russia and the collapse of Government in China, and Mr Bell, C.M.G., I.C.S., Political Officer in Sikkim, was deputed for this purpose. In 1922 telephonic communication between

Lhasa and India was established. The Chinese have lately tried to increase their hold on Tibet but without persuading the Tibetans to accept closer association.

There followed in 1936 the death of the Dalai Lama and the Tibetans have ever since been trying to discover the babe in whose body, they believe, his reincarnation must simultaneously have occurred. They have so far not succeeded. Meanwhile, the Tashi Lama, who occupies the spiritual chiefship in Tibet as the Dalai Lama does the chiefship in temporal affairs, went to live in China, having left Tibet during the lifetime of the late Dalai Lama, as a result, it is said, of disagreement with him. After prolonged negotiations, he set out to return to Lhasa in 1937. It was announced through Chinese avenues of communication that through his instrumentality the new Dalai Lama had been discovered in the extreme north of Tibet. But the Tashi Lama died while in the midst of his journey in the Chino-Tibetan borderland. Nothing has yet been heard of his successor nor any more about the New Dalai Lama. To all outward appearances events proceed from day to day in Tibet as before. A British Goodwill Mission visited Tibet in the winter of 1938-37, spent several months in Lhasa and there established or renewed highly friendly relationships with the chief Tibetan Government officials and the Tibetan people. The Mission was led by Mr B. J. Gould, I.C.S., of the Political Department, who has many personal friends among the leading men of Tibet, and one of his colleagues was left behind in Lhasa where he still remains to maintain the liaison between Lhasa and the headquarters of the Government of India.

Political Officer in Sikkim Mr B. G. Gould,  
I.C.S.

### VIII.—THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

The position on the northern frontier has been considered as if the British line were contiguous with that of Tibet. This is not so. The real frontier States are Kashmir, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and Burma. From Chitral to Gilgit now the northernmost posts of the Indian Government, to Assam, with the exception of the small wedge between Kashmir and Nepal, where the British district of Rumson is thrust right up to the confines of Tibet, for a distance of nearly fifteen hundred miles there is a narrow strip of native territory between British India and the true frontier. The first of these frontier States is Kashmir. The characteristics of this State are considered under Indian States (q.v.), it is almost the only important Native State in India with frontier responsibilities and it worthily discharges them through the agency of its efficient Indian State troops—four regiments of Infantry and two Mountain Batteries, composed mainly of the Rajput Dogras, who make excellent fighting material. One of the most important trade routes with Tibet passes through Kashmir—that through Ladak. Then we come to the long narrow strip of Nepal. This Gurkha State stands in special relation with the British Government. It is for all practical purposes independent, and the British

resident at Khatmandu exercises no influence on the internal administration. The governing machine in Nepal is also peculiar. The Maharaj Dhiraj, who comes from the Sesodia Rajput clan, the bluest blood in India, takes no part in the administration. All power vests in the Prime Minister, who occupies a place equivalent to that of the Mayors of the Palace, or the Shoguns of Japan. The present Prime Minister, Sir Chandra Shamsheer, has visited England; and has given conspicuous evidence of his attachment to the British Government. Nepal is the main Indian outpost against Tibet or against Chinese aggression through Tibet. The friction between the Chinese and the Nepalese used to be frequent, and in the eighteenth century the Chinese marched an army to the confines of Khatmandu—one of the most remarkable military achievements in the history of Asia. Under the firm rule of the present Prime Minister Nepal has been largely free from internal disturbance, and has been raised to a strong bulwark of India. Nepal is the recruiting ground for the Gurkha Infantry, who form such a splendid part of the fighting arm of the Indian Empire. Beyond Nepal are the smaller States of Bhutan and Sikkim, whose rulers are Mongolian by ex-

traction and Buddhists by religion. In view of Chinese aggressions in Tibet, the Government of India in 1910 strengthened their relations with Bhutan by increasing their subsidy from fifty thousand to a lakh of rupees a year, and taking a guarantee that Bhutan would be guided by them in its foreign relations. Afterwards China was officially notified that Great Britain would protect the rights and interests of these States. At the request of the Nepalese Government a British railway expert was deputed to visit the country and advise on the best means of improving communications with India. As the result of his report the Nepalese Government have decided to construct a light railway from Bhelekhori to Raxaul. Great success has attended the orders passed by the Nepalese Government abolishing slavery.

#### Assam and Burma.

We then come to the Assam border tribes—the Dadas, the Miris, the Abors and the Mishmis. Excepting the Abors none of these tribes has recently given serious trouble. The murder of Mr Williamson and Dr Gregorson by the Minyong Abors in 1911 made necessary an expedition to the Dihang valley of the Abor country on the N. E. frontier. A force of 2,500 and about 400 military police was employed from October 1911 to April 1912 in subduing the tribe. After two or three small actions the murderers were delivered up. The cost of the expedition was Rs. 21,60,000. At the same time friendly missions were sent to the Mishmi and Miri countries. Close contact with these forest-clad and leech-infested hills has not encouraged any desire to establish more intimate relations with them. The area occupied by the Nagas runs northwards from Manipur. The Nagas are a Tibeto-Burman people, devoted to the practice of head hunting, which is still vigorously prosecuted by the independent tribes. The Chin Hills is a tract of mountainous country to the south of Manipur. The corner of India from the Assam boundary to the northern boundary of the Shan States is for the most part included in the Myitkina and Bhamo districts of Burma. Over the greater part of this area, a labyrinth of hills in the north, no direct administrative control is at present exercised. It is peopled by the Shans and the Kachins. Civilisation is said to be progressing and steps have been taken to prevent encroachments from the Chinese side. Negotiations between Britain and China on this subject were long in progress, particularly

with a view to the frontier between Burma and the Chinese province of Yunnan, where the absence of a defined boundary makes the maintenance of the peace difficult. A Delimitation Commission, consisting of British and Chinese Commissioners with a Neutral President proceeded to the frontier region in November 1935, to spend the winter settling the line between the two countries. The Neutral President is the distinguished Swiss engineer officer, Colonel F. Iselin. It became obvious in April, 1936, that the Commission would be unable to complete its work before the end of the current dry season and the Chairman therefore decided that it should disperse and reassemble in November, 1936, to complete its task.

On re-assembling, according to this plan, the Commission spent several more months completing its inquiries and eventually, in the Spring of 1937, presented a unanimous report. This document, definitely laid down upon the map the frontier line between Burma and Yunnan as prescribed by the latest Anglo-Chinese agreement on the subject. It therefore provided both Governments with exact data for the pursuit of negotiations concerning frontier questions still unsettled between the military.

There is a considerable trade with China through Bhamo. On the Eastern frontier of Burma are the Shan States, with an area of fifty thousand square miles and a population of 1,300,000. These States are still administered by the Sawbwas or hereditary chiefs, subject to the guidance of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. The Northern Shan Railway to Lashio, opened in 1903, was meant to be a stage in the construction of a direct railway link with China, but this idea has been put aside, for it is seen that there can never be a trade which would justify the heavy expenditure. The Southern Shan States are being developed by railway connection. The five Karen States lie on the frontier south of the Shan States. South of Karen the frontier runs between Siam and the Tenasserim Division of Burma. The relations between the Indian Government and the progressive kingdom of Siam are excellent. A notable humanitarian development of recent years is the success of the measures to abolish slavery in the Hukawng Valley. In this remote place in the north-east of Burma a mild system of slavery existed, but in response to the initiative and pressure of British officers they were all freed by April 1926.

## NEPAL.

The small hilly independent Kingdom of Nepal is a narrow tract of country extending for about 520 miles along the southern slopes of the central axis of the Himalayas. It has an area of about 56,000 square miles, with a population of about 5,580,000, chiefly Hindus. The greater part of the country is mountainous, the lower slopes being cultivated. Above these is a rugged broken wall of rock leading up to the chain of snow-clad peaks which culminate in Mount Everest (29,002 feet) and others of slightly less altitude. The country before the Gurkha occupation was split up into several small kingdoms under Newar kings. The Gurkhas under Prithvi Narayan Shah overran and conquered the different kingdoms of Patan, Kathmandu, and Bhatgaon, and other places during the latter half of the 18th century and since then have been rulers of the whole of Nepal. In 1846 the head of the Rana family Maharaja Jung Bahadur Rana, obtained from the sovereign the perpetual right to the office of Prime Minister of Nepal, and the right is still enjoyed by the descendants of the Rana family. In 1850 Jung Bahadur paid a visit to England and was thus the first Hindu Chief to leave India and to become acquainted with the power and resources of the British nation. The relations of Nepal with the Government of India are regulated by the treaty of 1816 and subsequent agreements by which a representative of the British Government is received at Kathmandu. By virtue of the same Treaty either Government maintained a representative at the Court of the other and her treaty relations with Tibet allow her to keep a Resident at Lhasa of her own. Her relation with China is of a friendly nature. Ever since the conclusion of the treaty of 1816 the friendly relations with the British Government have steadily been maintained. During the rule of the late Prime Minister it has been at its height as is evidenced by the valuable friendly help in men and money which has been given and which was appreciatively mentioned in both the Houses of Parliament and by Mr Asquith in his Guildhall speech in 1915. The message from His Majesty the King-Emperor to the Nepalese Prime Minister sent on the termination of hostilities and published at the time as also Viceroy's valedictory address to the Nepalese contingent on the eve of their return home after having laudably fulfilled their mission in India eloquently and gratefully acknowledged the valuable help rendered by Nepal during the four and a half years of war. In recognition of this help Nepal receives an unconditional annual present of rupees ten lakhs from the British Government to be paid in perpetuity. To further strengthen and cement the bonds of friendship that have subsisted so long between the two countries, a new Treaty of friendship was concluded between the Government of Nepal and Great Britain on the 21st December 1923.

From the foregoing account of the history of Nepal it will be seen that the Government of the country has generally been in the hands of the Minister of the day. Since the time of Jung

Bahadur this system of government has been clearly laid down and defined. The sovereign, or Maharajadhiraja, as he is called, is but a dignified figure-head, whose position can best be likened to that of the Emperor of Japan during the Shogunate. The present King, His Majesty Maharajadhiraja Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shum Shere Jung Deva, ascended the throne on the death of his father in 1911. The real ruler of the country is the Minister who, while enjoying complete monopoly of power, couples with his official rank the exalted title of Maharaja. Next to him comes the Commander-in-Chief, who ordinarily succeeds to the office of Minister

On the demise of H.H. Maharaja Bhim Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana after only a short tenure of office his next brother Ojaswi Rajanya, Projjwala Nepal Tara, Ati Pravala Gorkha Dakshina Bahu Prithuladheesha His Highness Maharaja Joodha Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.L.H., G.C.L., G.O.S.I., G.O.S.M., G.O.S.I., G.R.R., Yitang Paoting Shun Chiang Luh Chuan Shang Chiang, Honorary Lieutenant-General, British Army, Honorary Colonel of all the Gorkha Rifle Regiments, Indian Army, Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Nepal, succeeded to the premiership on 1st September 1932. The rich experience he had earned in highly responsible offices as he rose step by step coupled with the broader outlook of affairs gained from the visit to England with his brother the late Maharaja Chandra Shum Shere enabled the present Maharaja fully to grasp the significance of the social, economic and political problems that held and still hold the world in their grip since the great war. A deep thinker, a close observer and a man with independent views he had after much and careful deliberation matured his plans and with the courage of his conviction set himself to the carrying out of his programme. A Nepalese Legation was established in London as much to bring still closer the more than century old friendship with the British Government as also to fully implement the traditional treaty rights. The first Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Commanding General Bahadur Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana) left Nepal as the head of a Mission carrying the insignia of the newly inaugurated Royal Order of "The Ojaswi Rajanya" for H.M. The King-Emperor. With grim determination the present Maharaja fought the ravages of the Great Earthquake—an unwelcome and undreamt of calamity at the very threshold of his regime—and has evolved a better and more beautiful Kathmandu within a period not hoped for even by the most sanguine of the people. The political reorganisation in the country which had to be carried through to stabilise the existing Government gave ample indication of his clear foresight. The Eastern Terai district headquarters in the Kingdom extending to some 300 miles are now in telephonic connection with the capital on the most modern line as a preliminary to link up the Western and hill districts in course of time. The remotest suburbs can now be reached from the towns in the valley by fair motorable roads and the main

boroughfare has been and is being daily improved. An up-to-date Firebrigade fulfilling an urgent and long felt want, a new and larger electric installation giving further impetus to home industries, the first industrial exhibition of local manufacture and craft all proclaim his many sided activities. The postal union connection with the Government of India now offers a much needed facility to inter-correspondence between the Nepalese at home or abroad in India. With the permanency in the tenure of army service and inauguration of a Savings Fund for the benefit of the units, the modernisation of Arsenal equipment and arrangement for manufacture of up-to-date propellants the Military side of the country has been brought more in line with present day requirements. The first Bank in Nepal and the first Jute Mill in the Terai have already come during this short regime and are functioning to-day. Sugar, cotton, wool and other industrial ventures on a moderate scale are in active discussion. A second railway in the country which will shortly be working will link up Jayanagar on the B N W Railway with Janakpur, the capital of Rajarshi Janak of Ramayana fame. To further symbolise the friendship entertained for the British Government a second Mission carrying the insignia of the Royal Order of Nepal went in charge of Commanding General Kaiser Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana and Lieutenant General Narayan Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, the Maharaja's nephew and son, for H M King George VI who also represented the independent Kingdom of Nepal in the Coronation

of H M the King-Emperor. Thus the present regime though still young, has been fruitful indeed and in many ways promises to become the turning point in the history of the country.

Rice, wheat and maize form the chief crops in the low-lands and in some parts of the hills too. Mineral wealth is supposed to exist but has not as yet been either prospected or developed. Communication in the hills is necessarily primitive owing to the difficult nature of the country but improvements are in evidence and progressive. Since 1920 the vehicular traffic from Amlekhganj to Bhimphedi, the base of a steep ridge in the main route to the capital of the country from British India—goes over a good and permanent well maintained road linking up with the ropeway of 18 miles which was opened in 1927 and a motor trolley service which was installed in 1934 joins up the Ropeway terminus with the Customs House for transport of goods traffic. The telephone from Katmandu to Birganj, shortly to be extended to Raxaul, now forms part of the 300 miles main line extending from Katmandu to Birathnagar and Jhapa, the easternmost part of the Nepal Terai. The revenue is about two crore of rupees per annum. The standing army is estimated at 45,000, the highest posts in it being filled by relations of the minister. The state is of considerable archaeological interest and many of the sites connected with scenes of Buddha's life have been identified in it by the remains on inscribed pillars. *The British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*—Lieut-Col G L Betham, C.I.E., M.C.

### TIDAL CONSTANTS.

The approximate standard time of High Water may be found by adding to, or subtracting from the time of High Water at London Bridge given in the calendar, the corrections given as below—

	H	M		H	M
Gibraltar .. .. .	sub.	0 32	Rangoon River Entrance .. .. .	add	1 35
Malta .. .. .	add	1 34	Penang .. .. .	sub	1 39
Karachi .. .. .	sub.	2 33	Singapore .. .. .	..	3 25
Bombay .. .. .	..	1 44	Hongkong .. .. .	..	4 27
Goa .. .. .	..	2 44	Shanghai .. .. .	..	0 34
Point de Galle .. .. .	add	0 12	Yokohama .. .. .	add	3 6
Madras .. .. .	sub.	5 6	Valparaiso .. .. .	sub.	4 30
Calcutta .. .. .	..	0 19	Buenos Ayres .. .. .	add	4 9
Rangoon Town .. .. .	add	2 41	Monte Video .. .. .	..	0 48

## Railways to India.

The prospect of linking Europe and Asia by a railway running eastwards through Asia Minor has fascinated men's minds for generations. The plans suggested have, owing to the British connection with India, always lain in the direction of lines approaching India. More than 50 years ago a Select Committee of the House of Commons sat for two years to consider the question of a Euphrates Valley railway. The Shah of Persia applied to the British Foreign Office for the investment of British capital in Persian railway construction many years before the end of the nineteenth century. A proposal was put forward in 1895 for a line of 1,000 miles from Cairo and Port Said to Koweit, at the head of the Persian Gulf. While these projects were in the air, German enterprise stepped in and made a small beginning by constructing the Anatolian railway system. Its lines start from Scutari, on the southern shore of the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople, and serve the extreme western end of Asia Minor. And upon this foundation was based the Turkish concession to Germans to build the Baghdad Railway.

Meanwhile, Russia was pushing her railway from various directions into the Central Asian territory running along the northern frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan to the borders of Chinese Turkestan. The construction of a Trans-Persian railway, connecting India, across Persia, with the Russian lines between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea came to the forefront after the conclusion of the historic Anglo-Russian agreement regarding Persia.

The Germans pushed forward their Baghdad railway project with a calculating shrewdness arising from their estimate of the value it would possess in their grand aim to overthrow the British Empire. The outbreak of the great war and the success of the Germans in invading Turkey into it saw the final stages of the construction of the railway pressed forward with passionate energy. Thus, before the overthrow of the Turks and Germans in Asia Minor and of the Germans in France the railway was completed and in use from Scutari across Anatolia, over the Taurus Mountains to Aleppo and thence eastward across the Euphrates to a point between Nisibin and Mosul. The Germans had also by that time constructed a line to Baghdad at the eastern end of the route, northwards from Baghdad to a point a considerable distance beyond Samara.

The war compelled the British to undertake considerable railway development northward from Basra, the port at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, the broad stream in which the Tigris and Euphrates, after their junction, flow into the head of the Persian Gulf. The system consists of a metre-gauge line from Basra etc Nasiriah, on the Euphrates, thence northwards to Baghdad, the line passing a considerable distance westward to Kut-el-Amara, of historic fame. From Baghdad the line runs eastward approximately to the foot of the pass through which the Persian road crosses the frontier of that country. A line branches off in the neighbourhood of Kifri in the direction

of Mosul. It has for some time been open as far as Kirkuk, 200 miles northward of Baghdad and 112 miles southward of Mosul. Similarly, the Taurus railway has long been open eastward of Aleppo as far as Tel Kocheh, on the Syrian frontier, a few hours' road motor run north-west from Mosul. Through passenger services between Iraq and Istanbul are run, a road motor service linking the railway termini at Kirkuk and Tel Kocheh. The gap in the railway is being filled. Through trains are expected to be running by the autumn of 1938. A line also runs westward from Baghdad to Feluja, on the Euphrates.

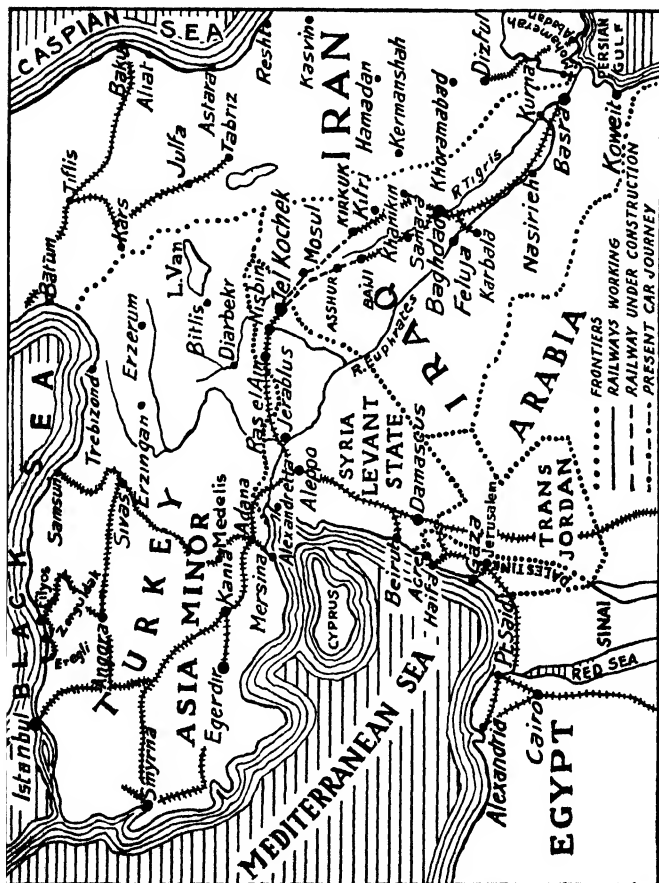
The Trans-Persian line to join the Russian Caucasian system and the Indian railways first assumed proportions of practical importance in the winter of 1911. Both the Russian and the Indian railway systems were by then well developed up to the points likely to be the termini of a Trans-Persian line. The Russian system reached Julfa, on the Russo-Persian frontier in the Caucasus. During the war this line was carried thence southward into the region east and south-east of Lake Urumia. The Indian railway system, on the borderland of India and Persia, was similarly much extended and improved during the war. A new agreement which was negotiated between England and Persia specially provided for British assistance in the development of Persian natural resources and particularly for the extension and improvement of Persian roads suitable for motor traffic, but the agreement came to naught.

The Foreign Minister of Persia, or Iran as it is now called, visited New Delhi in November, 1935, for informal discussions with the Government of India with a view to enlisting British help in the development of rail communications in Eastern Persia. The development thus envisaged was of a new Persian railway system linked with the British line running from Quetta, through Nushki, towards the Baluchistan-Selstan frontier. The Quetta-Nushki line was extended across the Selstan border into Persia during the Great War. Its terminus was then at Duzdap (or Zahidan), in Persia. It has long ceased to be used further towards Persia than Nokkundi, in Baluchistan. The informal discussions did not crystallise into an agreement or formal undertaking on either side.

There remains the possibility of linking the Russian and Indian railway system by way of Afghanistan. The suggestion has often been made in recent years that the Russian line from Merv to Herat, on the northern frontier of Afghanistan, should be linked to the Indian line which proceeds from Quetta to the Afghan border on Chaman. What the present Afghan Government think about the matter was not shown up to the time this article was written, but the current situation in Central Asia and beyond the Indian North-West Frontier does not suggest the early removal of the strategic difficulties. The completion of a broad-gauge line extending the Indian railway system through the Khyber Pass to Landi Khana, at its western extremity, opens a prospect of further possible rail connections with Afghanistan.

Britain's special interests in regard to Iranian communications have hitherto primarily been associated with lines running inland from the Persian Gulf, to supersede the old mule routes. Special importance has for many years been attached to the provision of a railway from Mohammerah.

Britain's special interests in regard to Iranian communications have hitherto primarily been associated with lines running inland from the Persian Gulf, to supersede the old mule routes. Special importance has for many years been attached to the provision of a railway from Mohammerah, at the opening of the Karun Valley, where the Karun River runs into the Eilat-el-Arab, just below Basra, northwards into the rich highland country of Western Persia, where the valuable West Persian oilwells also lie. Britain has long established special relations with the Karun Valley and has a large trade there.



## The Army.

The great sepoy army of India originated in the small establishments of guards, known as peons, enrolled for the protection of the factories of the East India Company; but sepoys were first enlisted and disciplined by the French, who appeared in India in 1665. Before this detachments of soldiers were sent from England to Bombay, and as early as 1665 the first fortified position was occupied by the East India Company at Armagon, near Masulipatam. Madras was acquired in 1640, but in 1654 the garrison of Fort St. George consisted of only ten men. In 1661 Bombay was occupied by 400 soldiers, and in 1663 the number was only 285 of whom 93 were English and the rest French, Portuguese and Indians.

After the declaration of war with France in 1744 the forces were considerably increased, but this did not prevent the French capturing Madras in 1746. Following the French example, the English raised considerable sepoy forces and largely increased the military establishments. In 1748 Major Stringer Lawrence landed at Fort St. David to command the forces of the Company. The English foothold in India was then precarious and the French under Duplex were contemplating fresh attacks. It became necessary for the English Company to form a larger military establishment. The new commandant at once set about the organisation and discipline of his small force, and the garrison was given a company formation. This was the beginning of the regular Indian Army of which Lawrence subsequently became Commander-in-Chief. In Madras the European companies were developed into the Madras Fusiliers; similar companies in Bengal and Bombay became the 1st Bengal and 1st Bombay Fusiliers. The native infantry were similarly organised by Lawrence and Clive. By degrees Royal Regiments were sent to India, the first being the 39th Foot, which arrived in 1754.

**Struggle with the French**—From this time for a century or more the army in India was engaged in constant war. After a prolonged war with the French, whom Duplex had by 1750 raised to the position of the leading power in India, the efforts of Stringer Lawrence, Clive, and Eyre Coote completed the downfall of their rivals, and the power of England was established by the battle of Plassey in Bengal, and at Wandewash in Southern India, where the French were finally defeated in 1761. A number of independent States, owing nominal allegiance to the Emperor at Delhi, had risen on the decline of the Mughal Empire, some ruled by Mahratta Princes and others by Mussalman adventurers such as Hyder Ali of Mysore. A prolonged struggle ensued with the latter and his son and successor Tipu Sultan, which ended only with the defeat and death of Tipu and the capture of Seringapatam in 1799.

**Reorganisation of 1796**—In 1796 the Indian armies, which had been organised on the Presidency system, were reorganised. The European troops were 13,000 strong and

the Indians numbered some 67,000, the infantry being generally formed into 75 regiments of two battalions each. In Bengal, regiments were formed by linking existing battalions of ten companies each with large establishments of English officers. The Madras and Bombay armies were at the same time reorganised on similar lines, and cavalry and artillery companies were raised.

In 1798, the Marquis Wellesley arrived as Governor-General, firmly imbued with the necessity of destroying the last vestiges of French influence. In pursuance of this policy he reduced Mysore, where Tipu was intriguing with the French, and then turned his attention to the Mahratta States, in which Sindhia had established power over the Mughal Emperor at Delhi by means of a large regular army officered by Europeans under the French adventurer Perron. In campaigns against Sindhia in Hindustan by a British Army under General Lake, and in the Deccan against the prince and the Raja of Berar by an army under General Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, the power of these Chiefs was broken in the battles of Laswari and Assaye. French influence was finally destroyed, and the Mughal Emperor was released from the domination of the Mahrattas. Subsequently Holkar also was reduced, and British power established on a firm footing.

**Mutiny at Vellore**—The Indian Army had been from time to time subject to incidents of mutiny which were the precursors of the great cataclysm of 1857. The most serious of these outbreaks occurred at the fort of Vellore in 1806 when the native troops suddenly broke out and killed the majority of the European officers and soldiers quartered in the fort, while the striped flag of the Sultan of Mysore, whose sons were confined there, was raised upon the ramparts. The mutiny was suppressed by Colonel Gillespie, who galloped over from Arcot at the head of the 10th Light Dragoons, blew in the gate of the fort, and destroyed the mutineers. This retribution put a stop to any further outbreaks in the army.

**Overseas Expeditions**—Several important overseas expeditions were undertaken in the early part of the nineteenth century. Bourbon was taken from the French, Ceylon and the Spice Islands were wrested from the Dutch, and Java was conquered in 1811 by a force largely composed of Bengal troops which had volunteered for this service.

In 1814, the Nepal War took place in which the brave Gillespie, who had distinguished himself in Java, was killed when leading the assault on the fort of Kalunga. The Gurkhas were overcome in this war after offering a stout resistance.

In 1817, hostilities again broke out with the Mahrattas, who rose against the British during the progress of operations against the Pindaris. Practically the whole army took the field and all India was turned into a vast camp. The



Mahratta Chiefs of Poona, Nagpur, and Indore rose in succession, and were beaten, respectively, at Kirkee, Sitabaldi, and Mehidpur. This was the last war in Southern India. The tide of war rolled to the north never to return. In the Punjab, to which our frontier now extended, our army came into touch with the great military community of the Sikhs.

In 1824, the armies were reorganised, the double-battalion regiments being separated, and the battalions numbered according to the dates they were raised. The Bengal Army was organised in three brigades of horse artillery, five battalions of foot artillery, two regiments of European and 68 of Indian infantry, 5 regiments of regular and 8 of irregular cavalry. The Madras and Bombay armies were constituted on similar lines, though of lesser strength.

**First Afghan War and Sikh Wars.**—In 1839, a British Army advanced into Afghanistan and occupied Cabul. There followed the murder of the British Envoys and the disastrous retreat in which the army perished. This disaster was in some measure retrieved by subsequent operations, but it had far-reaching effects on British prestige. The people of the Punjab had witnessed these unfortunate operations, they had seen the lost legions which never returned, and although they saw also the avenging armies they no longer regarded them with their former awe. Sikh aggression led to hostilities in 1845-46, when a large portion of the Bengal Army took the field under Sir Hugh Gough. The Sikhs were defeated after stubborn fights at Mudki and Ferozeshahr the opening battles, but did not surrender until they had been overthrown at the battles of Aliwal and Sobroon. Two years later an outbreak at Multan caused the Second Sikh War when, after an indecisive action at Chillianwala, our brave enemies were finally overcome at Gujrat, and the Punjab was annexed. Other campaigns of this period were the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier, and the Second Burmese War, the first having taken place in 1824.

The conquest of the Punjab extended over the frontier to the country inhabited by those turbulent tribes which have given so much trouble during the past sixty years while they have furnished many soldiers to our army. To keep order on this border the Punjab Frontier Force was established, and was constantly engaged in small expeditions which, while they involved little bloodshed, kept the force employed and involved much arduous work.

**The Indian Mutiny.**—On the eve of the mutiny in 1857 there were in the Bengal Army 21,000 British and 137,000 Indian troops, in the Madras Army 8,000 British and 49,000 Indian troops, and in Bombay 9,000 British and 45,000 Indian troops. The proportion of Indian to British was therefore too large for safety. The causes of the mutiny were many and various. Among these were the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie, especially that of Oudh from which the greater part of the Bengal Army was drawn; interference with the privileges of the sepoy with respect to certain allowances; and lack of power on the part of commanding officers either to punish or reward. The final spark which fired the revolt was the

introduction of a new cartridge. The muskets of those days were supplied with a cartridge in which the powder was enclosed in a paper cover, which had to be bitten off to expose the powder to ignition. In 1857 a new cartridge was introduced with paper of a glazed texture which it was currently reported was greased with the fat of swine and oxen, and therefore unclean alike for Muhammadans and Hindus. This was interpreted as an attempt to destroy the caste and the religion of the sepoys. Skilful agitators exploited this grievance, which was not without foundation, and added reports that flour was mixed with bone-dust and sugar refined with the blood of oxen.

Disaffection culminated in mutiny at Barrackpore where sepoy Mangal Pande attacked a European officer. The next most serious manifestation was the refusal of men of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry at Meerut to take the obnoxious cartridge. These men were tried and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, their fetters being riveted on parade on the 9th May. Next day the troops in Meerut rose, and, aided by the mob, burned the houses of the Europeans and murdered many. The troops then went off to Delhi. Unfortunately there was in Meerut no senior officer capable of dealing with the situation. The European troops in the place remained inactive, and the mutineers were allowed to depart unmolested to spread the flames of rebellion.

Delhi is the historic capital of India. On its time worn walls brood the prestige of a thousand years of Empire. It contained a great magazine of ammunition. Yet Delhi was held only by a few Indian battalions, who joined the mutineers. The Europeans who did not succeed in escaping were massacred and the Delhi Emperor was proclaimed supreme in India. The capital constituted a nucleus to which the troops who mutinied in many places flocked to the standard of the Mughal. An army was assembled for the recovery of Delhi but the city was not captured until the middle of September. In the meantime mutiny had spread. The massacres of Cawnpore and Jhansi took place, and Lucknow was besieged until its relief on the 27th September. The rebellion spread throughout Central India and the territory that now forms the Central Provinces, which were not recovered until Sir Hugh Rose's operations in 1859 ended in the defeat of the Rani of Jhansi.

**Minor Campaigns.**—During the period until 1879, when the Second Afghan War began, there were many minor campaigns including the China War of 1860, the Ambeyla Campaign, and the Abyssinian War. Then followed the Afghan War in which the leading figure was Lord Roberts. There were expeditions to Egypt and China, and Frontier Campaigns of which the most important was the Tirah Campaign of 1897. There were also the prolonged operations which led up to or ensued upon the annexation of Burma, several campaigns in Africa, and the expeditions to Lhasa. But until 1914, since the Afghan War, the army of India, except that portion of the British garrison which was sent to South Africa in 1899, had little severe fighting, although engaged in many arduous enterprises.

**Reorganisation after the Mutiny.**—In 1857 the East India Company ceased to exist and their army was taken over by the Crown. At this time the army was organised into three armies, viz: Bengal, Bombay and Madras, the total strength being 65,000 British and 140,000 Indian troops.

Several minor re-organisations took place during the following years, such as the linking of three Regiments together and the raising of Class Regiments and Companies. In 1895 the next large reorganization took place. This was the abolition of the three Armies and the introduction of the command system. Four Commands were formed, viz: Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

**Lord Kitchener's Scheme.**—This system lasted until 1904 when under Lord Kitchener's re-organization the Madras Command was abolished and the Army divided into three Commands—the Northern, Eastern and Western, corresponding to the Punjab, Bombay and Bengal Commands.

In 1907, Lord Kitchener considered that consequent on the delegation of administrative powers to Divisional Commanders, retention of such powers by Lieutenant-Generals of Commands led to delay in the despatch of business. The Command system was therefore abolished and India was divided into two Armies—the Northern and Southern—each under a General Officer who was responsible for the command, inspection and training of the troops, but was given no administrative responsibilities.

Early in the War both Army Commanders took the field and were not replaced until 1916 and 1917, when both had practically the same functions as their predecessors. It was now realised that administration was being unduly centralised at Army Headquarters and the machinery was becoming clogged with unnecessary details. To secure efficiency at A. H. Q., therefore, a certain measure of decentralisation was carried out in 1918. With the alteration of the designation "Army" to "Command" at this time, a considerable increase was made in the administrative staffs of the two Commands, and the General Officers Commanding were given powers to deal with all administrative questions other than those dealing with matters of policy, new principles of war.

The commands were increased to four in 1920, each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief. One of these, namely Western Command, has been abolished with effect from the 1st November 1938 and replaced by an Independent District.

## Present System of Administration.

The essential features of the Army, as constructed on its present basis, will be found in "The Army in India and its Evolution," a publication issued in 1924 with the authority of the Government of India.

The Secretary of State, as one of His Majesty's ministers, has a special responsibility and authority in regard to the Defence administration in India.

The Secretary of State's principal adviser on Indian military affairs is the Secretary in the Military Department of the India Office.

The post is filled by a senior Officer of the Indian Army with recent Indian experience. The Military Secretary is assisted by one first grade staff officer, selected from the Indian Army. In order that he may keep in touch with the current Indian affairs, the Military Secretary is expected to visit India during the tenure of his office. In addition, by a practice which had obtained for many years, a retired Indian Army officer of high rank used to have a seat upon the Secretary of State's Council, prior to its dissolution.

The superintendence, direction and control of the civil and military government of India are vested in the Governor-General in Council, who is required to pay due obedience to all such orders as he may receive from the Secretary of State. The Viceroy's Executive Council exercises in respect of Defence administration the same authority and functions as they exercise in respect of other departments of the Government; in the first phase of the representative institutions conferred upon India by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme, Defence expenditure and the direction of Defence policy have been excluded from the control of the Indian Legislature.

**The Commander-in-Chief.**—The next authority in the chain of administrative arrangements is His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who by custom is also the Defence Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The appointment is held by His Excellency General Sir Robert A. Cassels, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Indian Army, who succeeded Field-Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode. He is also a member of the Council of State. All the work connected with the administration of Defence, the formulation and execution of the Defence policy of the Government of India, the responsibility for maintaining every branch of the Army, combatant and non-combatant, in a state of efficiency, and the supreme direction of any military operations based upon India are centred in one authority,—the Commander-in-Chief and Defence Member. In addition, he administers the Royal Indian Navy and the Air Forces in India. The Commander-in-Chief is assisted in the executive side of his administration by 4 Principal Staff Officers, viz., the Chief of the General Staff, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General and the Master-General of Ordnance.

**The Defence Department.**—The Department is administered by a Secretary who, like other Secretaries in the civil departments, is a Secretary to the Government of India as a whole, possessing the constitutional right of access to the Viceroy, he is also for the purposes of Sub-section 4, Section 26 of the Regimental Debts Act, 1893 (56 Viet. C. 5) and the Regulations made thereunder, Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department. He also exercises the powers vested in the Army Council by the Geneva Convention Act, 1911, so far as that Act applies to India under the Order in Council No 1551 of 1916. He is assisted by a Deputy Secretary, two Under Secretaries, a Director of Military Lands and Cantonments, a Revision Officer, a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General (Revision) and two Assistant Secretaries.

The Defence Department deals with all army services proper, and also the administration

of the Royal Indian Navy and the Air Forces in India, in so far as questions requiring the orders of the Government of India are concerned. It deals also with all questions connected with the administration of Ecclesiastical Affairs. The Defence Department Secretariat has no direct relations with commanders of troops or the staffs of formations subordinate to Army Headquarters. It has continuous and intimate relations with Army Headquarters in all administration matters and is responsible for the administration of Cantonments, the estates of deceased officers and the compilation of the Indian Army List. The Army administration is represented in the Legislature by the Defence Member in the Council of State, and by the Defence Secretary in the Legislative Assembly.

**The Military Council**—Is composed of the Commander-in-Chief as President, and the following members, namely: The Chief of the General Staff, as Vice-President, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Master-General of Ordnance, the Air Officer Commanding the Air Forces in India, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Defence Department and the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, representing the Finance Department of the Government of India. An Under-Secretary in Defence Department, acts as its Secretary. It is mainly an advisory body, constituted for the purpose of assisting the Commander-in-Chief in the performance of his administrative duties. It has no collective responsibility. It meets when convened by the Commander-in-Chief for the consideration of cases of sufficient importance and difficulty to require examination in conference. The heads of the minor independent branches of Army Headquarters and the directors of technical services attend when required.

### Military Territorial Areas.

Indian Territory is divided in three commands each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief and the Western Independent District under a Commander. The details of the organisation are given in the table on the next page and it will be seen that Commands comprise 11 districts 2 Independent Brigade Areas and 33 Brigades and Brigade Areas. The Northern Command, with its headquarters at Murree, coincides roughly with the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, the Southern Command, with headquarters at Poona, coincides roughly with the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and part of the Central Provinces and Rajputana; the Eastern Command, with headquarters at Naini Tal, coincides roughly with the Bengal Presidency, the United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa and Assam, and the Western Independent District, whose headquarters are at Quetta, covers Sind and Baluchistan.

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of each command is responsible for the command, administration, training and general efficiency of the troops stationed within his area, and also for all internal security arrangements.

The distribution of the troops allotted to the commands and districts has been determined by the principle that the striking force must be ready to function in war, commanded and

constituted as it is in peace. With this end in view, the Army in India is now regarded as comprising three categories of troops:

- (1) Covering Troops,
- (2) The Field Army,
- (3) Internal Security Troops.

The role of the Covering Force is to deal with minor frontier outbreaks and, in the event of major operations, to form a screen behind which mobilisation can proceed undisturbed. The force consists of approximately 12 infantry brigades with a due proportion of other arms.

The Field Army consists of 8 Divisions and 2 Cavalry Brigades. The Field Army is India's striking force in a major war.

### Army Headquarters.

The organization of the Army Headquarters with the Commander-in-Chief as the head, is founded upon four Principal Staff Offices charged with the administration of—

- (a) The General Staff Branch;
- (b) The Adjutant-General's Branch;
- (c) The Quartermaster-General's Branch;
- (d) The Master-General of Ordnance Branch.

#### General Staff Branch

C. G. S.—Lieut.-General E. de Burgh, C.B., D.S.O., C.B.E., I.A.

D. C. G. S.—Maj.-Genl. F. P. Nosworthy, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Brit. Ser.

M. G. C.—Maj.-Genl. G. F. H. Brooke, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Brit. Ser.

M. G. R. A.—Maj.-Genl. R. H. Carrington, C.B., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.

S. O. M.—Brig. E. N. F. Hitchins, D.S.O., M.C., Brit. Ser.

This Branch deals with military policy, with plans of operations for the defence of India, with the organization and distribution of the army for internal security and external use in accordance with the policy of Government, with the collection and distribution of intelligence, with the supervision of the training of the army, with the use of the military forces in war, with war regulations, with the education of officers and other ranks, and with the inter-communication services.

#### Adjutant-General's Branch.

A. G.—Lieut.-General Sir Roger C. Wilson, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., I.A.

D. A. G.—Maj.-Genl. N. M. Wilson, C.B., D.S.O., C.B.E., I.A.

D. M. S.—Maj.-Genl. G. G. Tabuteau, D.S.O., Brit. Ser., K.H.S.

This Branch deals with all matters appertaining to the raising, organising, and maintenance of the military forces, the peace distribution of the army, discipline, martial, military and international law, medical and sanitary measures relating to the troops, personal and ceremonial matters, prisoners of war, pay and pension questions, recruiting mobilisation and demobilisation. The Judge Advocate-General forms part of the Branch. The Director of Medical Services in India, who was independent before the war, is now included in the Adjutant-General's Branch.

## Plan Showing Chain of Command.

## THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

(His Excellency General Sir Robert A. Cassels, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Ind Army)

General Officer  
Commanding-in-Chief,  
Northern Command  
(Genl Sir John F. S. D. Coleridge,  
K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., I.A., A.D.C.)

—Commander, Western Independent District —  
(1st class)  
(Maj-Genl T. J. Hutton, M.C., Brit. Ser.)

—Commander, Waziristan District —  
(2nd class)  
(Maj-Genl E. P. Quinan, C.B., D.S.O., C.B.E., I.A.)

—Commander, Lahore District —  
(1st class)  
(Maj-Genl M. Saunders, C.B., D.S.O., I.A.)

—Commander, Rawalpindi District —  
(1st class)  
(Maj-Genl A. F. Hartley, C.B., D.S.O., I.A.)

—Commander, Kohat District —  
(2nd class)  
(Maj-Genl H. L. Haughton, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.A.)

—Commander, Peshawar District —  
(1st class)  
(Maj-Genl C. B. D. Strettell, C.B., I.A.)

—Commander, Quetta Brigade  
(Brigr. A. F. P. Christison, M.C., Brit. Ser.)

—Commander, Khojak Brigade.  
(Brigr. H. Finnis, M.C., I.A.)

—Commander, Zhob Brigade  
(Brigr. E. J. Ross, C.B.E., M.C., I.A., A.D.C.)

—Commander, Sind Brigade Area  
(Brigr. J. R. Hartwell, D.S.O., I.A.)

—Commander, Razmak Brigade  
(Brigr. H. V. Lewis, D.S.O., M.C., I.A.)

—Commander, Bannu Brigade  
(Brigr. J. F. H. Nugent, D.S.O., I.A.)

—Commander, Wana Brigade  
(Brigr. L. M. Heath, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.C., I.A.)

—Commander, Shikot Brigade Area  
(Brigr. T. W. Corbett, M.C., I.A.)

—Commander, Ferozapore Brigade Area  
(Brigr. C. M. S. Manners, D.S.O., M.C., I.A.)

—Comdr, Jullunder Brigade Area  
(Brigr. B. Denning, M.V.O., M.C., I.A.)

—Comdr, Lahore Brigade Area.  
(Brigr. M. B. Beckwith-Smith, D.S.O., M.C., Brit. Ser.)

—Comdr, Ambala Brigade Area  
(Brigr. C. A. L. Howard, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., I.A.)

—Commander, 1st (Abbottabad) Infantry Brigade  
(Brigr. R. D. Inskip, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.C.)

—Commander, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Infantry Brigade  
(Brigr. K. F. D. Gattie, D.S.O., M.C., I.A.)

—Commander, 3rd (Jhelum) Infantry Brigade  
(Brigr. C. J. Wallace, D.S.O., C.B.E., M.C., Brit. Ser., A.D.C.)

—Commander, Thal Brigade  
(Brigr. M. L. A. Gompertz, I.A.)

—Commander, Kohat Brigade  
(Brigr. A. E. Barstow, M.C., I.A.)

—Commander, 1st (Risalpur) Cavalry Brigade  
(Brigr. H. Macdonald, D.S.O., I.A.)

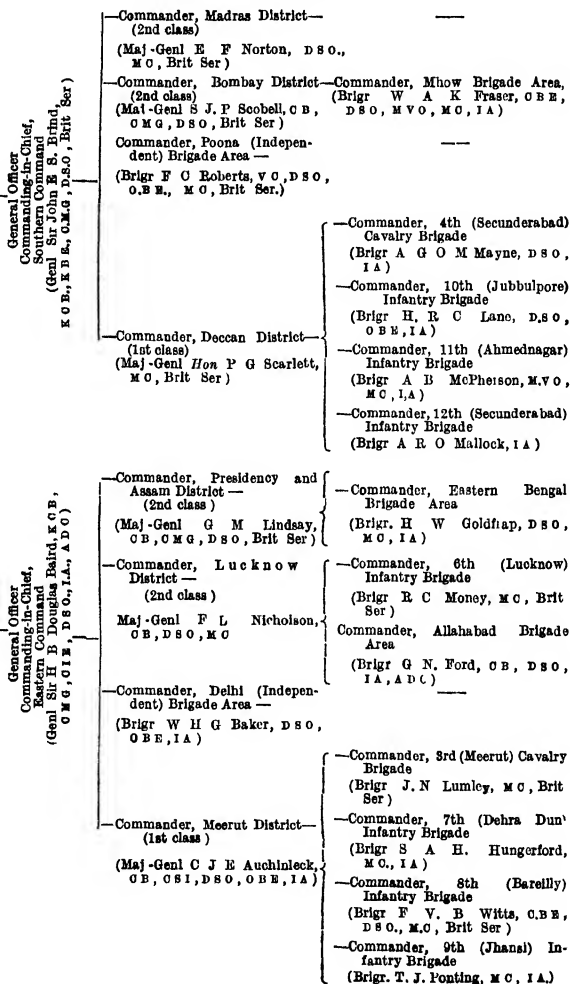
—Commander, Landikotal Brigade  
(Brigr. H. T. D. Hickman, C.B.E., M.C., I.A.)

—Commander, Peshawar Brigade  
(Brigr. G. O. De R., C.B.E., M.C., I.A.)

—Commander, Nowshera Brigade  
(Brigr. B. T. Wilson, D.S.O., Brit. Ser.)

Plan Showing Chain of Command.  
THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—*contd.*

(His Excellency General Sir Robert A. Cassels, G.C.B., G.C.I., D.S.O., Ind. Army)



**Quarter-Master General's Branch.**

*Q M G*—Lt.-Genl Sir Bertrand R Moberly, K C B, C B, D S O, I A

*D Q M G*—Maj.-Genl C D Noyes, C B, C I E, M O, I A.

*D S & T*—Maj.-Genl C E Edward-Collins, C B, C I E, I A

This Branch is concerned with the maintenance and issue of supplies, i.e., foodstuffs, forage, fuel, and animals and reserves of these articles with the services responsible for the transportation, movement and quartering of troops, with the supply and transport service, military works, with the remount and veterinary services, the farms department and with garrison and regimental institutes. Since the Great War the responsibilities of the Quartermaster-General's Branch have increased to a very great extent. This is attributable specifically to the creation of new services such as Mechanical Transport units and to the fundamental change of policy by which, since the war, Indian troops are fed and mounted directly by Government, instead of under regimental arrangements.

**Master General of the Ordnance Branch.**

*M G O*—Lt.-Genl Sir C Clement Armitage, K C B, C M G, D S O, Brit Ser

*D M G O*—Maj.-Genl W H Mc N Verchoyle Campbell, O B E, M O, R A O C

This branch consists of four Directorates with duties that are interdependent. These are—

- (i) Ordnance Factories
- (ii) Armaments and mechanisation
- (iii) Ordnance Services
- (iv) Contracts
- (v) The Directorate of Ordnance Factories administers the army factories in India and assists the development of manufacture in India by private manufacture
- (vi) The Director of Armaments and Mechanisation deals with design, research, experiment, patterns, and scales of all equipment of the Army including mechanically propelled vehicles and inspection of the same with the exception of clothing, footwear and general stores (dealt with by Director of Ordnance Services)

He also deals with the provision and the maintenance of mechanical transport

(vii) The Director of Ordnance Services controls the Arsenal and Depots and the Indian Army Ordnance Corps and is responsible for the provision of all equipment (except Mechanical Transport) and clothing for the Army. He also deals with design, research, experiment, patterns and scales and inspection of clothing, footwear and general stores

(viii) The Contracts Directorate deals with the purchase of foodstuffs, coal, oil, petrol, paints, varnishes, etc., hardware, machinery, engineering stores, etc., also the disposal of surplus and obsolete and unserviceable stores, machinery, etc., pertaining to the Army in India, Air Forces in India and Royal Indian Navy. In matters relating to the purchase of foodstuffs and other

Royal Indian Army Service Corps stores, this Directorate is now responsible to the Quarter-Master General in India. Policy questions concerning the branch with particular reference to mobilisation and war, calculation of war maintenance reserves, and co-ordination of resources in peace to meet war requirements are dealt with by a section working directly under the Master General of the Ordnance.

There are other branches of Army Headquarters administered by officers who are not classified as Principal Staff Officers, but are not directly subordinate to any of the four Principal Staff Officers.

These are

**(1) MILITARY SECRETARY'S BRANCH**

*Mly Secy*—Maj.-Genl N C Bannatyne, C B, C I E, I A

The Military Secretary deals with the appointment, promotion and retirement of officers holding the King's Commission, of officers of the Indian Land Forces, the selection of officers for staff appointments, and the appointment of officers to the Army in India Reserve of Officers. He is also the Secretary of the Selection Board

**(2) ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF'S BRANCH.**

*E-in-C*—Maj.-Genl H S Gaskell, C B, D S O, Brit Ser.

The Engineer-in-Chief is the head of the Corps of Royal Engineers in India. He is responsible for Engineer operations and Engineer Services during war and peace, the preparedness for war of the Engineering services. The supply of Engineer stores during war and peace. The construction and maintenance of all military works and the constructional efficiency, accuracy and economy of all projects and designs

In addition to the above, the Army Headquarters staff includes certain technical advisers, viz., the Major-General, Cavalry, the Major-General, Royal Artillery, the Signal Officer-in-Chief, the Inspector of the Army Educational Corps, India, and the Adviser and Secretary, Board of Examiners

The duties of the Inspector of Physical Training are carried out by the Commandant of Army School of Physical Training, Ambala.

**Regular British Forces in India.**

The British cavalry and British infantry units of the army in India are units of the British service. No individual British service unit is located permanently in India. Units of the British Army are detailed for a tour of foreign service, of which the major part is as a rule spent in India. In the case of British infantry battalions the system is that one battalion of a regiment is normally on home service while the other is overseas. In the case of British cavalry the same arrangement cannot be applied, as one unit only comprises the regiment.

In Great Britain, in peace-time, units are maintained at an establishment smaller than that required for war. In India, the peace establishments exceed the war establishments in

view of the fact that reserves of British personnel do not exist, and reinforcements must be obtained from Great Britain.

**British Cavalry**—There are 4 British cavalry regiments in India. The establishment of a British cavalry regiment is 27 officers and 567 other ranks.

Three of the four British Cavalry regiments are now converting to British Cavalry light tank regiments. The remaining regiment is still a horsed regiment.

**British Infantry**—The present number of British infantry battalions in India is 39, each with an establishment of 28 officers and 865 other ranks.

All battalions in India will eventually be rifle battalions. In the meantime, 24 have already been converted into rifle battalions, and the remainder are temporarily on interim establishment based on that of the rifle battalion.

**Royal Artillery**—Indians are employed as drivers and artificers in the Royal Horse Artillery and in field and medium batteries as drivers, gunners and artificers in mountain batteries, and as gunners in heavy batteries.

**Present Organisation**—Under a change introduced in 1924, the Royal Artillery, which formerly comprised two corps, viz., (i) The Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery and (ii) The Royal Garrison Artillery, now consists of one only, though the Royal Horse Artillery retains its title as a section of the single corps, the Royal Artillery.

There are now in India 3 Batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, 10 Field Regiments including one Indian Regiment, 2 Medium Regiments, 2 Batteries of Heavy Artillery and one Anti-Aircraft Battery.

**Artillery Training Centres**—One centre at *Muttra*, for Indian ranks of R. H. A. and of field medium and anti-aircraft batteries and another centre at *Ambala* for Indian ranks of Light, Mountain and Heavy Artillery. These centres were created for the recruitment and training of Indian personnel. A training battery to recruit and train Indian ranks for the Indian Artillery has been formed from 1st April 1936 by expanding the Royal Artillery Training Centre at *Muttra*. There is also a R. A. Boys Depot at *Bangalore*.

### Engineer Services.

**The Engineer-in-Chief**—The head of the Corps of Royal Engineers in India is directly responsible to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The Engineer-in-Chief is not a Staff Officer, but the technical adviser of the Commander-in-Chief on all military engineering matters and is responsible for.

(1) Engineer operations and engineer services during war and peace.

(2) The preparedness for war of the engineering services.

(3) The supply of engineer stores during war and peace.

(4) The execution and maintenance of all military works.

(5) The constructional efficiency, accuracy and economy of all projects and designs submitted by him.

**The Organisation**—The Engineer organisation of the Army consists of two main branches, viz., the Sappers and Miners and the Military Engineer Services.

The composition of the Corps of Sappers and Miners is as follows:

Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at *Bangalore*. King George's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at *Roorkee*. Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at *Kirkee*.

The personnel of the Corps consists of Royal Engineer officers, Indian Army officers from the late Pioneer Corps, Indian officers holding the Viceroy's commission, a certain number of British warrant and non-commissioned officers, Indian non-commissioned officers and Indian other ranks. Each Corps is commanded by a Lieut.-Colonel, who is assisted by a Superintendent of Instruction, an Officer-in-Charge, Workshops, an Adjutant, three Quartermasters, three Subadar-Majors, a Jemadar Adjutant and a Jemadar Quartermaster.

Field Troops are mounted units, trained to accompany cavalry, and are equipped to carry out hasty bridging, demolition and water supply work. Field Companies are trained to accompany Infantry. Divisional Headquarters' Companies are small units containing highly qualified "tradesmen" and are trained to carry out technical work in connection with field workshops. Army Troops Companies are somewhat smaller units than field companies, they are required to carry out work behind divisions, under the orders of Chief Engineers, e.g., heavy bridging work, large water-supplies, electrical and mechanical installation.

The Military Engineer Services control all military works in India, except in the case of a few small outlying military stations, which are in charge of Public Works Department. They control all works for the Royal Air Force and all such works as are entrusted to them in respect of the Royal Indian Navy; and they are charged with all civil works in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan under the orders, in each of these two areas, of the Governor and Agent to the Governor-General, respectively. They also control civil works in *Bangalore*, under the Mysore Government.

The Engineer-in-Chief is assisted by a Deputy Engineer-in-Chief (Works) and a Deputy Engineer-in-Chief (Electrical and Mechanical). In each Command there is a Chief Engineer; while in the Northern Command a Deputy Chief Engineer administers Military and Civil works in the N. W. F. P. and is Secretary, P. W. D. to the Govt. of N. W. F. Province. The Chief Engineer, Western Independent District, is the Secretary, P. W. D. to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. Both at Army Headquarters and in Commands there are Staff Officers, R. E., and Technical Officers. At

the headquarters of each district there is a Commander, Royal Engineers, assisted in certain districts by A C s R E Officers of the Barrack Department are also employed as District Stores Officers. Garrison Engineers are in charge of brigade areas and military stations, their charges being divided into sub-divisions under Sub-divisional Officers. The sub-divisions are Buildings and Roads, Electrical and Mechanical, and Furniture and Stores. There are sub-overseers for Buildings and Roads and the Barrack Department subordinates in charge of Furniture and Stores are assisted by store-keepers.

### Air Forces in India.

The Air Forces in India are controlled by the Commander-in-Chief in India as part of the defence services of the Indian Empire. The Air Force budget is incorporated in the Defence Services Estimates. The Commander of the Air Force, the Air Officer Commanding, Air Forces in India, is an Air Marshal whose rank corresponds to that of a Lieut-General in the Army. The appointment is now held by Air Marshal Sir Philip B Joubert de la Forêt, K C B, C M G, D S O.

The headquarters of the Air Force is closely associated with Army Headquarters and is located with the latter at the seat of the Government of India. The Air Officer Commanding has a headquarters staff constituted in six branches, namely, air staff, personnel, technical, stores, medical and chief engineer. The system of staff organisation is similar to the staff system obtaining in the Army. Broadly speaking, the duties assigned to the divisions mentioned are those which are performed by the General Staff Branch, the Adjutant-General's and Military Secretary's branches, the Quartermaster-General's Branch, the Medical Directorate and the Engineer in Chief's branch respectively, of Army Headquarters.

The following are the units of the Air Forces in India —

- Headquarters, Air Forces in India
- Group headquarters
- 2 Wing headquarters
- 2 Station headquarters
- 4 Bomber Squadrons, Royal Air Force
- 8 Army co-operation squadrons, Royal Air Force
- 1 Army co-operation squadron, Indian Air Force
- 1 Bomber transport squadron, Royal Air Force,
- 1 Communication flight
- 1 Aircraft depot
- 1 Mechanical transport repair section
- 1 Central wireless station
- 1 Hill depot (open during the summer months only)

The duties and functions of these units are —

The Headquarters, Air Forces, control the operation, training and administration of all the air forces in India.

The Group Headquarters command Nos. 1 and 2 (Indian) Wing Stations, No 28 (Army Co-operation) squadron and No 20 (Army Co-operation) squadron and exercise operational control and co-ordinate the work of these units.

The function of a Wing or Station Headquarters is to control the operation and training of the squadrons and to look after all administrative details in connection with the station. In the interest of economy, certain services such as transport, stores, etc., are centralised under Wing or Station control.

The Aircraft Depot receives all Air Forces stores from England, erects new aeroplanes, overhauls and repairs engines and airframes, parachutes, armament and all aircraft equipment including instruments. It is the supply base for all units for all types of equipment with the exception of Mechanical Transport stores which are supplied from Mechanical Transport Repair Section.

Mechanical Transport Repair Section is responsible for the repair and overhaul of all Air Forces motor transport vehicles and the supply of M T spares, etc., to units.

**Composition of Establishments.**—The personnel of the Air Forces in India consists of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men in the ranks of the R A F of the United Kingdom, and Indian artificers, Mechanical Transport drivers and followers of the Indian Technical and Followers Corps, Air Forces in India. The officers are employed on administration, flying and technical duties but all with the exception of officers of the store and medical branches are required to be capable of flying an aeroplane. A proportion of airmen are also trained and employed as pilots for a period of five years, after which period, they revert to their technical trades. Apart from these airmen all warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and aircraftmen are employed solely on technical duties. The only other flying personnel who are not officers or airmen pilots are air gunners and a certain percentage of wireless operators.

The warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and aircraftmen are employed at all units. The personnel of the Indian Technical and Followers Corps are employed as follows:—

- (a) Technical Section .. Aircraft Depot. (artificers)
- (b) M T. Drivers Section . All Units.
- (c) Followers Section . All Units.

The total establishment of the Royal Air Force in India is as follows:—

Officers	..	246
Indian Commissioned		
Officers	..	19
Airmen	..	1,927
Indian Officers, other ranks and followers	..	1,168
Civilians	..	518



**The Royal Air Force Medical Services.**—In India, as in the United Kingdom, the Air Force has a medical service of its own. Flying is carried out under conditions which differ widely from those on the ground. With the growth of aeronautics therefore, it was found necessary to create a separate department of medical science whose functions, broadly stated are to study the effect of flying upon the human constitution both mental and physical, to study also the effects of different forms of illness and physical disability upon flying efficiency and to apply in practical form the results ascertained. The essential object in view is to save life by ensuring, so far as possible that those who fly are physically and psychologically fit to do so. The present establishment of the Royal Air Force Medical Service in India consists of 10 officers and 27 airmen. The Medical Administration is controlled by the Principal Medical Officer of the rank of Group Captain, on the staff of the Air Officer Commanding the Air Forces in India.

**Indian Air Force.**—This force came into existence on 8th October 1932, the date on which the first batch of six Indian cadets, after receiving training at Cranwell, obtained commission as Pilot Officers. These officers are now serving with the first squadron of the Indian Air Force. The training of cadets for the Indian Air Force cannot at present be undertaken in India, and arrangements have been made to continue their training at Cranwell.

### Regular Indian Forces.

**Indian Cavalry.**—The present number of Indian cavalry regiments is 21.

The peace establishment of an Indian cavalry regiment comprises

14 British officers.

19 Indian officers.

492 Indian non-commissioned officers and men.

192 Followers

**Indian Infantry.**—The establishment of the Indian Infantry is constituted as follows

Battalions

18 Infantry Regiments consisting of .. 93

8 Regiments of Sappers and Miners .. 3

10 Gurkha regiments consisting of .. 20

81 .. 116

The normal strength of an active battalion is—

	British Officers	Indian Officers	Indian other ranks
Infantry .	12	20	703
Gurkhas .	13	22	898

The strength of an infantry training battalion depends upon the number of Battalions forming the regiment. The average is as follows:—

British Officers 10, Indian Officers 15, and Indian other ranks 780.

In 1932 it was decided that the Pioneer organisation was no longer absolutely necessary as the duties on which Pioneers were employed, e.g., road-making, etc., were now generally performed by labour. The whole organisation has therefore been disbanded, and the opportunity has been taken to make a much needed addition to the various Engineer units (Sappers and Miners).

Reserves for the various units of the Indian Army have to be sufficient to provide for an actual shortage on mobilisation as well as for the maintenance of the mobilised unit at full strength for the first 8 months after mobilisation.

**Reserve.**—The conditions of the reserve are as follows:—

The Indian Army Reserve consists of private soldiers or their equivalent. It is comprised of class 'O' reservists for Indian Cavalry, Artillery, Sappers and Miners, Signals and Infantry and class 1 for Gurkha Rifles. The new class 'O' reserve was introduced for Indian Cavalry, Artillery, Sappers and Miners and Signals with effect from 1st October 1932 and for Indian Infantry with effect from 1st May 1932. There still remain a number of classes 'A' and 'B' reservists which count against the authorised establishment of the reserve but these are gradually wasting.

Training for Indian Cavalry, Infantry and Gurkha Rifles reservists is carried out biennially.

Reserve pay at certain specified rates is admissible from the date of transfer to, or enrolment, in the reserve. When called up for service or training, reservists receive pay and allowances, in lieu of reserve pay, at regular rates according to their arm of the service.

The establishment of reservists is fixed at present as follows:—

Cavalry .. ..	1,930
Artillery .. ..	2,432
Engineers .. ..	2,350
Indian Signal Corps ..	675
Infantry .. ..	21,560
Gurkhas .. ..	2,000
Railway Nucleus Reserve ..	650
Indian Supplementary Reserve	255
Total .. ..	31,902

**The Indian Signal Corps.**—The Corps is organised on the same lines as a Sapper and Miner Corps, with headquarters for recruiting and training personnel, and detached field units for the various army formations. The head of the corps is the Signal Officer-in-Chief in the General Staff Branch at Army Headquarters. He acts as a technical adviser on questions connected with

signals, and is also responsible for the technical inspection of all signal units. A chief signal officer with similar functions is attached to the headquarters of each Army Command. The British portion of the Corps has now been amalgamated with the Royal Corps of Signals.

The Signal Training Centre, India, is located at Jubbulpore, and is commanded by a Lieut-Colonel, assisted by a staff, British and Indian, organised on very much the same lines as the headquarters of a Corps of Sappers and Miners.

The various types of field units and the number maintained are—

Corps Signals Headquarters including Line and Wireless Company	..	2
Cavalry Brigade Signal Troops	..	3
Divisional Signals	..	4
District Signals	..	3
Experimental Wireless Section	..	1
Zhob Signal Section.		

In addition, there is an Army Signal School which carries out the training of regimental signalling instructors.

The formation of the District signals units was effected in 1926 with the transfer of Communications on the North-West Frontier to the Posts

The establishments of the Royal Tank Corps formations are shown below.—

	British Officers.	British other ranks	Followers	Motor cars	Motor cycles	Armoured cars.	Lorries.
Royal Tank Corps Depot	9	110	30	1	2	9	9
Light Tank Company	12	140	32	2	6	16	10

**Medical Services**—The military medical services in India are composed of the following categories of personnel and subordinate organisations—

(a) Officers and other ranks of the Royal Army Medical Corps serving in India;

(b) Officers of the Indian Medical Service in military employment.

(c) The Indian Medical Department, consisting of two branches, viz., (i) assistant surgeons and (ii) sub-assistant surgeons.

(d) Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

(e) The Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India.

(f) The Army Dental Corps.

(g) The Indian Military Nursing Service.

(h) The Indian Hospital Corps.

Of these categories, the officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Army Dental Corps, the assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department and the

and Telegraphs Department. This transfer of communications also made feasible the raising of the 'A' and 'C' troops of Cavalry Brigade Signals to include a Wireless Section each the formation of two Corps Signal Headquarters. The District Signals are located at Peshawar, Waziristan and Kohat.

The British personnel of the Indian Signal Corps are found by the Royal Corps of Signals and they are trained and maintained by Signal units of the Home establishment. While serving on the Indian establishment, personnel of the Royal Corps of Signals are on the Strength of "L" Company, Royal Corps of Signals which is a purely administrative unit.

The Indian ranks of the Indian Signal Corps are trained at the Signal Training Centre, India.

**Royal Tank Corps**—The Royal Tank Corps was formed in 1917 in order to provide for the new arm introduced during the Great War. It comprises Tank battalions, Light Tank companies and Armoured Car companies. Light Tank companies were formed during 1933 on the re-equipment of Armoured Car companies with light tanks. Only Light Tank companies are borne on the Indian establishment.

Units of the Royal Tank Corps in India are being gradually disbanded in conjunction with the re-organisation of British Cavalry regiments.

A Royal Tank Corps Depot is at Kirkee.

formations are shown below.—

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service and the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India are primarily concerned with the medical care of British troops, while the officers of the Indian Medical Service, the sub-assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department and the Indian Military Nursing Service are concerned, primarily, with the medical care of Indian troops. The Indian Hospital Corps serves both organisations.

Civilians of miscellaneous classes employed by the Army in Waziristan are given medical treatment in military hospitals, and arrangements have been made with the Headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society for the medical treatment and care of cases amongst Indian soldiers and followers of the Indian Army for chronic diseases, such as tuberculosis, leprosy and diabetes.

**Royal Indian Army Service Corps**—The Royal Indian Army Service Corps is the counterpart of the Royal Army Service Corps of the British Army. It has developed from the Com-

Quartermaster Department of an earlier period, and its immediate predecessor was the Supply and Transport Corps, by which name the service was known up to 1923. The Royal Indian Army Service Corps which is under the control of the Quartermaster-General, is constituted in three main branches, namely (a) Supply, (b) Animal transport, and (c) Mechanical Transport. The latter is constituted upon a special basis, which is, generically, a sub-division of the Royal Army Service Corps organisation.

The strength of the establishment is shown by categories in the following table —

#### SUPPLY.

Officers with King's commissions	123
Indian officers .. ..	80
British other ranks . . .	148
Civilians .. . . .	691
Followers .. .. .	1,859
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,901</b>

#### ANIMAL TRANSPORT

Officers with King's commissions	49
Indian officers . . . .	127
British other ranks . . .	37
Civilians .. . . .	113
Indian other ranks . . .	9,718
Followers .. . . .	1,413
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,477</b>

There are also 1,834 driver reservists

The total number of mules and camels maintained under the present organisation, including the depots and the detachment in Kashmir, are 12,960 and 106 respectively. There are also 360 ponies. Wheeled and pack transport are combined. The company on the lower establishment represent the pre-war "cadre" other companies being maintained in peace-time at full war establishment.

#### MECHANICAL TRANSPORT.

Officers with King's commissions	49
Indian officers .. ..	48
British other ranks . . .	33
Indian other ranks . . .	2,787
Civilians .. .. .	100
Followers .. .. .	204
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,171</b>

There are also 2,328 reservists.

The mechanical transport establishment consists of the following—

(i) Load carrying units—

- (a) Six mechanical transport companies equipped with 30 cwt. four or six-wheeled lorries;

(b) Four independent mechanical transport sections on the higher establishment, equipped with 3 ton six-wheeled lorries, and

(c) Eight independent mechanical transport sections, equipped with 30 cwt four or six-wheeled lorries

(ii) Six motor ambulance units.

Apart from units and vehicles employed in the conveyance of military stores, the mechanical transport service also provides motor ambulance convoys for hospitals and field medical units, and vehicles for other miscellaneous purposes.

The mechanical transport was taken over by the Royal Indian Army Service Corps in 1927. The officers of the service were mainly drawn from the Royal Army Service Corps and by transfers from various British Service units. The establishment of officers includes, however, a certain number of King's commissioned officers belonging to the Indian Army. The British subordinates of the service are drawn entirely from the Royal Army Service Corps.

The Ordnance Services which are under the M G O may be broadly described as the agency whose duty it is to supply the army with munitions of war, such as small arms, guns, ammunition and other equipment of a technical military character, and also, under an arrangement introduced in recent years, with clothing and general stores other than engineering stores. A central disposal organisation is in operation under the control of the Master General of Ordnance to dispose of the Surplus Stores and waste materials of the various services of the Army and the Air Forces in India to the best advantage of the State.

**Army Remount Department**—The following are among the most important duties for the remount service—The provision of animals for the Army in India. The enumeration throughout India of all animals available for transport in war. The animal mobilisation of all units, services and departments of the army. A general responsibility for the efficiency of all the animals of the army both in peace and war. The administration of the remount squadron formed in 1922 as a nucleus for expansion into three squadrons on mobilisation. Breeding operations of a direct character.

The department is organised on lines corresponding to the remount service in the United Kingdom. Its composition is as follows—The Remount Directorate at Army Headquarters consisting of one Director and an Assistant Director. 4 Remount officers, one attached to each Command Headquarters, and the Western Independent District, 6 Superintendents of Remount Depots, 5 District Remount officers of horse-breeding areas and the Ahmednagar Stud, 10 Assistant Remount officers and 8 Veterinary officers.

**Veterinary Services in India.**—The Veterinary services are responsible for the veterinary care, in peace and war, of animals of British troops, Indian cavalry and artillery, R I A.S.C units, the remount department (excluding horse-breeding operations), etc. The veterinary services include: The establishment of Royal Army Veterinary Corps officers, serving on a tour of duty in India and those of the continuous service cadre. The establishment of warrant and non-commissioned officers, India Unattached List, and veterinary assistant surgeons of the Indian Army Veterinary Corps.

The organisation consists of 19 veterinary hospitals, Class I, 24 veterinary hospitals, Class II, 23 branch veterinary hospitals and 9 sick lines

**Military Farms Department**—This department, which is under the control of the Quartermaster-General consists of two branches—

(i) The military grass farms, which provide fodder for the army

(ii) The military dairy farms, for the provision of dairy produce for hospitals, troops and families

**Educational Services**—The education of the army is under the control of the Army Educational Corps and of Indian officers borne supernumerary to the establishment of units of the Indian Army. The establishment is as follows including training schools—

British officers	Indian officers	B. O.	I O	Civilians
72	49	165	89	450

**Terms of service in the Indian army** are as follows—

Cavalry, 7 years' service in army and 8 years in the reserve.

Artillery, 7 years' service in army and 8 in the reserve for gunners and drivers (horse); drivers (mechanical transport) 6 years in army and 9 years in the reserve, and 4 years' service in army for Heavy Artillery personnel

S. & M. Corps, 7 years' service in army and 8 in the reserve.

Indian Signal Corps, 7 years' service in army and 8 in the reserve.

Infantry (except Gurkhas and trans-frontier personnel of the Infantry other than Orakzais), 7 years in army service and 8 years in the reserve.

Gurkhas and trans-frontier personnel of infantry, 4 years' service in army.

Indian Military establishments of the Indian Army Ordnance Corps, 4 years' service in the army.

Animal transport personnel of the Royal Indian Army Service Corps, drivers of mechanical transport and all combatants of the Army Veterinary Corps, 6 years' service in army and 9 in the reserve.

All combatants in the Works Corps, 2 years' service in army.

Bandmen, musicians, trumpeters, drummers, buglers, fifiers and pipers, 10 years' service in army.

Except in the case of those enrolled in the Works and of those who are non-combatants, all school-masters, clerks, artificers, armourers, engine drivers, farriers, carpenters, tailors and bootmakers, 10 years' service in army.

The period laid down for service in the army is the minimum and may be extended. Combatants may be enrolled direct into the Reserve, in which case there is no minimum period of service, but no one is allowed to serve in the reserve or in any class of the reserve for a longer period than is permitted by the regulations in force

**Frontier Militia and Levy Corps.**—These forces are "Civil" troops, i.e., they are administered and paid by the Civil authorities and not by the Army. They are, however, officered by Officers of the Regular Indian Army. These forces were raised for duty on the North-West Frontier and at present consist of the following—Kurram Militia, Tochi Scouts, South Waziristan Scouts, Chitral Scouts, Gilgit Scouts, Zhob militia and the Mekan Levy Corps

### The Auxiliary Force.

After the war, the question of universal training for European British subjects came up for consideration, and it was decided that in India, as elsewhere in the Empire, the adoption of compulsory military service would be undesirable. It was recognised, however, that India needed some adequate auxiliary force, if only on a voluntary basis, that could be trained to a fairly definite standard of efficiency; and in the result, an Act to constitute an Auxiliary Force for service in India was passed in 1920. Under this Act membership is limited to European British subjects, and the liability of members for training and service is clearly defined. Military training is graduated according to age, the more extended training being carried out by the younger members, the older members being obliged to fire a musketry course only. It was laid down that military service should be purely local. As the form of service that would be most suitable varies largely according to localities, the local military authorities, acting in consultation with the advisory committee of the Auxiliary Force area, were given the power of adjusting the form of training to suit local conditions.

The Auxiliary Force comprises all branches of the service, cavalry, artillery, engineer, infantry—in which are included railway battalions,—machine gun companies, a Signal Company, and the Medical and Veterinary Corps. Units of the Auxiliary Force are under the command of the local military authority, and the latter has the power of calling them out for service locally in a case of emergency. Their role is to assist in home defence. Training is carried on throughout the year. Pay at a fixed rate is given for each day's training and, on completion of the scheduled period of annual training, every enrolled member of the force is entitled to a certain bonus. Men enrol in the Auxiliary Force for an indefinite period. An enrolled person is entitled to claim his discharge on the completion of four years' service or on attaining the age of 45 years. Till then he can only be discharged on the recommendation of the advisory committee of the area.

The duties connected with the Defence Light Sections at Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi are performed by the Field Companies R. E. (A. F. I.) at those stations, assisted by Indian ranks of Sapper and Miner Units.

### Indian Territorial Force.

The Territorial Force is one of the several aspects of the Indianisation of the military services. The force is intended to cater, amongst other things, for the military aspirations of those classes of the population to whom military service has not hitherto been a hereditary profession. It is intended, at the same time, to be a second line to and a source of reinforcement for the regular Indian army. Membership of the force for this latter reason carries with it a liability for something more than purely local service or home defence. It may, in certain circumstances, involve service overseas. The force is the direct successor of the Indian section of the Indian Defence Force created during the war. It has been modelled on the old militia in England. The essence of its scheme of organisation consists in training men by means of annual embodiment for a short period in successive years. By this means Indian Territorial Force units can be given sufficient preliminary training in peace to enable them, after a comparatively short period of intensive training, to take their place by the side of regular units in war.

The Indian Territorial Force consists at present of three main categories, provincial battalions, urban units and the university training corps units. The last are recruited from the staff and students of Indian universities. They are trained all the year round by means of weekly drills during terms and a period of 15 days in camp and are equipped with a permanent staff of British instructors. On ceasing to belong to a university, a member of the corps is discharged. In the case of the university training corps units there is no liability to perform the liability to render actual military service. Their purpose is mainly educative, to inculcate discipline and form character. But, incidentally, they are expected to be a source of supply of both officers and men for the provincial and urban units.

The members of the provincial battalions accept the full liability for service which has been mentioned. Seven such battalions were constituted in the first instance. The number is now seventeen and, though the unit establishment has not been completely filled in all cases, the movement has already achieved a greater degree of success than might have been anticipated at so early a stage. Although for the present the infantry army only has been created with the addition of the I.T.F. Medical Branch, the force by law may include every other army service.

Men enrol in the provincial battalions for a period of six years, the period being reduced to four years in certain cases. On the completion of the first period they can re-enrol voluntarily for further specified periods. During his first year, every man does preliminary training for one calendar month and during every year he receives one month's periodical training. Members of urban units have only a provincial liability, 4 such units were constituted in 1928 in Bombay, Madras, and the United Provinces, one of which has since been disbanded, but in 1937, a fifth one has been added for Bengal. Members enrolled for a period of 6 years and train all the year round. During his first year every man does 32 days' preliminary training, and in every subsequent year 16 days' periodical training.

### The Indian State Forces.

The Indian State Forces, formerly designated "Imperial Service Troops," consist of the military forces raised and maintained by the Rulers of Indian States at their own expense and for State service. It has been the custom in emergency for State troops to be lent to the Government of India, and the Government of India have on many occasions received military assistance of great value from this source. But the rendering of such aid is entirely at the discretion of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Government, on the other hand, provide permanently a staff of British officers, termed "Military Advisers and Assistant Military Advisers," to assist and advise the Ruling Princes in organising and training the troops of their States.

After the war had ended, the Indian States like the Government of India, undertook a military reorganisation, which in a number of cases, has already been carried out. The principal feature of the new arrangements, as adopted more or less generally, is that in future the Indian State Forces should be composed of three categories of troops, namely:

**Class A.**—Troops in this class are organised on the present-day Indian Army system and establishments, and, with some exceptions are armed with the same weapons as corresponding units of the regular Indian Army.

**Class B.**—These troops consist of units which are, in most cases, little inferior in training and discipline to troops of Class A, but they are not organised on present-day Indian Army establishments. They have, as a rule, retained

the system of the pre-war formations. Their standard of armament is pitched lower than that of Class A troops.

**Class C**—These troops consist in the main of militia formations, which are not permanently embodied. The standard of training, discipline and armament, prescribed for this class, is generally lower than the standard prescribed for Class B troops.

The authorised and actual strength of the Indian State Forces on the 1st October 1938, amounted to—

	Authorised strength	Actual strength
Artillery	1,410	1,175
Cavalry	9,027	8,420
Infantry	37,724	33,797
Camel Corps	466	464
Motor Machine Gun Sections	180	92
Sappers	1,198	1,060
Transport Corps	1,546	1,429
Grand total	51,551	46,837

### Officers.

There are two main categories of officers in the Indian Army, those holding the King's Commission and those holding the Viceroy's Commission. The latter are all Indians, apart from the Gurkha officers of Gurkha battalions, and have a limited status and power of command, both of which are regulated by the Indian Army Act and the rules made thereunder. Within recent years several Indians have received King's Commissions, on entry into the Indian Army through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

King's Commissioned officers for the Indian Army are obtained from two main sources from among the cadets who pass through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and by the transfer to the Indian Army of officers belonging to British units. The former is the principal channel of recruitment, the latter being only resorted to when, owing to abnormal wastage or for some other special reason, requirements cannot be completed by means of cadets from Sandhurst. A third source is from among University candidates. When a cadet has qualified at Sandhurst and has received his commission, he becomes, in the first instance, an officer of the Unattached List, and is posted for a period of one year to a British battalion or regiment in India, where he receives a preliminary training in his military duties. At the end of the year, he is posted as a squadron or company officer to a regiment or battalion of the Indian Army. Administrative services and departments of the army draw their officers from combatant units, as it has hitherto been regarded as essential that every officer should, in the first instance, receive a thorough grounding in combatant duties, and acquire at first-hand an intimate knowledge of the requirements of the combatant arms.

The promotion in rank of King's commissioned officers of the Indian Army is regulated by a time-scale up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel but is subject also to certain professional examinations and tests being successfully passed. The rank of Lieutenant-Colonel is in normal course attained at 26 years' service; promotion beyond this rank is determined by selection.

**Indian Officers.**—One of the most momentous decisions of the Great War, so far as the Indian Army is concerned, was that which rendered Indians eligible to hold the King's commission in the army. King's commissions are obtainable by Indian gentlemen in three ways: (1) By qualifying as a cadet through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst or the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Examinations used to be held twice a year in India for the selection of suitable candidates for admission. (2) By the selection of specially capable and deserving Indian officers or non-commissioned officers of Indian regiments promoted from the ranks or those appointed direct as jemadar. These receive their commissions after training at the Royal Military College or Academy as Cadets and qualifying in the usual way. (3) By the bestowal of honorary King's commissions on Indian officers who have rendered distinguished service, but whose age and lack of education preclude their being granted the full King's commission. The first two avenues of selection mentioned afford full opportunity to the Indian of satisfying a military ambition and of enjoying a military career on terms of absolute equality with the British officer, who, as a general rule, also enters the army by qualifying at Sandhurst or Woolwich. Until 1931, ten vacancies at Sandhurst and three at Woolwich were reserved annually for Indian cadets.

A further measure adopted by the Government was the establishment of the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun, a Government institution for the preliminary education of Indians who desire to qualify for the King's commission in the army through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst or the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. The arrangements so far made enable a maximum of 70 boys to be in residence at the college at any one time, and the normal course of education is planned to occupy six years. In February 1923, it was decided that eight units of the Indian Army should be completely Indianized. The units selected for Indianization were 7th Light Cavalry, 16th Light Cavalry; 2nd Bn., Madras Pioneers, 4/19th Hyderabad Regiment, 5th Royal Battalion, 6th Mahratta Light Infantry, 1/7th Rajput Regiment (Q.V.O.L.I.), 1/14th Punjab Regiment, 2/1st Punjab Regiment.

In 1932 a considerable advance in the Indianization of the Army was made by the announcement that it was intended to Indianize a Division of all Arms and a Cavalry Brigade. In order to implement this decision, the following units are also in process of being Indianized: 3rd Cavalry, 5/2nd Punjab Regiment, 5/8th Rajputana Rifles, 5/8th Punjab Regiment, 5/10th Baluch Regiment, 5/11th Sikh Regiment, 4/12th Frontier Force Regiment, and 6th Royal Battalion, 18th Frontier Force Rifles, in addition to units of Indian Artillery, Engineers,

etc., together with the usual complement of ancillary services, to make up a complete Division. The Indian Regiment of Artillery has been formed on the 15th January 1935 and was the first unit of this new corps has been raised as a field artillery brigade. This brigade is designated "A" Field Regiment, Indian Artillery.

In order to train officers for the Indian Army of the future, the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun was opened in October 1932. It provides officers for all arms cavalry, infantry, artillery and signals. The first batch of officers passing out of the Academy received their commissions on the 1st February 1935.

**Indian Military Academy**—How to improve the quality of candidates for the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun has recently been under consideration. A press note was issued by the Defence Department in October, 1936, in which the problem was examined in detail. It consisted of a memorandum which had been prepared on the subject by a Committee consisting of members of both Houses of the Central Legislature, and of a careful reply to this memorandum by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Robert Casselle. The Committee was constituted as a result of a debate which took place in the Council of State, during which the present difficulty in obtaining candidates of the right type for the Academy had been discussed.

The members of the Committee prefaced their memorandum by stating in general terms that they did not agree with the policy being followed with regard to the Indianization of the Army, since they thought that the process could be speeded up. They then made observations and suggestions on various points—as, for example, that the provision under certain conditions for a refund by parents of part of the cost of training young officers was too extensive, that more scholarships should be granted to cadets of the Academy by Local Governments, that the fees charged by the Academy should be reduced; that passage of the final examination of the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College by students who did not gain admission to the Universities; that the activities of the University Training Corps should be expanded, that more Indians should be admitted to the Staff College; and that the problems created by the disparities in age between British and Indian officers of similar rank should be favourably dealt with.

The Commander-in-Chief, in reply, expressed gratitude to the Committee for their work and for the studied moderation and reasonableness of their recommendations. Some of these recommendations he accepted, and he undertook that others would be fully and sympathetically considered. He asked the Committee not to expect startling results from the acceptance of certain of their recommendations, since the process of expanding the field of choice and improving the quality and quantity of the candidates for cadetships must inevitably be gradual, and depend largely on public opinion.

## Training Institutions.

The following institutions exist in India for the higher training of military personnel and for the education of instructors for units —

Staff College, Quetta.

Senior Officers' School, Belgium.

School of Artillery, Kakul.

Equitation School, Saugor.

Small Arms School (India), Pachmarhi. Small Arms and Mechanization School (India), Ahmednagar.

Army School of Physical Training, Ambala.

Army Signal School, Poona.

Army School of Education, Belgium.

Chemical Warfare School, Belgium.

Army School of Cookery, Poona.

Army Veterinary Schools, Ambala and Poona.

Royal Indian Army Service Corps Training Establishment, Rawalpindi.

Indian Army Ordnance Corps School of Instruction, Jubbulpore.

The object of these Schools is to ensure to all the units throughout the army a constant supply of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, provided with a thorough up-to-date knowledge of various technical subjects, and with the ability to pass on this knowledge.

The King George's Royal Indian Military Schools at Jhelum, Jullundur and Ajmere, and the Kitchener College, Nowgong, also exist for the education of the sons of Indian soldiers with a view to their finding a career in the Indian Army. The latter at present assists in the training of Indian NCOs for promotion to Viceroy's Commission. The Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun exists for the preliminary education of Indians who desire to qualify for the King's Commission in the Army through the Indian Military Academy.

**Army in India Reserve of Officers**—Previous to the Great War there existed what was called the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, a body of trained officers available to replace casualties in the Indian Army. The war proved that for many reasons this reserve did not fully meet requirements and in 1922 the Army in India Reserve of Officers was constituted.

The revised Regulations for the A. I. R. O. published in 1934 provide that the following gentlemen may be granted commissions in the Reserve —

(1) Ex-Officers who, having held King's commission in any Branch of His Majesty's British, Indian or Dominion Forces, either naval, military (including the Auxiliary Forces (India) and Indian Territorial Force) Marine or Air, have retired therefrom and are no longer liable for service therein, and who are resident in India, Burma or Ceylon.

(2) Civil officials of gazetted status serving under the Government of India or a local Government, whose services can be spared in the event of general mobilization being ordered.

(3) Private gentlemen who are resident in India, Burma or Ceylon.

Ceylon Government officials are not eligible for appointment to the Army in India Reserve of Officers

Applicants for Category-Medical (includes Dental) must possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the Medical Acts in force at the time of their appointment

Dental applicants must possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the Dentists Acts in force at the time of their appointment.

Applicants for Category-Veterinary must be in possession of the diploma M.E.C.V.S

The strength of the Reserve on the 1st October 1938 was 1,058

**The Fighting Races**—The fighting classes that contribute to the composition of the Indian Army have hitherto been drawn mainly from the north of India, but the experiences of the great war have caused some modifications in the opinions previously held as to the relative value of these and other fighting men. The numbers of the various castes and tribes enlisted in the Army have since the war undergone fluctuations, and it is not possible at present to give exact information as to their proportions. Previous to the war the Sikhs contributed very large numbers both to the cavalry and infantry, and the contribution of the Gurkhas was also large. The Sikhs, who inhabit the Punjab originated in a sect founded near Lahore by a peasant in the early part of the sixteenth century and in the course of a hundred years grew into a formidable militant power. Muhammadans of various races contribute a still larger proportion to both the cavalry and infantry. These are drawn both from the north and the south of India, as well as from beyond the Frontier. They are all excellent fighting men, hardy and warlike, who have furnished soldiers to all the great powers of India for many hundreds of years. As cavalry the Muhammadans are perhaps unequalled by any other race in the East, being good horsemen and expert men-at-arms.

Next in point of numbers are the Gurkhas of Nepal, of whom there are twenty complete battalions, which during the war were considerably increased. As fighters in the hills they are unsurpassed even by the Pathans in the North-West Frontier, but the Garhwals and Kumaons are equally good mountaineers.

The professional military caste of India from time immemorial has been the Rajput, inhabiting not only Rajputana but the United Provinces and Oudh. Of fine physique and martial bearing, these warriors of Hindustan formed the backbone of the old Bengal Army, and have sustained the English flag in every campaign in the East. Their high caste and consequent prejudices in no respect interfere with their martial instincts and efficiency in war. They furnish

many battalions. The Garhwals are Hill Rajputs, good and gallant soldiers, who have proved themselves equal to any other troops on the field of battle and have established an imperishable record in the war both in Europe and in the East. The two battalions which existed in 1914 have since been increased to four. The Jats are a fine and warlike race of Hindus found in the Delhi and Mooltan districts and adjoining territory. It was these people who held out so bravely at Bharatpur and repelled Lord Lake's army in 1805. They have proved themselves good soldiers on the battlefields of Europe. Dogras are good and steady soldiers found in the hilly districts of the Punjab. They fought well in Flanders and in Mesopotamia.

Among those who have rendered signal and gallant service in the war are the Mahratas of the Deccan and the Konkan, who have revived their reputation held by their race in the days of Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire. It is probable that their proved efficiency in war will lead to their recruitment in larger numbers in future.

In addition to the castes that have been mentioned, other caste men from the south and other parts of India have filled the ranks of the Sappers and Miners, and done their duty well in every campaign in which they have been engaged.

During the war the Victoria Cross was awarded for conspicuous gallantry to 2 Indian officers, 4 non-commissioned officers and 6 other ranks of the Indian Army.

The Military Cross was awarded to 96 Indian Officers for distinguished service rendered during the Great War and to 3 Indian Officers for service in Waziristan.

A large number of Indian Officers and men were also granted Foreign decorations.

**Summary of India's Effort in the War**—In a despatch by the Commander-in-Chief published in July, 1919, the whole operations of the Indian Army during the war are reviewed. His Excellency gives in it the following figures showing the extent of India's contribution in terms of men. On the outbreak of war, the combatant strength of the Indian Army, including reservists, was 194,000 Indian ranks, enlistments during the war for all branches of the service amounted to 791,000, making a total combatant contribution of 985,000. Of this number, 552,000 were sent overseas. As regards non-combatants, the pre-war strength was 45,000; an additional 427,000 were enrolled during the war and 391,000 were sent overseas. The total contribution of Indian personnel has thus been 1,457,000, of whom 943,000 have served overseas. Casualties amounted to 106,594, which include 36,694 deaths from all causes. The number of animals sent overseas was 175,000.\*

\* For a record of the services of the Indian Army in the War, see *The Indian Year Book*, 1920, on p 152, et seq



## Effectives, 1939.

	Officers with King's Commissions.	Indian Commissioned Officers.	British other ranks.	Indian Officers with Viceroy's Commissions.	Indian other ranks.	Clerks and other civilians.	Followers.	Indian reservists.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Combatant Services (includes Cavalry, Artillery Engineers, Pioneers, Infantry, Signal Service and Tank Corps) ..	3,574	166	46,856	2,720	1,16,820	70	17,566	31,902
II. Staff (inclusive of personnel of Administrative Services) ..	606		440	32	135	1,306	494	.
III. Military Training Establishments (exclusive of personnel of Departmental Corps) ..	107		193	6	98	69	514	
IV. Educational Establishments ..	72		165	49	72	500	244	6
V. Royal Indian Army Service Corps (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II) ..	305		263	266	13,074	1,048	3,589	4,672
VI. Indian Army Ordnance Corps (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II) ..	248		759	31	2,722	1,333	2,952	517
VII. Medical Services (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II) ..	826	53	765	570	4,143	.	4,541	3,522
VIII. Veterinary Services (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II) ..	43	17	4	122	519	45	88	77
IX. Remount Services (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II) ..	29		10	9	150	269	217	
X. Miscellaneous Establishments (inclusive of Military Accounts Department) ..	338	61	87	130	243	5,583	996	169
XI. Auxiliary and Territorial Forces (Permanent Establishments) ..	121		227	27	9		21	..
Total ..	6,268	297	49,775	3,971	1,37,985	10,223	32,322	40,866

## Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A part of the Defence expenditure on the Indian Budget is incurred in England, the nature of such expenditure being indicated in the detailed Tables of Army, Navy and Military Engineer Services expenditure. This expenditure is met by transfer of funds from India. From the 1st April, 1920, to the 31st March, 1927, the accounts were prepared on the basis of the rate of 2s per rupee for the conversion of English sterling transaction into rupees. From the 1st April, 1927, the accounts

are being prepared at the standard rate of 1s 6d per rupee.

As a rule, the receipts collected by the various departments are not set off against expenditure as appropriations in aid, but are shown separately on the receipts side of the budget. This is especially the case with the receipts of the Military Departments, which amount to considerable sums.

The Provincial Governments incur on expenditure for Military purposes

**SUMMARY OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE (Gross.)**

*Table 1.*

—	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40.
	Closed Accounts	Revised Estimates	Budget estimates as passed
Rupees (000's omitted.)			
Defence Services—Effective ..	45,56,99	44,41,87	46,22,85
Defence Services—Non-effective ..	8,44,96	8,54,39	8,62,88
Transfer to Defence Reserve Fund ..	—1,54,76	—87,72	—92,47
Total	52,47,20	52,08,54	53,03,26

NOTES—(1) This summary includes the cost of the Royal Air Force, which is included in the Army Estimates, and also the expenditure on non-effective services, but does not include debt service

(2) All Expenditure for Military purposes incurred in the United Kingdom by the Indian Government, as also all contributions to the Imperial Government for these purposes, are included in the above figures

**ANALYSIS OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE.**

1. The following table gives the main items of *Army* Expenditure, (gross) shown for India and England separately —

*Table 2*

—	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40.
	Closed Accounts	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates
INDIA.			
Rupees (000's omitted.)			
A. <i>Standing Army:</i>			
(1) Effective Services			
Fighting Services ..			13,21,74
Administrative Services			6,61,81
Manufacturing establishments (including stores)			2,96,59
Army Headquarters, Staff of Commands, etc.			1,99,49
Purchase and sale of stores, equipment and animals ..			3,47,38
Special Services ..			
Transportation, Conservancy, anti-malaria measures, hot weather establishments and miscellaneous ..			2,04,32
Total Effective Services			30,30,83
(2) Non-effective Services			
Non-effective charges ..			3,76,23
B. <i>Auxiliary and Territorial Forces.</i>			58,28
C. <i>Air Forces:</i>			
Effective ..			1,14,51
Non-effective ..			66
Total, India:			
Effective ..	31,40,69	32,04,62	32,03,62
Non-effective ..	3,69,82	3,72,28	3,76,89
Total	35,10,51	35,76,90	35,80,51

Table 2—contd.

	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40.
	Closed Accounts	Revised Estimates.	Budget Estimates.
<b>ENGLAND.</b>			
	(Rupees	000's omitted)	
1 <i>Standing Army.</i>			
(1) <i>Effective Services.</i>			
Fighting Services .. .			3,06,23
Administrative Services .			42,18
Manufacturing establishments (including stores) .. .			33,35
Army Headquarters, Staff of Commands, etc. . . .			10,30
Purchase and sale of stores, equipment and animals .. .			3,22,07
Special Services .. .			.
Transportation, Conservancy, anti-malarial measures, hot weather establishments and miscellaneous ..			75,30
Total Effective Services			7,89,43
(2) <i>Non-effective Services</i> ..			4,70,45
B <i>Royal Air Force:</i>			
Effective .. .			1,11,69
Non-effective .. .			5,19
Total England . . . .			13,76,76
Total Defence Services Expenditure			
Effective .. .	42,84,27	43,78,08	46,22,85
Non-effective .	8,41,90	8,50,07	8,62,88
Grand Total .	51,26,17	52,28,15	54,85,73

The amounts expended in England on effective services consist of such charges as payments to the War Office and Air Ministry in London in respect of British Forces serving in India, the transport to India of these forces, and payments on account of stores taken to India by British Forces, educational establishments in England for Indian Services, leave pay of Indian and British service Officers on the Indian Establishments, purchase of imported stores, etc. The expenditure on non-effective services consists of payments to the War Office in London for retired pay to British forces for services in India and to non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service, and of various gratuities.

Although a sum of Rs 451.8 millions only has been allotted in the Budget for 1939-40 to meet the net expenditure on Military Services Rs 539.3 millions (including receipts) will be available for expenditure under the heading "Military Services" made up of Rs 399.4 millions for expenditure in India and Rs. 139.8 millions in England.

The gross working expenses of military establishments, such as bakeries, pasture and dairy farms, army clothing factories, and storage depots, army ordnance factories and base mechanical transport workshops are included in the Budget.

The division of expenditure on *Military Engineer Services* between India and England is as shown below —

					1937-38	1938-39	1939-40.
					Closed Accounts	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates.
					(Rupees	000's omitted)	
India	..	..	.	..	8,66,80	8,88,76	8,68,48
England	..	..	..	.	7,24	4,17	8,78
Total					8,74,04	8,92,93	8,72,26

**Cost of the Army**—A Tribunal was set up in 1932 to investigate the amount of India's contribution towards the recruiting and training expenses in England of the British troops and airmen who serve for a part of their time in India. The Tribunal has also examined India's counterclaim to a contribution towards the cost of her defence expenditure.

The Tribunal was an advisory body which met in November with instructions to report to the Prime Minister. The Chairman was Sir Robert Garran, until recently Solicitor-General in the Commonwealth of Australia. Lord Tomlin and Lord Dunedin were nominated by His Majesty's Government, and Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court, and Sir Muhammad Sulaiman, the Senior Puisne Judge of the High Court of Allahabad, by the Government of India.

The matters on which the Tribunal will make recommendations have been subjects of controversy for many years, and, as was recognized in the Report of the Simon Commission, the issue bears upon the great constitutional problem now under consideration. One reason for the connexion is the heavy burden of the cost of defence upon India. Taking the Central and Provincial Governments together, it amounts to 29 per cent of the total expenditure, and if the Central Government alone is considered it amounts to 54 per cent. These calculations take account of net receipts only from semi-commercial undertakings such as railways, posts, and telegraphs.

**Capitation payments**—When, after the Mutiny, the troops of the East India Company were amalgamated with those of the Crown

a capitation rate of £10 on every British soldier sent to India was fixed. This worked out at an average annual sum of, roughly, £631,000.

In 1870 objections were raised by both sides to the £10 rate, and until 1878 India made payments on account averaging £440,000 per annum. An Act of Parliament confirmed these amounts as full payment, with the effect of writing off outstanding War Office claims. In 1890 the capitation rate was fixed at £7 10s. Meanwhile the British forces in India had been substantially increased, and the altered rate represented an annual expenditure of about £734,000. A committee presided over by Lord Justice Bomer was appointed in 1907. It held that the capitation charge was justified in principle. In the following year the Secretaries of State for India and War (Lord Morley and Lord Haldane) agreed to a compromise whereby the rate was raised to £11 8s, the annual charge on India being thereby increased by about £300,000. During the War India met this liability as part of her normal military expenditure, and all extraordinary costs arising from the employment of Forces from India in the various theatres of War were met by the British Exchequer, in accordance with decisions of Parliament.

The great increases in rates of pay and cost of equipment led to the capitation rate being raised in 1920 to £28 10s. Since 1924 India has paid on account each year £1,400,000, compared with War Office claims, backed by elaborate details which amounted in 1928-29 to approximately £4,500,000 and would still exceed the provisional payments by about £300,000 annually. The Government of India has disputed the bill.

## The Strength of the Army.

### BRITISH TROOPS

The following table gives the average strength of British troops, and the main acts as regards their health for the quinquennial periods 1910-14 and 1915-19 and for the years 1920 to 1929 :—

Period.	Average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent home.	Average constantly sick.
1910-14 average .. ..	69,440	89,389	303	488	2,094 57
1915-19 " " " "	86,199	58,367	588	1,980	3,277 53
1920 " " " "	57,332	61,429	385	2,314	3,488 08
1921 " " " "	58,681	60,515	408	749	3,070 04
1922 " " " "	60,166	37,836	284	714	1,902 32
1923 " " " "	68,139	37,595	237	979	1,793 31
1924 " " " "	58,614	38,569	246	879	1,857 95
1925 " " " "	57,378	36,069	166	907	1,750 19
1926 " " " "	56,798	36,893	171	910	1,758 60
1927 " " " "	55,632	34,666	149	829	1,654 22
1928 " " " "	56,327	33,034	166	556	1,635 99
1929 " " " "	59,827	38,742	208	671	1,746 84

### INDIAN TROOPS.

The average strength of Indian troops, including those on duty in China and Nepal and other stations outside India in 1928 was 131,190.

The following table gives below the actuals and ratios of sickness, deaths, and invaliding for the quinquennial periods 1910-14 and 1915-19 and for the years 1920 to 1929 —

Period	Average strength	Admissions	Deaths.	Invalids	Average constantly sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.			
						Admissions	Deaths	Invalids	Average constantly sick.
1910-14 (average)	130,261	71,213	573	699	2,662	544 6	4 39	5 4	20 7
1915-19 (average)	204,298	161,028	3,435	4,829	7,792	788 2	16 81	23 6	38 1
1920 " "	216,445	164,987	2,124	4,564	9,265	762 3	9 81	21 1	42 8
1921 " "	175,384	119,215	1,782	3,638	6,031	679 7	10 16	20 7	34 4
1922 " "	147,840	77,468	1,014	2,659	3,639	524 0	6 86	18 0	24 6
1923 " "	143,234	66,847	856	2,323	2,955	466 7	5 98	16 8	20 63
1924 " "	134,742	57,014	772	1,781	2,432	423 1	5 73	13 8	13 05
1925 " "	136,473	48,691	547	1,712	2,053	356 8	4 01	12 5	15 04
1926 " "	135,146	52,517	507	1,569	2,082	338 6	3 75	11 6	15 41
1927 " "	133,200	47,054	442	1,842	1,972	356 6	3 37	12 8	15 08
1928 " "	131,190	48,739	372	1,251	2,034	371 5	2 84	9 54	15 51
1929 " "	154,580	45,654	689	1,431	1,864	361 5	3 42	....	16 8

# INDIAN SOLDIERS' BOARD.

The Indian Soldiers' Board is probably the most important and valuable non-official institution connected with the Indian Army. It was constituted on 7 February 1919, in place of the Central Recruiting Board, the purpose of which was fulfilled with the end of the War. Its object was at the outset to deal with a number of post-war problems—the finding of employment for soldiers released from the colours, the grant of rewards to those who had rendered distinguished service, the relief of the dependants of those who had lost their lives in the war and of those who were incapacitated for further service, the education of soldiers' children and the safeguarding of the general interests of soldiers and their dependants, all matters demanding immediate and close attention. As years passed, the Board had gradually to adjust itself to normal peace conditions and it was decided to maintain it permanently for a series of duties which have from time to time expanded and developed.

The Board is composed of three members of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council nominated by H. E. the Viceroy, of whom one is President, H. E. the Governor of the Punjab, the Defence Secretary, the Adjutant-General in India and the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, with the Auditor-General in India, as an additional member. An Under-Secretary in the Defence Department acts as Secretary to the Board, in addition to his other duties. The President and Members of the Board are as follows:—

**PRESIDENT**—The Hon'ble Sir Abraham Balsman, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., 108, Finance Member to the Government of India.

**MEMBERS**—H. E. Sir Henry Duffield Crick, Bart., K.C.S.I., 108, Governor of the Punjab, The Hon'ble Chaudhri Sir Zafrullah Khan, K.C.S.I., Law Member of the Government of India, Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce and Labour Member of the Government of India, Lieut-General Sir Roger Wilson, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Sir Ernest Burdon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., 108, Auditor-General, Mr. C. MacI. G. Ogilvie, C.B.E., 108, Defence Secretary to the Government of India, Mr. E. T. Coates, C.I.E., 108, Financial Adviser, Military Finance.

**SECRETARY**—Mr. W. G. Alexander, 108, Under-Secretary, Defence Department.

The Board has its seat at New Delhi/Simla and co-ordinates the activities of a large number of kindred organizations in the various areas from which the bulk of the Indian Army is recruited. Under the control of these Provincial Boards there exists throughout the country a network of subordinate organizations, including District Soldiers' Boards, Tehsil or Taluka Committees and other kindred bodies. There are Provincial Soldiers' Boards in Bihar, Bombay, Delhi, Kashmir, Mysore, North West Frontier Province, Punjab, Rajputana and the United

All District Soldiers' Boards were in 1931 put on a uniform footing, with the civil head of the District as President and a serving soldier as Military Vice-President. The latter was either a Recruiting Officer or an Indian Army Officer detailed by Army Headquarters—except in the North-West Frontier Province where the President was a soldier and the Vice-President a civilian. Five years' experience showed the organization to need revision if it was to serve its purpose in the most efficient manner. It was found, for instance, that Boards in areas where recruitment had, temporarily at any rate, stopped began to decline in value through lack of attention and that the Military Vice-Presidents of Boards, mostly drawn from active battalions, could not maintain continuity of policy because of their frequent changes of station. Reorganization was therefore undertaken in 1936. This was achieved without interference in the internal constitution of the Boards. To preserve continuity and provide constant supervision, it was decided to make Indian Infantry Training Battalions and similar units, which are not liable to changes of station, responsible for providing the Military Vice-Presidents for the District Soldiers' Boards in their neighbourhood. At the same time full advantage was taken of the experience and influence of Recruiting Officers, who were appointed additional Vice-Presidents of District Soldiers' Boards in their Recruiting areas. Funds were made available for the allotment of travelling allowances to Military Vice-Presidents of Boards in the Punjab, U. P., Delhi, Bombay and the Central Provinces, to tour their districts or to sanction allowances to members touring on Soldiers' Board business.

The whole organization shortly after its revision improved out of all recognition. The District Soldiers' Boards revived and the greatest importance is attached to an indirect result of this improvement, namely, the increase in the prestige of the ex-soldier among his fellow citizens and its enhancement, a fact particularly gratifying in those areas where recruitment is not now being carried on.

The following are the objects and duties of the District Soldiers' Boards:—

- (a) Constantly to endeavour to promote and maintain a feeling of good-will between the civilian and military classes,
- (b) To give all possible assistance to the President of the Board in his capacity as head of the district in all administrative matters connected with the ex-soldier or his family,
- (c) To demonstrate the benefit of and so promote the desire for mutual co-operation between ex-soldiers and civilian officials.

- (d) To represent and explain to the civil authorities all matters of particular moment to ex-soldiers that require the attention of the local administration.
- (e) Generally to watch over the welfare of the ex-soldier and his family, and the interests of serving soldiers absent with their units

As regards item (e), quoted above, the function of the Board and corresponding organizations cover a wide range and some of their main tasks are enumerated below —

- (a) To circulate information regarding the educational concessions available for soldiers' children,
- (b) To communicate information regarding employment, facilities for training for civilian vocations and concessions open to discharged men, and to maintain registers of ex-soldiers desirous of obtaining employment,
- (c) To ascertain and intimate the whereabouts of an absent soldier to his dependents and to communicate to him news of all important matters affecting his family's welfare,
- (d) To procure legal advice in the case of a law suit against an absent soldier where there is no male member of his family capable of protecting his interests,
- (e) To assist an absent soldier's family in the event of disease or famine,
- (f) To assist ex-soldiers and their dependants in securing medals, pensions, arrears of pay, etc.,
- (g) To keep a watch on the adequacy of the number of pension paying branch post offices, especially in hilly districts, and, if and when there is a need for more such offices, to bring the fact to notice,
- (h) To investigate cases of ex-soldiers invalided out of the Indian Army for chronic diseases such as tuberculosis, leprosy, diabetes, etc., and to report

them to the Provincial Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society for medical assistance,

- (i) To investigate applications for relief from the various military charitable funds

Another leading development has been the institution of the "Welfare Scheme," the foundation of which is the network of District Soldiers' Boards, etc., acting under the orders of Provincial Soldiers' Boards, which have been created in all areas from which the Indian Army obtains recruits in any number, for the purpose of ensuring that the home interests of Indian soldiers and their dependents are specially looked after. The Board in 1936 allotted as an experimental measure Rs 106 a year for three years for the promotion of schemes of Rural Reconstruction in military villages in the Punjab

One of the most important functions of the Provincial and District Soldiers' Boards is to find employment for ex-soldiers. The Government of India and Local Governments and Administrations have accepted the principle that preferential treatment should be accorded to ex-soldiers in this respect and as a result employment under Government was found for 76,639 individuals between the years 1922 and 1936. The Board especially appeals to private employers to assist as far as they can by engaging ex-soldiers. The Recruiting Officers at Delhi, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Jullunder, Lucknow, Ajmer, Poona, Peshawar and Kohat can supply reliable Indian ex-soldiers for most kinds of civil employment, especially guards of all descriptions, motor drivers, peons, chaprasis, drill and physical training instructors, rough-riders and polo orderlies (Personal servants cannot be supplied). Applications should be sent to any of the above officers. Employers should, when applying for labour, furnish particulars as to wages, quarters, etc., and state the length of time the appointment can be held open. The various district soldiers' boards also maintain lists of reliable ex-soldiers desirous of employment in their own districts. In their case applications should be sent to the Secretary of the Board.

The Board on 31 December 1922 had the residue of the war fund, known as the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund, handed over to it. This formed the nucleus of its finances. The latter have since been husbanded with great success. The face value of the securities constituting the fund amounted on 31 March 1937 to Rs 17,19,700, bearing an annual interest of Rs 60,189-8-0, as against Rs 16,99,700 bearing an annual interest of Rs 59,489-8-0 on the 31st March 1936.

## THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The announcement, made at the Delhi Durbar in 1911, that in future Indians would be eligible for the Victoria Cross, gave satisfaction which was increased during the War and afterwards by the award of that decoration to the following:—

**Subadar (then Sepoy) Khudadad Khan.** 120th Baluchis.—On 31st October 1914, at Hollebeke, Belgium, the British Officer in charge of the detachment having been wounded, and the other gun put out of action by a shell, Sepoy Khudadad, though himself wounded, remained working his gun until all the other five men of the gun detachment had been killed.

**Naick Darwan Sing Negi.** 1-39th Garhwal Rifles.—For great gallantry on the night of the 23rd-24th November, 1914 near Festubert, France, when the Regiment was engaged in retaking and clearing the enemy out of our trenches, and, although wounded in two places in the head, and also in the arm, being one of the first to push round each successive traverse, in the face of severe fire from bombs and rifles at the closest range.

**Subadar (then Jamadar) Mir Dast.** 55th Coke's Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery and great ability at Ypres on 28th April 1915, when he led his platoon with great gallantry during the attack, and afterwards collected various parties of the Regiment (when no British Officers were left) and kept them under his command until the retirement was ordered. Jamadar Mir Dast subsequently on this day displayed remarkable courage in helping to carry eight British and Indian Officers into safety, whilst exposed to very heavy fire.

**Rifleman Kulbir Thapa.** 23rd Gurkha Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery during operations against the German trenches south of Maquisart. When himself wounded, on the 25th September 1915, he found a badly wounded soldier of the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment behind the first line German trench, and though urged by the British soldier to save himself, he remained with him all day and night. In the early morning of the 26th September, in misty weather, he brought him out through the German wire, and, leaving him in a place of comparative safety, returned and brought in two wounded Gurkhas one after the other. He then went back in broad daylight for the British soldier and brought him in also, carrying him most of the way and being at most points under the enemy's fire.

**Havildar (then Lance-Naick) Lala** 41st Dogras.—Finding a British Officer of another regiment lying close to the enemy he dragged him into a temporary shelter which he himself had made, and in which he had already bandaged four wounded men. After bandaging his wounds he heard calls from the Adjutant of his own Regiment who was lying in the open severely wounded. The enemy were not more than one hundred yards distant, and it seemed certain death to go out in that direction, but Lance-Naick Lala insisted

on going out to his Adjutant, and offered to crawl back with him on his back at once. When this was not permitted, he stripped off his own clothing to keep the wounded officer warmer and stayed with him till just before dark when he returned to the shelter. After dark he carried the first wounded officer back to the main trenches, and then, returning with a stretcher carried back his Adjutant. He set a magnificent example of courage and devotion to his officers.

**Sepoy Chatta Singh.** 9th Bhopal Infantry.—For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in leaving cover to assist his Commanding Officer who was lying wounded and helpless in the open. Sepoy Chatta Singh bound up the officer's wound and then dug cover for him with his entrenching tool, being exposed all the time to very heavy rifle fire. For five hours until nightfall he remained beside the wounded officer shielding him with his own body on the exposed side. He then under cover of darkness, went back for assistance and brought the officer into safety.

**Naick Shahamad Khan.** 89th Pmjabis.—For most conspicuous bravery. He was in charge of a machine-gun section in an exposed position in front of and covering a gap in our new line within 150 yards of the enemy's entrenched position. He beat off three counter-attacks, and worked his gun single-handed after all his men, except two belt-fillers, had become casualties. For three hours he held the gap under very heavy fire while it was being made secure. When his gun was knocked out by hostile fire he and his two belt-fillers held their ground with rifles till ordered to withdraw. With three men sent to assist him he then brought back his gun, ammunition, and one severely wounded man unable to walk. Finally, he himself returned and removed all remaining arms and equipment except two shovels. But for his great gallantry and determination our line must have been penetrated by the enemy.

**Lance-Dafedar Govind Singh.** 28th Cavalry.—For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in three volenteering to carry messages between the regiment and brigade headquarters, a distance of 1½ miles over open ground which was under the observation and heavy fire of the enemy. He succeeded each time in delivering his message although on each occasion his horse was shot, and he was compelled to finish the journey on foot.

**Rifleman Karan Bahadur Rana.** 23rd Gurkha Rifles.—For conspicuous bravery and resource in action under adverse conditions, and utter contempt of danger during an attack. He with a few other men succeeded, under intense fire, in creeping forward with a Lewis gun in order to engage an enemy machine gun which had caused severe casualties to officers and other ranks who had attempted to put it out of action. No 1 of the Lewis gun party opened fire and was shot immediately. Without a moment's hesitation Karan Bahadur pushed the dead man off the gun, and in spite of bombs thrown at him



and heavy fire from both flanks, he opened fire and knocked out the enemy machine gun crew. Then switching his fire on the enemy bombers and riflemen in front of him, he silenced their fire. He kept his gun in action, and showed the greatest coolness in removing defects which had twice prevented the gun from firing. He did magnificent work during the remainder of the day and when a withdrawal was ordered assisted with covering fire until the enemy was close to him. He displayed throughout a very high standard of valour and devotion to duty.

**Ressaldar Badlu Singh**, 14th Lancers, attached 29th Lancers.—For most conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice on the morning of the 23rd September 1918, when his squadron charged a strong enemy position on the west bank of the River Jordan, between the river and Kh es Samarivah Village. On nearing the position Ressaldar Badlu Singh realised that the squadron was suffering casualties from a small hill on the left front occupied by machine guns and 200 infantry. Without the slightest hesitation he collected six other ranks and with the greatest dash and an entire disregard of danger charged and captured the position, thereby saving very heavy casualties to the squadron. He was mortally wounded on the very top of the hill when capturing one of the machine guns single-handed, but all the

machine guns and infantry had surrendered to him before he died. His valour and initiative were of the highest order.

**Rifleman Gobar Sing Negi**, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery on 10th March 1915 at Neuve Chapelle. During an attack on the German position he was one of a bayonet party with bombs who entered their main trench, and was the first man to go round each traverse, driving back the enemy until they were eventually forced to surrender. He was killed during this engagement.

**Sepoy Ishaw Singh**, 23th Punjab.—For devotion and bravery "quite beyond all praise" in Waziristan on 10th April, 1921. He received a severe gunshot wound in the chest while serving a Lewis gun, and when all the havildars had been killed or disabled he struggled to his feet, called to his assistance two men, and charged and recovered the gun, restoring it to action. He refused medical attention, insisting first on pointing out where the other wounded were and on carrying water to them. While the medical man was attending to these wounded he shielded them with his body and he submitted to medical attention himself only after he was exhausted through three hours' continual effort and by loss of blood.

### THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

Since 1903 a squadron of the Royal Navy, known as the East Indies Squadron, has been maintained in Indian waters. It has naturally varied in strength from time to time. In 1903 the squadron consisted of one second class and three smaller cruisers and four sloops or gunboats. In 1906, it consisted of two second class and two third class cruisers, and remained at this strength until 1910 when one second class cruiser was withdrawn and two smaller vessels substituted, and three cruisers were lent from the Mediterranean to assist in the suppression of the arms traffic in the

Gulf. By 1913 the position of the East Indies squadron had considerably improved. The battleship *Swiftsure* had taken the place of the second class cruiser which had been a flagship, and another second class cruiser replaced the *Perseus*.

The present composition of the East Indies Squadron (Fourth Cruiser Squadron) is as follows—

"Norfolk" (Flag), Cruiser, 9,850 tons;  
"Emerald," Cruiser, 7,550 tons, "Enterprise,"  
Cruiser, 7,580 tons, Escort Vessels "Shorcham,"  
"Blideford," "Fowey," and "Deptford."

### India's Naval Expenditure.

From 1869 onwards India paid a contribution of varying amounts to the Imperial Government in consideration of services performed by the Royal Navy. Under arrangements which dates from 1896-7 the subsidy of £100,000 a year was paid towards the upkeep of certain ships of the East India Squadron, which were not to be employed beyond prescribed limits, except with the consent of the Government of India. India's total naval expenditure is under half a million pounds annually. In 1938 India's contribution to the British Government was dropped on the understanding that the Royal Indian Navy would maintain six modern Escort vessels and be responsible for India's coast defence. The contribution was added to India's Naval budget.

The question of a new distribution of the burden of the cost of Imperial Naval Defence was discussed at the Imperial Conference in London in October—November 1926. The matter appeared to be one on which the delegates could form no new decision without further consultations in their respective capitals and no resolution was passed.

The Royal Indian Navy consists of a Depot Ship, 4 Escort vessels, 2 Patrol vessels and a Survey vessel.

### ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

The Royal Indian Navy traces its origin so far back as 1612 when the East India Company stationed at Surat found that it was necessary to provide themselves with armed vessels to protect their commerce and settlements from the Dutch or Portuguese and from the pirates which infested the Indian coasts.

The first two ships, the *Dragon* and *Hoseander* (or *Oslander*), were despatched from England in 1612 under Captain Best, and since those days under slightly varying titles and of various strengths the Government in India have always maintained a sea service.

The periods and titles have been as follows—

Hon E I Co.'s Marine	..	1612—1686
Bombay	..	1686—1830
Indian Navy	..	1830—1863
Bombay Marine	..	1863—1877
H M Indian Marine	..	1877—1892
Royal Indian Marine	..	1892
Royal Indian Navy	..	1934

India's Naval Force has always been most closely connected with Bombay, and in 1668 when the E India Co took over Bombay, Captain Young of the Marine was appointed Deputy Governor. From then until 1877 the Marine was under the Government of Bombay, and although from that date all the Marine Establishments were amalgamated into an Imperial Marine under the Government of India, Bombay has continued to be the headquarters and the official residence of the Flag Officer Commanding.

During the War 1914-1918 Royal Indian Marine Officers were employed on many and various duties. Royal Indian Marine Ships "DUFFERIN," "HARDING," "NORTHEROOK," "LAWRENCE," "DALHOUSIE" and "MINTO" had their guns mounted and served as Auxiliary Cruisers. Officers also served in the Royal Navy in the Grand Fleet, Mediterranean North Sea North Red Sea and Caspian Sea Fleets.

In addition to transport duties in Indian Ports, Officers were sent to Marseilles, East Africa and Egypt for such duties, and on the entry of Turkey into the War were employed on duties towing and manning River Craft and Barges to and in Mesopotamia, and it was necessary to enlist a number of Temporary Officers, Warrant Officers and men to the numbers of approximately 240, 60 and 2,000 respectively for these and other duties.

**Reorganisation Schemes**—After the War the Government of India asked Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Jellicoe, who was visiting India, to draw up a scheme for the reorganisation of the Service. His valuable suggestions were unfortunately too ambitious for Indian finances and could not be accepted.

Shortly afterwards the Esher Committee arrived in India to report on the Indian Army and although the R I M was not included in their terms of reference, they strongly recommended that the R I M should be reorganised as a combatant service. The Government of India in 1920 obtained from the Admiralty the services of Rear-Admiral Mawby as Director, R I M, to draw up a scheme of reorganisation within limited lines. His scheme, however, was not adopted, and Admiral Mawby resigned his appointment.

The R I M then fell upon hard times; money was scarce, the report of the Inchcape Committee necessitated drastic retrenchments, and the working of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms resulted in the Local Governments having to

defray the cost of the work of R. I. M. ships on their various stations, on lighthouse duties, transport work, carrying of officials, etc. The Local Governments were naturally inclined to think that if they had to pay they would like to have a say in the management, and that if the work could be done cheaper locally, they should arrange to carry out the duties themselves. Further, the Inchcape Committee recommended that the three large troopships should be scrapped and all troopship carried out under contract, which would have left the Marine with only the Survey Department and the Bombay Dockyard.

**A Combatant Service**—Happily for the Service, however, the Government of India in 1925 appointed a Departmental Committee under the Chairmanship of General Lord Rawlinson, in his capacity of Minister of Defence and Member of Council in charge of the Marine Portfolio, to submit a scheme for the reorganisation of the Service as a combatant force. This Committee recommended that the Service should be reorganised as a purely combatant Naval Service with the title of Royal Indian Navy, with a strength in the first instance of 4 armed sloops, 2 patrol vessels, 4 mine-sweeping trawlers, 2 surveying ships and a depot ship, the Service in the first instance to be commanded by a Rear-Admiral on the active list in the Royal Navy. The scheme was accepted by the Indian and Home Governments, and the necessary Act to permit India to maintain a Navy was passed through both Houses of Parliament.

To effect this change in the title, it was necessary to draw up a new Indian Naval Discipline Act and this had to be passed through the Assembly and Council of State in India.

In February 1928, the Bill was introduced but failed to pass in the Assembly by a narrow margin of one vote. In February 1934, the Bill was re-introduced to the Assembly with certain minor amendments but in response to a plea for circulation, the Government circulated the Bill.

In August, the Bill was re-introduced and passed by the Assembly and Council of State. On 2nd October 1934 the Royal Indian Navy was inaugurated, the historic ceremony taking place in Bombay.

The Royal Indian Marine which had rendered sterling service to India and the Empire in peace and war then ceased to exist.

The Royal Indian Navy which has been evolved from the late Royal Indian Marine is one of the Empire's Naval Forces and is under the command of a Flag Officer of the Royal Navy. Its work in addition to training its personnel for war, *e.g.*, minesweeping, gunnery, communications, etc., includes fishery protection in the Bay of Bengal and other Naval duties. A close liaison is maintained between the Royal Indian Navy and the East Indies Squadron.

**Personnel, 1939.****HEADQUARTERS STAFF**

<b>Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy and P S T O, East Indies</b>	<b>Rear-Admiral H Fitzherbert, C B, C M G</b>
<b>Naval Secretary</b>	<b>.. Paymaster Commander P R Maurice</b>
<b>Flag Lieutenant and Staff Officer (Operations)</b>	<b>.. Lieut-Comdr J Lawrence</b>

<b>Chief of the Staff</b>	<b>Captain T M S Milne Henderson, O B E</b>
<b>Captain Superintendent</b>	<b>Captain C J Nicoll, D S C</b>
<b>Engineer Captain</b>	<b>Engineer Captain G L Annett</b>
<b>Staff Officer (Intelligence)</b>	<b>Commander W R Shewring</b>
<b>Staff Officer (Plans)</b>	<b>Commander J T S Hall</b>
<b>Commander of the Dockyard</b>	<b>Lt Comdr J W Jefford</b>
<b>Squadron Signal Officer</b>	<b>Lieut H C Bird</b>
<b>Squadron Gunnery Officer</b>	<b>Lieut. K Durston</b>
<b>Manager, Engineering Department</b>	<b>Engineer Commander P R Wale</b>
<b>Manager, Construction Department</b>	<b>Eng Lieut E W Watson</b>
<b>1st Assistant to M E D</b>	<b>Eng Lieut P C Card</b>
<b>2nd Assistant to M E D</b>	<b>Eng Lieut T R Warnes</b>
<b>Naval Store Officer</b>	<b>.. J. A. B. Hawes, Esq., O B E</b>
<b>Financial Adviser</b>	<b>.. R Jagannathan, Esq., M A, B L</b>
<b>Chief Superintendent</b>	<b>.. V. G. Rose, Esq.</b>

**SEA TRANSPORT STAFF**

<b>Divisional Sea Transport Officer, Bombay</b>	<b>Commander C L Turbett</b>
<b>Asst. Sea Transport Officer</b>	<b>Lieut-Comdr K R U Todd</b>
<b>Sea Transport Officer, Karachi</b>	<b>.. Lieut-Comdr F F W Harvey, R N</b>

**CIVILIAN GAZETTED OFFICERS.**

<b>Electrical Engineer ..</b>	<b>N T. Patterson, Esq</b>
<b>Assistant Naval Store Officer ..</b>	<b>F Hearn, Esq</b>

**OFFICERS.**

<b>Captains .. .. .</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>WARRANT OFFICERS</b>	
<b>Commanders .. .. .</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Commissioned Gunners and Boatswains</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Lieutenant-Commanders, Lieutenants, and Sub-Lieutenants .. .. .</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>Signal Boatswains</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Engineer-Captain .. .. .</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Warrant Telegraphists</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Engineer-Commanders .. .. .</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Warrant Mechanicians</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Engineer-Lieutenant-Commanders, Engineer-Lieutenants and Engineer-Sub-Lieutenants .. .. .</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>Schoolmasters (Warrant Rank)</b>	<b>5</b>
		<b>Commissioned Writers and Writers</b>	<b>11</b>

LIST II OFFICERS PERMANENTLY SECURED FROM THE R I M FOR CIVIL  
EMPLOYMENT UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT  
OF COMMERCE

Captains	5	Engineer Captain	1
Commanders	4	Engineer Commanders	7
Lieut-Commander	1	Engineer-Lieut-Commanders	4
		Engineer-Lieutenant	1

PETTY OFFICERS AND MEN

Who are recruited, in the main, from the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab, in almost equal proportions.

SHIPS.

		Standard Displacement.			
Escort Vessel	.. H M I S Olive	1,737	36 tons	1,700	Horse Power.
" "	" " Cornwallis	1,405	" "	2,500	"
" "	" " Hindustan	1,190	" "	2,000	S H P.
" "	" " Lawrence	1,134	20	1,900	Horse Power
" "	" " Indus	1,190	" "	2,000	S H P.
Surveying Vessel	.. Investigator	1,628	25	1,137	6 Horse Power.
" "	" " Dalhousie	"	" "	"	"
Patrol Vessel	" " Pathan	665	" "	3,500	S. H. P.

In addition to the above there are 11 vessels composed of minesweeping and steam trawlers service launches, target towing tugs, distributed at Bombay, Calcutta, and Karachi.

Dockyards.

There were two Royal Indian Marine Dockyards at Bombay and at Calcutta, the former being the more important. The one at Calcutta has been closed. There are 5 graving docks and a wet basin at Bombay, together with factories

Medical Staff

Medical Officer, Major H S Milne, R A M C

Officer in Medical Charge of Dispensary  
Assistant Surgeon P F D Mellow, I M D

R I N. Warrant Officers

Officer-in-charge, Dockyard Police Force,  
Commissioned Boatswain W J Downing

Boatswain of the Dockyard, Commissioned  
Boatswain D Milne, R I N

Appointments.

In addition to the regular appointments in the ships of the Royal Indian Navy, and in H M I Dockyard, the following appointments under the Government of India, Commerce Department, are held by the officers of the Royal Indian Navy —

BOMBAY.

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, Senior Nautical Surveyor, Junior Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile

Marine Department, Bombay District, Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Engineer and Ship Surveyors

CALCUTTA.

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District, Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District, Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Engineers and Ship Surveyors.

MADRAS.

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Madras District, and Engineer and Ship Surveyor

KARACHI

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Karachi District

ADEN.

Port Officer

CHITTAGONG

Nautical Surveyor and Engineer and Ship Surveyor.

PORT BLAIR.

Engineer and Harbour Master

## Agriculture.

The agriculture of the sub-continent of India, with its wide range of physical and climatological conditions, varies considerably in character and scope. There is scarcely any cultivated crop of the temperate, sub temperate or tropical zones which cannot be grown in some part of this vast country from the warm, humid coastlands to the perennially temperate altitudes of its mountain ranges. Even in the plains, the cultivation of the common crops of temperate countries is practised during the cold weather season while more truly tropical crops are grown in the same areas during summer. Further variations in agricultural practice are to be found in the irrigated and non irrigated tracts.

The total area of culturable land in India, excluding a forest area of 89 million acres, is about 435 million acres. The total gross cropped area, sown annually, approximates to 298 million acres. Of this vast area of cultivation, no less than 267 million acres are under cereal and pulse crops of all kinds, which supply food and fodder for India's human population of 362 million and her animal population of 310 million head of cattle, sheep and goats.

In Indian agriculture, the dominant climatological factor is the monsoon and, in most parts of the country, the total annual rainfall is precipitated between the months of June and October. The winter and early summer months are generally dry and high temperatures prevail in the months of March to June, prior to the break of the monsoon rains. Thus the agricultural season is naturally divided into two main subdivisions, the Kharif season of the monsoon and the Rabi season of the cold weather. Each of these seasons has its own distinctive crops. The greater part of the Indo Gangetic plain and the northern tracts of the Peninsula are served by the main monsoon which falls between June and October. During these months the average rainfall for the whole of India is about 40 inches, varying from 15 (or less) to 50 inches in the main cultivated tracts. Rainfall in the cold weather season between December and March is generally not more than 2 to 4 inches. In the south of India, which includes most of the Madras Province and the bulk of the territories of the two large Indian States of Hyderabad and Mysore, the climatic and rainfall conditions are different. The bulk of the rainfall in this area is received from the North-East monsoon and falls during the period October to February. Conditions are more truly tropical, especially on the West coast and the sub-division of the agricultural season into Kharif and Rabi can hardly be said to exist.

In South India, rice and millets are the main food crops. Rice, millets, maize, hot weather pulses and oilseeds are the principal food crops of the monsoon season, in the northern parts of the Peninsula, with cotton, jute and groundnuts as the main cash crops. Sugarcane is grown as a whole year crop in both North and South India.

**Soils.**—Four main soil groups can be recognised in India, viz., (1) the red soils derived from rocks of the Archaean system which characterise Madras, Mysore and the South-East of Bombay and extend through the East of Hyderabad and the Central Provinces to Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the South of Bengal. (2) The black cotton or *regur* soils which overlie the Deccan trap and cover the greater part of Bombay, Berar and the Western parts of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad with extensions into Central India and Bundelkhand. The Madras *regur* soils though less typical are also important. (3) The great alluvial plains, agriculturally the most important tract in India as well as the most extensive, mainly the Indo-Gangetic Plain embracing Sind, northern Rajputana, most of the Punjab, the plains of the United Provinces, most of Bihar and Bengal and half of Assam. (4) The laterite soils which form a belt round the Peninsula and extend through East Bengal into Assam and Burma.

The great alluvial plains are characterised by ease of cultivation and rapid response to irrigation and manuring, broadly speaking there are few soils in the world more suited to intensive agriculture so long as the water supply is assured. The other soils are less tractable and call for greater skill in management and are less adapted to small holdings, of these the *regur* soils are the most valuable.

In addition to the four main groups of Indian soils mentioned above, the desert soils of India occupy a large tract in Eastern Sind extending over the whole length of that Province, along the edge of the Indus alluvium. Rajputana and the South Punjab of which the Thar a Rajputana desert alone occupies an area of 40,000 square miles. The sands of these deserts are mainly derived, according to Blandford, from the old sea coast and the transport of the sand into the interior of the country is due to the South-west wind. Alkali soils also form an important group of Indian soils which are known as *reh* or *usar* in the United Provinces, *kalar* in Sind, *raikar* and *thur* in the Punjab and *chopan* or *karl* in Bombay Province. Such soils are characterised by a high degree of impermeability and 'stickiness' together with high alkalinity and frequent presence of large excess of free salts. They are usually poor in nitrogen and humus and unsuitable for crop growing without previous reclamation.

### AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

**Finance.**—In India, farming is carried on with the minimum of capital and there is practically no outlay on buildings, fencing and agricultural machinery. The cultivators are for the most part illiterate and agricultural indebtedness is high and rates of interest on loans are heavy. During the past twenty years, very much progress has been made by the co-operative credit movement in many Provinces. In recent years of depressed agricultural prices however it has been found necessary to supplement co-operative credit by the development of

non-credit activities, e.g., purchase and sale societies, "better-farming" societies, etc. Such societies have proved of great value to the cultivators and, in combination with measures for debt redemption, etc., will contribute largely to improvement in the economic condition of the agriculturists.

**Livestock**—Practically all cultivation in India is done by bullocks and the efficiency and capacity of these in different districts varies considerably. The best types in common use are capable of handling what would be considered as light single horse implements in Europe. Bullock power is also used for raising water from wells for field irrigation, for driving the chaffcutter and the sugarcane crusher and for treading out the grain in the threshing yard. Although in many districts the bullock cart is rapidly being supplanted by the motor-bus as the commonest means of human transport, the great bulk of agricultural produce is still taken to market in bullock carts. In general, the Indian cultivator cares well for his draught bullocks which, in most cases, constitute the most important part of his moveable property.

**Implements**—In general, cultivating implements are few and simple and remarkably well suited for the tillage operations for which they have been evolved. The ploughs are usually of wood, tipped with an iron or steel point and stir rather than invert the soil. Iron ploughs are also extensively used in some districts but the demand has decreased on account of recent agricultural depression and the consequent decline in the prices of agricultural produce. A heavy wooden beam is commonly employed to serve the combined purposes of roller, clod crusher and soil compactor. In the black cotton soil areas, the *bakhar*, a simple type of broad bladed harrow, is in general use. In many Provinces, seed drills or seed tubes are utilised for drilling the crops in rows to facilitate inter-cultivation. In less advanced tracts, the seed is merely broadcast and ploughed into the soil. There is a great variety of hand implements to be found throughout the country, most of which are simple, cheap and efficient under local conditions. Practically no harvesting machinery is in use, the crops being cut or gathered by hand and threshed—in the case of grain crops—under the feet of bullocks. Cereal crops are winnowed by the agency of the wind although cheap mechanical winnowing machines, designed by agricultural engineers, are receiving attention from the more advanced cultivators. With reference to the introduction of improved agricultural implements, it is calculated that the Agricultural Departments sold 28,655 improved ploughs, 32,835 fodder cutters, 3,614 iron cane mills and about 15,000 other types of better implements to the cultivators in 1935-36. Work on mechanical cultivation is still largely in an experimental stage though tractor ploughing has proved very effective in the eradication of deep-rooted weeds in the United Provinces, Bombay and certain Indian States. One notable development of recent years in connection with agricultural implements is the large extent to which improved types are now being manufactured and sold by village craftsmen.

**Cultivation and Tillage**—The improvement of the ordinary cultivation and tillage methods in common use in India offers by far the widest field for increasing the yields of field crops and, consequently, the profits of the agriculturists. In many parts of India, cultivation is decidedly good but, particularly in the non-irrigated tracts and in areas liable to failure of rainfall, there is much room for improvement. In this connection, the research work on dry farming methods, which is being conducted in Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, is of very great importance.

Two economic factors which tend to keep down the standard of cultivation in many Provinces of India are the fragmentation and sub-division of holdings, resulting from Indian laws of inheritance, and certain systems of land tenure whereby the cultivator, as a tenant, has no interest in permanent improvement of his holding. In addition, the agriculturists rarely live on their lands but congregate in villages for mutual protection. Efforts are now being made in many Provinces to eliminate these factors, which contribute to a low standard of cultivation but progress in this direction must necessarily be slow.

The main object of tillage methods for rabi, i.e., cold-weather, crops is the conservation of soil moisture and the preparation of a good seed-bed to ensure germination of seed. To achieve these objects, the land is given repeated shallow ploughings or harrowings, which produce a surface mulch over a moist sub-soil. For kharif, i.e., hot weather, crops, the preliminary cultivation of the fields is usually much less thorough as sowings must commence as soon as the rains break. The practice of drilling the crops in rows is rapidly supplanting the old method of broadcasting in many tracts. The former method permits the intercultivation of the crops by bullock implements and greatly reduces the cost of weeding. Harvesting is generally done by hand implements, e.g., the sickle, and very little wastage occurs in the processes. The work of the Agricultural Departments in India in connection with the improvement of cultivation and tillage is largely concentrated upon (a) the demonstration of better methods on the actual lands of the cultivators and (b) research work on the improvement of indigenous agricultural implements and the distribution and extension of such improved types in the rural areas. The use of tractor outfits for mechanical cultivation is still largely limited to large estates and, in certain tracts, to such specific purposes as the eradication of deep-rooted weeds, where the work is done on a contract basis by private agencies.

**Irrigation**—The chief characteristics of the Indian rainfall are its unequal distribution throughout the country, seasonal irregularity of precipitation and liability to failure or partial deficiency in many tracts. The average annual rainfall for the whole country is about 45 inches and there is little variation from this average from year to year. But, within individual tracts, remarkably wide variations in total annual

rainfall are found. At many recording stations annual rainfall of less than half the average precipitation are not uncommon, and in cases of extreme draught, less than one quarter of average rainfall has been recorded in precarious tracts. Such tracts include practically the whole of the Punjab and North West Frontier Provinces, the United Provinces except the sub-montane regions, Sind, a large portion of Bihar, most of Madras and the Bombay Province, omitting the coastal belts and portions of the Central Provinces. The concentration of the principal rainfall in less than a third of the year, which is not the sowing period of the *rabi* crops, places a very definite limit on the yield which can be obtained from the principal cereal crops. Some other crops, e.g., sugarcane, can hardly be grown indeed without supplementary watering. With adequate irrigation the yield from the principal grain crops in Northern India is doubled even in areas where the monsoon is generous, whilst in the great canal colonies and in Sind barren desert has become fertile land. The Indian canal system is by far the largest in the world. Of the total cultivated area of 280 million acres, no less than 60 million are annually irrigated from one source or another. Of this area, 30 million acres are irrigated from canals, 15 million from wells and 15 million from tanks and other sources. In 1932-33 the total length of the main and branch canals and distributaries amounted to some 75,000 miles irrigating an area of 33 million acres and the value of crops irrigated from Government works was estimated at about 87 crores. The protective effect of the canals in many areas is no less important than the enhanced yield. Protective irrigation works have made agriculture stable instead of precarious in many districts. The Indian canals are of two types—perennial and inundation—and the trend of irrigation practice is to replace the latter by the former wherever possible. The great perennial canals in the North of India draw their supply from snow-fed rivers, the inundation canals run only when the rivers rise with the melting of the snow in April-May and must close when supplies fall at the end of the monsoon. Other canals depend for their supply during the dry part of the year on water stored behind great dams thrown across suitable gorges and are in consequence less dependable than the larger snow-fed systems. Water rates are levied on the area of irrigated crops matured so that Government bears part of the risk of failure of crops. Different rates are charged for different crops and vary somewhat in different parts of India, rates are also lower when the water has to be lifted than when flow irrigation is given.

The Madras, Bombay and Sind Provinces possess some of the most spectacular irrigation schemes in the world. The Cauvery Mattur irrigation system inaugurated in 1934 is considered to be the biggest in the British Empire and the largest single block masonry reservoir in the world, with a storage capacity of 83,500 million cubic feet. This project, together with the Kanniambadi project in Mysore, is said to bring into productive use about 80 per cent. of the flow of the Cauvery river besides serving as a great moderator of floods. The Wilson Dam at Bhandara, impounding 272 feet of water,

is far and away the highest dam in India, whilst the Sukkur Barrage in Sind across the Indus irrigates a desert whose area far exceeds that of any other scheme conceived by engineers.

About one quarter of the total irrigation of the country is got from lifting water from wells ranging in depth from a few feet to over fifty feet. Their numbers have greatly increased in recent years largely through Government advances for their construction. The recurring cost of this form of irrigation has, however, greatly increased owing to the high price of draught cattle and the increasing cost of their maintenance.

All agricultural departments are now giving increased attention to the better utilisation of underground water supplies, existing wells being improved by boring and tube wells of large capacity installed and equipped with pumping machinery. Efficient types of water lifts are rapidly replacing the old fashioned *mhola*.

Tank irrigation is common in Central and Southern India. Large quantities of rain water are stored in lakes (or tanks) and distributed during the drier seasons of the year. Often the indirect effect of the tank in maintaining the sub-soil water level is as important as the direct irrigation.

**Manures and Manuring.**—The great bulk of Indian soils are deficient in organic matter. In other agricultural countries of the world, this want is usually met by the return of farmyard manure to the land or by the use of composts made from crop residues and similar waste organic materials. In India, however, cattle dung is largely utilised for village fuel and the practice of composting is only being slowly developed. The cultivation of green manure crops is making headway, especially in the irrigated tracts, and many Provincial Governments allow concessions to encourage their extension. The use of certain oil-cakes, especially castor cake, is on the increase and this method of manuring is now common with valuable crops such as sugarcane and tobacco. With regard to artificial fertilisers, nitrogenous organic manures e.g., ammonium sulphate and nitrate of soda, are being extended in use through the efforts of departmental and private agencies. The approximate consumption of ammonium sulphate in 1936-37 was 61,238 tons as compared with 57,164 tons in 1935-36. Imports of phosphatic manures amount to about 16,000 tons annually and of potash manures, 4,000 tons. In addition, quite appreciable quantities of such fertilisers are produced and used in India. The general fall in the prices of all agricultural commodities since 1929 has undoubtedly hindered the wider use of artificial fertilisers which are mostly confined to irrigated areas and the planting industries.

**Rice.**—Rice is the most extensively grown crop in India, and on an average, occupies about 35% of the total cultivated area. It predominates in the wetter parts of the country, viz., in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma and Madras. The area fluctuates slightly around 80 million

acres and the yield is about 30 million tons. In 1936-37, total area under rice was 84 million acres with a total yield of approximately 33 million tons. The crop requires for its proper maturing a moist climate with well assured rainfall. The cultivated varieties are numerous differing greatly in quality and in suitability for various conditions of soil and climate, and the people possess an intimate acquaintance with those grown in their own localities. The better qualities are sown in seed beds and transplanted in the monsoon. Broadcasted rice is grown generally in low lying areas and is sown before the monsoon as it must make a good start before the floods arrive. Deep water rice grows quickly and to a great height and are generally able to keep pace with the rise in water level.

For transplanted rice the soil is generally prepared after the arrival of the monsoon and is worked into a puddle before the seedlings are transplanted. The land is laid out into small areas with raised partitions to regulate the distribution of the water supply. The seedlings are planted either singly or in small bunches containing from 4 to 6 plants each and are simply pushed into the mud at distances of 6 to 12 inches apart. Either by bunding to retain rainfall or by artificial irrigation, the details varying with locality, the rice fields are kept more or less under water until the crop shows signs of ripening. The area under improved varieties of rice distributed by the agricultural departments is now approximately 4 million acres. A scheme for the intensification of research on rice in all the principal rice-growing provinces financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Empire Marketing Board is in progress. A Standing Committee on Rice, consisting of forty-five members, has been constituted by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research on the lines recommended by the Crop Planning Conference, 1934.

India (excluding Burma) consumes more rice than she produces, the balance in the past having been provided almost entirely by Burma. Imports in 1936-37 were 85,782 tons, mainly from Siam and French Indo China.

**Wheat.**—Wheat is grown widely throughout Northern India as a winter crop, the United Provinces and the Punjab supplying about two thirds of the total area, and probably three-quarters of the total output in India. This crop occupies, on an average, about 10 per cent of the total cultivated area in the country. The majority of the varieties grown belong to the species *Triticum vulgare*. Indian wheats are generally white, red and amber coloured and are mostly classed as soft from a commercial point of view. As seen in local markets Indian wheats frequently contain appreciable quantities of other grains and even of extraneous matter due to the method of threshing employed. Wheat for export is well-cleaned and there has been great improvement in this respect of recent years. Most of the Indian wheats are soft weak wheats but there are some well known Macaroni wheats amongst them. The largest wheat acreage of recent years was

that of 1933-34, namely, 86 million acres, but the yield did not come up to the record harvest of 1930 which exceeded 104 million tons. Recent crops have averaged 94 million tons per annum which is only slightly, if anything, above internal requirements. Exports of wheat amounted to 107,000 tons in 1930-31 after which year, they were nominal for some time but, owing to favourable world parity, and the protection afforded by the import duty on foreign wheats, have recommenced. In 1935-36, 29,000 tons were exported from India and, in 1936-37, this figure increased to 2,31,505 tons. With the development of irrigation from the Lloyd Barrage Canal in Sind and in the newer Punjab Canal Colonies a further increase in wheat production is practically certain and, although the internal consumption of wheat will increase with the growth of population, there is likely to be a greater exportable surplus in the not distant future. The crop is generally grown after a summer fallow and, except in irrigated tracts, depends largely on the conservation of the soil moisture from the previous monsoon. Rains in January and February are generally beneficial but an excess of rainfall in these months usually produces rust with a diminution of the yield. On irrigated land 2 to 4 waterings are generally given. The crop is generally harvested in March and April and the threshing and winnowing go on up till the end of May. The total area under improved varieties of wheat is now over 7 million acres. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has recently appointed two Standing Committees to advise on problems connected with rice and wheat.

**The Millets.**—These constitute one of the most important groups of crops in the country, supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle. The varieties vary greatly in quality, height and suitability to various climatic and soil conditions. Perhaps the two best known varieties are Jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) the great millet, and Bajra the Bulrush millet (*Pennisetum typhodeum*) which, between them, occupy about 50 million acres annually. In 1936-37, the total area under jowar and bajra in India was 52.5 million acres. Generally speaking the jowars require better land than the bajras and the distribution of the two crops follows the quality of the soil. Neither for jowar nor bajra is manure usually applied though jowar responds handsomely to high manuring and cultivation is not so thorough as for wheat. The crop is generally sown in the beginning of the monsoon and so it requires to be thoroughly weeded. It is often grown mixed with the summer pulses especially Arhar (*Cajanus indicus*— pigeon pea) and other crops, and is commonly rotated with cotton. The subsidiary crops are harvested as they ripen either before the millet is harvested or afterwards. In some provinces *rahi* (juar) is also an important crop. The produce is consumed in the country.

**Pulses.**—Pulses are commonly grown throughout India in great variety and form at once the backbone of the agriculture, since even the present moderate degree of soil fertility



could not be maintained without leguminous rotations, and a primary necessity in the food of a vegetarian population. The yields on the whole are fairly good, mixed cropping is common. The principal pulses are *Arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*), gram (*Cicer arvense*), various species of *Phaseolus* and *Pisum*.

**Cotton**—Is one of the most important commercial crops in India and, despite the recent fall in prices, it still retains a most prominent position in the list of exports. The average area under cotton in the quinquennium ending 1931-32 was 25.1 million acres and the average yield 5.2 million bales of 400 lbs each. During the five-year period ending 1936-37, the average annual acreage has decreased to about 24.8 million acres while the average yield has increased to 5.4 million bales. In 1937-38 the estimated area and yield were 25.6 million acres and 5.7 million bales respectively. The ascertained area under improved varieties of cotton in 1937-38 was about 6.5 million acres. The consumption of Indian cotton in mills in India amounted to 2,994,000 bales in 1937-38. The principal export is of short staple cotton below 1" in staple but there is also in normal years an export of medium and long staple Indian cotton, of staple length 1" to 1.5", such as Punjab-American. There is no Indian cotton belt. Bombay Province, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Berar, Madras Province, Sind and the United Provinces and the Indian States of Hyderabad and Baroda, all have important cotton tracts producing distinct types. Sowing and harvesting seasons are equally diverse, the former extending from May to December in different parts of the country and the latter from October to May and June. Yields vary greatly. In the best irrigated tracts the normal yield is about 200 lbs of ginned cotton per acre, and yields much above this have been recorded, whilst in the poorest unirrigated tracts 60 lbs per acre is a good crop. Of recent years, as the result of the work of the Agricultural Departments and the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the quality and yield of staple cottons have improved and also the yield and cleanliness of the short staple tracts.

The Cotton Transport Act, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, the Bombay Cotton Markets Act, the C P Cotton Markets Act and the Madras (commercial crops) Market Act have all been passed at the instance of the Committee and are doing much to check adulteration and promote better marketing. In certain provinces legislation has been enacted, or is under consideration, with the aim of preventing the growing of very inferior varieties and of stopping certain malpractices which affect the quality and reputation of Indian cotton. Agricultural Departments have continued their campaign of cotton improvement apart from improvements in methods of cultivation.

**Exports**—The figures for exports by sea of Indian cotton from British India to foreign countries for the four fiscal years (ending 31st March) 1934-38 and for 8 months of 1938-39 are shown in the next column—

(In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)

Countries	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39 8 months ending Nov 1938.
United Kingdom	347	456	622	395	234
Other parts of British Empire	6	11	14	23	*
Japan	2,055	1,750	2,426	1,359	767
Italy	278	154	165	151	57
France	148	168	155	95	93
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	142	100	72	69	38
Belgium	153	224	312	196	84
Spain	60	67	26		2
Germany	153	264	218	166	105
Other countries	148	185	258	277	182
Total	3,400	3,397	4,268	2,731	1,562

N.B.—From 1st April 1937 the above figures exclude exports from Burma.

\* Included under 'Other countries,' separate figures not being available.

Japan is the most important buyer, and by virtue of an agreement between the Governments of India and Japan which will have effect up to the 31st March 1940, for a million bales of raw cotton taken by Japan, British India will import 283 million yards of Japanese piecegoods.

**Sugarcane**—India, until recently a large importer of sugar, is now one of the most important sugarcane growing countries in the world. The area in 1937-38 is 3,815,000 acres as against a quinquennial average of 3,426,000 acres for the preceding five years ending 1936-37. The crop is mostly grown in the submontane tracts of Northern India, more than half the area being in the United Provinces. The indigenous hard, thin, low-sucrose canes have now largely been replaced by seedling canes of high quality mainly the productions of the Imperial Sugarcane Breeding Station, Coimbatore. The total area under improved varieties of cane in India in 1936-37 was estimated to be 3,473,100 acres representing 75.39 per cent of the total area as compared with 74 per cent in the previous year (1935-36). In the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa improved canes occupy more than 80 per cent of the area. The effect of the improved varieties is clear from the fact that, while the area under cane in India in 1936-37 (4.44 million acres) represents only an advance of 29.6 per cent over the quinquennial average, the yield (about 6.5 million tons expressed as gur) represent an increase of 34.7 per cent. The protection afforded by the Sugar Industry Protection Act of 1932 has given a stimulus to the production of sugar by modern methods.

The production of sugar direct from cane in India during the season 1936-37 totalled 1,128,900 tons against 932,100 tons in 1935-36. The average extraction for the whole of India shows a very substantial increase, the figure being 9.50 per cent for 1936-37 as against 9.29 per cent for 1935-36. The number of factories working has increased from 137 to 140. Imports of sugar of all sorts during 1936-37 was 23,075 tons as compared with 2,012,000 tons in 1935-36 and 901,200 tons in 1930-31. It is expected that within a few years India will not only provide her own requirements of sugar but will have a surplus for export.

The Government of India increased the rate of excise duty on sugar produced in factories in British India to Re 1 per cwt (from annas 10 per cwt), on khandasari, to Rs 2 per cwt (from Re 1-5-0 per cwt) on all other sugars except palmyras sugar.

**Oilseeds**—The crops classified under the heading are chiefly groundnuts, linseed, sesamum and the cruciferous oilseeds (rape, mustard, etc.). Although oilseeds are subject to great fluctuation in price and the crops themselves are more or less precarious by nature, they cover an immense area.

**Groundnut**, though of modern introduction, is already an important crop particularly in Madras, Bombay, Burma and Hyderabad. The area has not however achieved stability. It rose steadily from 1.5 million acres in the pre-war period to 8.23 millions in 1933-34. There have been successive drops in the past two years, the acreage for 1936-37 being 7.72 million acres. The yield in 1936-37 was about 2.8 million tons of which 7,39,483 tons were exported as compared with a pre-war average export of 212,000 tons.

**Linseed** requires a deep and moist soil and is grown chiefly in the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces. The crops are grown for seed and not for fibre and the common varieties are of a much shorter habit of growth than those of Europe. The yield varies greatly from practically nothing up to 500 to 600 lbs of seed per acre. It is grown largely for export. At the beginning of the century India supplied practically the whole of the world's demand for linseed, the area having gone as high as 5 million acres with a yield of 630,000 tons. Area in 1936-37 was approximately 3,694,000 acres and yield 418,000 tons. In recent years foreign competition, mainly from the Argentine, has contracted the market for Indian linseed and with it the area under the crop. Exports in 1936-37 amounted to 296,000 tons as compared with the pre-war average of 379,000 tons. The preference granted to Indian linseed in the United Kingdom under the Ottawa Agreement, combined with successive short harvests in the Argentine, helped India to regain her pre-war position in the British market in 1933-34 when Britain took 174,000 tons out of a total of 379,000 tons. In 1936-37 exports to Great Britain amounted to 242,890 tons.

**Sesamum** (Gingelly) is grown mostly in Peninsular India as an autumn or winter crop. In 1936-37, it occupied an area of 5,570,000 acres with a yield of 484,000 tons. Export amounted to 14,216 tons.

**The Cruciferous Oilseeds** form an important group of crops in Northern India where they grow freely and attain a fair state of development. The area under rape and mustard, including an estimated figure for the area grown mixed with other crops is about 6½ to 7 million acres annually. Production in 1936-37 was estimated at 976,000 tons of which 40,252 tons were exported as compared with 20,138 tons in 1935-36 and 115,000 tons in 1932-33. Several species are grown and there are numerous local varieties. A large portion of the crop is crushed locally for domestic consumption.

**Jute**—Jute fibre is obtained from two varieties of plants called *Corchorus Olitorius* and *Corchorus Capsularis*. The plant requires a rich moist soil and its cultivation is confined almost entirely to Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa where the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries form new alluvial soil every year. The plants are rather delicate when young but once established require little attention and grow to a height of 5 to 15 ft. Before the plants are dead ripe they are cut and retted under water. The fibre is then separated from the stalk, washed and dried.

The annual world consumption of the fibre varies from 80 to 120 lacs of bales of 400 lbs each. The area and production during 1936 were forecast at 3,074,100 acres and 6,695,650 bales respectively as against 2,888,600 acres and 6,680,500 bales during 1937. The lower yield during 1938 is attributed to the damage done by the floods.

A Central Jute Committee was established in 1936 to undertake research and enquiry into the Agriculture, the technology and the economics of the jute industry in India. The activities of the Committee at present comprise (a) Enquiry into marketing and transport of jute and its products, (b) Agricultural research, (c) Supply of jute seeds of improved varieties, (d) Technological Research on jute, (e) Improvement of the jute forecast and (f) Collection and distribution of statistics and information on jute.

**Tobacco** is grown here and there all over the country chiefly, however, in Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Madras and Burma. Of two varieties cultivated *Nicotiana glauca* is by far the most common. Maximum crops are obtained on deep and moist alluvium soils and a high standard of cultivation including liberal manuring is necessary. The crop is only suited to small holdings where labour is plentiful as the attention necessary for its proper cultivation is very great. The seed is germinated in seed beds and the young plants are transplanted when a few inches high, great care being taken to shield them from the sun. The crop is very carefully weeded and hoed. It is topped after attaining a height of say, 2 ft., and all suckers are removed. The crop ripens from February onwards and is cut just before the leaves become brittle. The greater part of the tobacco grown in India is intended for *Hookah* smoking and is coarse and heavy in flavour. Lighter kinds are also produced for cigar and cigarette manufacture. Of recent years there has been important development in the production, in commercial quantities, of better quality cigarette

tobacco both in Madras and in Bihar Exports in 1936-37 amounted to 28.5 million pounds of which the United Kingdom took 13.25 million pounds. The area in 1936-37 was 1,243,000 acres, as compared with 1,357,000 acres in 1935-36 and the total yield of dried leaf amounted to 544,000 tons in 1936-37 as against 651,000 tons in 1935-36. The production in India of bright flue cured tobacco suitable for cigarette making has increased considerably, particularly in the Guntur District of the Madras Province and several thousands of flue curing barns have been installed in recent years.

**Livestock Census**—The report on the 4th quinquennial Census of Livestock in India, taken in January 1935, shows that there were then in British India, excluding Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, 113 million heads of bovine cattle, made up roughly of about 84 million heads of oxen and 29 million heads of buffaloes. The total figure for this census is over 5 millions (or about 5 per cent.) higher than that recorded at the preceding census in 1930. The next livestock census is due in 1940 when the figures given above will require revision. The details shown hereunder refer to the 1935 census.

Oxen accounted for an increase of 2.7 millions and buffaloes for an increase of 2.5 millions. In the case of oxen, there was an increase of a little over 3 millions in young stock, but bulls and bullocks showed a decrease of about half a million, the reduction occurring mainly in Madras.

Cows recorded a decrease of over a lakh (1,00,000), the decline occurring mainly in the Central Provinces and Berar.

Both male and cow buffaloes increased in number, the former by nearly a quarter of a million and the latter by little over half a million, the variations occurring mainly in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

Sheep declined in number by over 1½ million to a total of 22 millions, the notable decreases being in Madras, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Berar.

Goats numbered 26 millions, showing an increase of over one million as compared with the previous census—the chief increases being in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

There were no appreciable variations in the total number of horses and ponies, which amounted to nearly 14,000,000, but donkeys increased by about a lakh. Mules numbered 65,000 and camels a little over half a million.

Ploughs and carts gave a return of 17 and 5 millions respectively, showing a slight increase (mainly in the United Provinces) as compared with the previous census figures. For draught purposes cattle are mainly used everywhere though male buffaloes are important as draught animals in the rice tracts and damper parts of the country. Horses and mules are practically never used for agricultural purposes. For dairy purposes, the buffalo is important, the milk yield being high and the percentage of butter fat considerably above that in cow's milk. The best known

breeds are the Murra buffaloes of the Punjab, the Jafferabadi buffaloes of Kathiawar, and the Surti buffaloes of the Bombay Province. The cattle and buffalo population in India is abnormally high amounting to over 60 per cent. of the human population. The spread of cultivation has diminished the grazing grounds, insufficient fodder crops are raised and many of the cattle are small, ill-fed and inefficient. Nevertheless the best Indian breeds have many merits. Of the draught types the best known breeds are the Hissar, Nellore, Amrit Mahal, Gujrat (Kankrej), Kangayam, Kherigarh and Malvi (the Sahiwal) (Punjab), Gir (Kathiawar), Sindhi and Hansi are amongst the best milking breeds. On the Government cattle-breeding farms pedigree herds are being built up and from these selected bulls are issued, preference being given to special breeding areas, to villages which undertake to exclude 'scrub' bulls and where serious efforts to maintain a good strain of cow are made. Once established such breeding areas rapidly produce a supply of superior bulls for general distribution and in this way the valuable bulls from Government herds are used to advantage. The premium bull system is also working well in some tracts. H. B. the Viceroy's "Gift" Bull Scheme has given very considerable impetus to cattle improvement in all Provinces and States of India and this branch of animal husbandry is now receiving much close attention. Cattle Improvement is a slow process at the best and though a start on sound lines has been made in all provinces, continued effort and persistent endeavour are essential. There is no branch of agricultural improvement where the land-owners of India could render greater service.

**Cattle Improvement**—India possesses some very fine breeds of cattle, each breed being peculiarly suited to the area to which it is indigenous. To mention some there is the heavy fast Kankrej breed in Gujerat, admirably suited to the sandy deep rutted roads found in this part. Then we have the Dangi or Kala Kheri born and bred in the hilly, heavy rainfall area of the western ghats. Rain and water logged conditions do not affect this breed. Indeed the more the rain, the better it thrives. On the plateau of the Central Deccan, we have the Khillar, a light fast draught animal which thrives on very meagre pastures and is essentially suited to the hard stony country in which it is reared. Then we have the many types of buffalo the buffalo is at present, and will be for many years to come, the dairy animal of the country. The buffalo which yields fair quantities of milk with a fat percentage of from 7 to 9 per cent. of butter fat cannot be beaten as a butter and ghee producer.

A large proportion of the cattle of this country depend entirely on grazing for their total food and nourishment, and considering that such grazing is only of value for about 5 months of the year, India has the material to breed very fine and profitable animals. The standard at present is low from a commercial point of view owing to neglect and sheer carelessness. The livestock of India at present cannot compete with the cultivated crop, hence cattle breeding is relegated to those areas in which no crops can be grown. Immediate attention

and large subsidies from Government will be necessary for many years to bring the standard of cattle up to a point when it will be an economical proposition to grow cattle on better land

A good deal has been done for the improvement of cattle. The various Provinces have farms on which pedigree bulls are bred and reared. These are placed out in suitable villages on a premium system. In the Province of Bombay, Herd Registers are maintained for 8 of the breeds of the Province, shows are held annually and progress although slow, is to be noticed in those areas in which such work has been undertaken. More money and staff is essential to accelerate this work in the interests of the farmer. It is now a generally accepted fact that the farmer who mixes his farming with cattle breeding has been better able to stand the depression now prevalent.

**Dairying**—India is still far behind other countries in the matter of dairy farming and in the retail dairy business. This is mainly due to the climatic conditions of the country and the vast distances to be covered in transporting milk. The only solution seems to be co-operative dairy produce, handling and sale societies. Dairy farming in India is at present, and will be for many years, a cottage industry, each household producing a few pounds of milk at present this milk is converted by very wasteful methods into products that can be stored and transported long distances, such as ghee, (clarified butter) country butter and Khawa, a desiccated whole milk produced by boiling milk and evaporating the water contents until a solid mass is obtained.

These products could, of course be produced by up to date methods, leaving the pure sweet skim milk for either home consumption or to be utilised for making aseptic skim milk powder and the like, thus giving the farmer a better return. The trade, however, has been purely a cottage industry, and co-operative societies would appear to be the only solution. Each Province has its Agricultural College where Dairying in all its aspects is taught, and for higher training in this subject, there is the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. A good deal of research is still necessary.

The butter trade has improved considerably of late years. In India the sale of good quality butter in cartons is on the increase. In cities pasteurizing plants for the retail milk trade are gradually increasing. Milk is now sold in sealed bottles, this trade, however, is small. The Indian milk consumer in large cities still demands his milk just prior to consumption, he has not learned to look after his milk. Consequently the producer has to be prepared to meet the customer's demand at any time of the day. Unlike the two deliveries of milk in other countries, the milk producer in our large cities has to deliver milk about 5 times a day, this naturally makes milk more expensive. The consumer must be educated into the habit of the two-delivery methods if any progress is to be made in the organizing of milk to be produced in the country under natural conditions rather than the present wasteful method of milk production in large cities. India is

experiencing the same difficulties as other countries when milk was produced in the cities (i.e.) the destruction of cows and calves in the cities when dry.

The Government of India maintain an Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at Bangalore where students are given 2 year courses for the Indian Dairy Diploma but little provision has hitherto been made for the extensive industrial research into the handling and processing of milk and dairy products under Indian conditions, which is essential for the development of dairying as a village industry. This matter is now receiving the attention of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The report prepared by Dr Wright on the dairying industry of India is a most useful and comprehensive publication and indicates clearly many avenues whereby improvement can be effected.

It is sufficient here to say that there is a growing recognition of the fact that as India's economic development proceeds a better balance between crop production and animal industry is needed and that the raising of crops for the feeding of dairy stock, instead of for sale as such, will be of increasing importance.

**Animal Husbandry**—Details of the steps taken and progress made in the control of disease and improvement of stock are given in a biennial review of animal husbandry in India.

The control of contagious diseases of livestock in India is carried out by the Civil Veterinary Departments in the Provinces and major Indian States. The staffs of these departments are, for the most part, recruited from among the graduates of Indian Veterinary Colleges of which there are five, one each at Lahore, Patna, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. The chief research centre is the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute at Mukteswar in the United Provinces and its branch at Izatnagar, near Bareilly. This Institute is maintained by the Government of India and has recently been considerably expanded, the latest additions being a poultry research station and a nutrition institute. A certain amount of research is also conducted at the Provincial Colleges.

In addition to research the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute also manufactures large quantities of sera and vaccines for the use of the Provincial Departments in their fight against disease and until recently was the only manufacturing centre for these products. Serum institutes have, however, been opened in recent years at Madras and Bangalore, mainly for the manufacture of biological products for the use of the Madras and Mysore Civil Veterinary Departments respectively.

The chief diseases that the Civil Veterinary Departments have to deal with are glanders and Surra in equines, and rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, haemorrhagic Septicæmia, black quarter and anthrax in ruminants while tuberculosis, Johne's disease and contagious abortion are assuming greater importance than in the past. Glanders and Surra are both scheduled diseases under the Glanders and Fray act. Glanders is incurable but surra can now be successfully treated with Naganol. This disease

(surra) also affects camels, cattle and dogs and in recent years its importance as a bovine disease has been more widely recognised

Of the diseases of ruminants mentioned, all, with the exception of foot and mouth disease, can now be controlled either by the inoculation of protective sera or by vaccination. Rinderpest is by far the most important and is responsible for the major portion of the mortality among bovines in India. The discovery at Mukteswar that it was possible to attenuate rinderpest virus by "passage" through goats and that the attenuated virus produces only a milk form of the disease in cattle has led to the almost universal use of the goat virus as a prophylactic against the disease. Experiments carried out indicate that the immunity conferred by this method may last for at least five years.

The successful manufacture of anthrax "spore" vaccine at Mukteswar is another advance of great importance in the fight against livestock disease in India.

Indian poultry are also subject to several contagious diseases. The dreaded "Ranikhet" disease is fairly widespread and its ravages have seriously interfered with the poultry industry. So far no treatment, either curative or prophylactic, has proved successful and the application of strict hygienic measures still remains the chief method of controlling it. Fowl pox and Fowl cholera vaccines are available

for the protection of poultry against those diseases.

The Live stock of India are also subject to infection by a large number of parasitic disease such as parasitic gastritis, liver fluke disease, *Amphistomiasis*, *schistosomiasis*, etc. Of the external parasites ticks are important and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have recently started a scheme in the Bombay Presidency to test the possibility of regularly dipping or spraying cattle, its effect on the growth and health of cattle and on the tick population in village areas.

The castration of scrub bulls is an important feature of cattle improvement. The method most commonly used by the Departments is the Burdizzo method and it is quickly replacing the indigenous mulling operation.

The introduction of disease into India is controlled by the application of the "Live Stock Importation Act" at all ports at which the landing of animals is permitted.

In addition to their duties in connection with disease control, the Civil Veterinary Departments also conduct the treatment of animals in hospitals and dispensaries. The institutions are for the most part maintained by Local Boards with financial assistance from Government, the professional staff usually being provided by the Governments.

## AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

**Agricultural Progress**—The historical aspect of agricultural development in India has been fully dealt with in the report of the Linlithgow Commission. The Famine Commission as long ago as 1886 made the first proposal for a separate Department of Agriculture but little resulted except the collection of agricultural statistics and other data with the object of throwing light on famine problems. The Famine Commission of 1880 by their masterly review of the possibilities of agricultural development revived interest in the matter and their proposal for a new Department for Agriculture and allied subjects in the Government of India and for provincial departments of agriculture bore fruit eventually. Dr. J. A. Voelker, Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society, was invited to visit India and his book "Improvement of Indian Agriculture" is still a valuable reference book. In 1892 an agricultural chemist to the Government of India was appointed. Provincial Departments mainly concerned themselves at first with agricultural statistics but experimental farms were opened at Saidpet in 1871, Poona in 1880, Cawnpore in 1881 and Nagpur in 1883, there were various sporadic attempts at agricultural improvement but no real beginning was made until technical agricultural officers were appointed. Of these the earliest were Mollison in Bombay (subsequently Inspector-General of Agriculture), Barber and Benson in Madras, Hayman in the United Provinces and Milligan in the Punjab.

In 1901, the first Inspector-General of Agriculture was appointed and in the same year an Imperial Mycologist was added followed by an Imperial Entomologist in 1903. The present departments of agriculture, however, owe their existence to the foresight and energy of Lord Curzon whose famous despatch of 1903 marked the commencement of the reorganisation which took place in 1905. That scheme provided for a central research Institute at Pusa, completely staffed provincial departments of agriculture with agricultural colleges and provincial research institutes and an experimental farm in each important agricultural tract. To the establishment of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa, Lord Curzon devoted the greater part of a generous donation of £30,000 given by Mr. Henry Phipps of Chicago to be applied to some object of public utility preferably connected with scientific research. The Indian Agricultural Service was constituted in 1906. Since that date progress has been steady and continuous. With the advent of the reforms of 1919, agriculture became a provincial transferred subject but the Government of India retained responsibility for central research institutions and for certain matters connected with the diseases and pests of plants and animals. The addition of the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (with a branch farm at Wellington), the Imperial Cattle-breeding Farm at Karnal and the Anand Creamery enabled livestock work to be carried out on a scale not

possible at Pusa. The Imperial Sugarcane-breeding station at Coimbatore is yet another branch of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute. The Bihar Earthquake of 1934 caused considerable damage to the Pusa Institute and Provincial Governments have steadily developed and strengthened their agricultural departments. The Institute was moved to New Delhi and the new buildings erected for the purpose were formally reopened there in September 1936.

Parallel developments took place in the provision made for matters connected with animal health. The now world-famous Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research at Muktesar started in 1893 as a modest hill laboratory for research on rinderpest. It is now a fully equipped research institute which also manufactures protective sera and vaccines of which some 6 million doses are issued annually. The Civil Veterinary Department was formed in 1891 and until 1912 was under the control of the Inspector General. The departments were completely provincialised in 1919, the Government of India continuing to finance and control the Muktesar Research Institute and its branch station at Izatnagar (Bareilly).

**Recent Progress**—As now constituted, the agricultural departments include a complete organisation for bringing the results of the application of science to agriculture into the village. At one end of the scale are the agricultural colleges and research institutes—at the other thousands of village demonstration plots where the effect of improved seed, methods, implements and manures is shown under the cultivators' own conditions. Intermediate links in the chain are the experimental farms, where scientific research is translated into field practice, demonstration and seed farms and seed stores. The ascertained results of the work of the agricultural department are striking enough. The latest available figure regarding the area under improved varieties of crops in British India was approximately 21.4 million acres in 1935-36, as compared with 18.6 million acres in 1934-35. In other words, the recorded area under improved crops has increased by 14 per cent in twelve months. These figures by no means represent

the whole extent to which improved strains have replaced old varieties as it is almost impossible to gauge the full extent of the "natural spread" of improved varieties. Improved methods of cultivation and manuring are steadily spreading, work is in progress on most of the major crops and each year brings new triumphs. The position was authoritatively reviewed by the Royal Commission on Agriculture which reported in 1928. Recognising how much has already been done in the 20 years since the agricultural departments were created, the Commission also emphasised the enormous field for future work to which all witnesses had drawn their attention. The agricultural departments having shown that the application of science to Indian agriculture is a practical proposition and further that the individual cultivator can be reached and his methods improved, the problem is now to develop and intensify such work so that a general advance in agricultural practice will result. The recent reports submitted by Sir John Russell and Dr. Wright, who recently renewed the progress of agricultural research work in India, carried out under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, contain valuable and important recommendations for breaching the gap between the research worker and the cultivator. These recommendations are being carefully examined by a special Sub-Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. At no time has there been a greater need for co-ordinated effort directed towards the solution of agricultural problems. Only by increased efficiency can India meet the situation caused by low prices for all agricultural commodities and the intense competition in world markets arising from production in excess of effective demand.

The Government of India have recently announced their intention to render further assistance to the agriculturists by providing better facilities for credit and for the marketing of agricultural produce. A central marketing section has been established under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. It works in collaboration with the special marketing staff appointed in the various provinces.

## THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

In Chapter III of their Report, the Royal Commission on Agriculture stated that the most important problem with which they had been confronted was that of devising some method of infusing a different spirit into the whole organisation of agricultural research in India and of bringing about the realisation on the part of research workers in this country that they are working to an end which cannot be reached unless they regard themselves as partners in a common enterprise. They had found not only a lack of sufficiently close touch between the Pusa Research Institute and the provincial agricultural departments but also between the provincial departments themselves. After describing the way in which similar difficulties

had been overcome in Canada, the United States and Australia and dismissing as inadequate the constitution of crop committees on the model of the Indian Central Cotton Committee or the constitution of a quasi-independent governing body for Pusa on which the provincial agricultural departments and non-official interests would be represented, the Commission proposed the establishment of an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The primary function of the Council would be to promote, guide and co-ordinate agricultural, including veterinary, research in India and to link it with agricultural research in other parts of the British Empire and in foreign countries.

It would make arrangements for the training of research workers, would act as a clearing house of information in regard not only to research but also to agricultural and veterinary matters generally and would take over the publication work at present carried out by the Imperial Agricultural Department. The Commission proposed that the Council should be entrusted with the administration of a non-lapsing fund of Rs. 50 lakhs to which additions should be made from time to time as financial conditions permit. Its Chairman should be an experienced administrator with a knowledge, if possible, of Indian conditions and, in addition, there should be two other whole-time members of the Council for agriculture and animal husbandry respectively. The Commission suggested that the Council should consist of thirty-six members, in addition to the Chairman and the two whole-time members. Of these, eight would be nominated by the Government of India, eighteen would represent the provincial, agricultural and veterinary departments, three would represent the Indian Universities, two would represent the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the planting community respectively and five would be nominated by the Council for the approval of the Government of India. The Council would largely work through a Standing Finance Committee and sub-committees. A provincial committee should be established in each major province to work in close co-operation with it. The advisory duties of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India would be taken over by the Chairman and whole-time members of the Research Council, his administrative duties being taken over by a whole-time Director of the Pusa Institute.

**Constitution of the Council.**—In a Resolution issued on May 23, 1929, the Government of India stated that whilst they were of opinion that the proposals of the Royal Commission were, on the whole, admirably designed to secure the objects for the attainment of which the establishment of the organisation outlined above was recommended, they considered a Council of thirty-nine members would be too large to be really effective and that it was not desirable that the Legislative Assembly should be deprived of its normal constitutional control over an activity which affects the staple industry of India. They had, therefore, decided that the central organisation should be divided into two parts, a Governing Body which would have the management of all the affairs and funds of the Council subject to the limitation in regard to the control of funds which is mentioned below and an Advisory Board the functions of which would be to examine all proposals in connection with the scientific objects of the Council which might be submitted to the Governing Body, to report on their feasibility and to advise on any other questions referred to it by the Governing Body. The Governing Body would consist of the Member of the Governor-General's Council in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture, who would be *ex-officio* Chairman, the Principal Administrative Officer of the Council, who would be *ex-officio* Vice-Chairman, one representative of the Council of State, two representatives of the Legislative Assembly, one representative of the European Business community elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of

India, one representative of the Indian business community elected by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture, two representatives elected by the Advisory Board and such other persons as the Governor-General in Council might from time to time appoint.

The Advisory Board would consist of all those whose inclusion in the Council was recommended by the Royal Commission with the exception of the representatives of the Central Legislature and the representatives of the European and Indian commercial communities, who, under the modified scheme, would be members of the Governing Body. In view of their exclusion from the Advisory Board, the university representation would be increased from three to four and the scientific representation by the addition of the Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, a representative of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and a representative elected by the Indian Research Fund Association. A representative of the Co-operative Movement would also be added. The Principal Administrative Officer to the Council would be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Advisory Board.

The Government of India further announced that for the lump grant of Rs. 50 lakhs recommended by the Royal Commission, they had decided to substitute an initial lump grant of Rs. 25 lakhs, of which Rs. 15 lakhs would be paid in 1929-30, supplemented by a fixed minimum grant annually. The annual grant would be Rs. 7.25 lakhs, of which Rs. 5 lakhs would be devoted to the furtherance of the scientific objects of the Council and the remaining Rs. 2.25 lakhs to the cost of its staff and secretariat. The Council would have an entirely free hand in regard to the expenditure of the grants made to it for scientific purposes subject to the condition that no liability in respect of such matters as leave or pension contributions after the research for which the grant had been given would be incurred.

The Government of India also stated their decision that the Council should not be constituted under an Act of the Imperial Legislature as recommended by the Royal Commission but should be registered under the Registration of Societies Act, XXI of 1860. In pursuance of this decision, a meeting of those who would constitute the Society was held at Simla in June, 1929, to consider the terms of a memorandum of association and the Rules and Regulations. At that meeting, it was announced that His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government had offered a donation of Rs. 2 lakhs to the funds of the Council. This offer was gratefully accepted and the Revenue Member of the Nizam's Government has been added to the Governing Body, the Directors of Agriculture and of Veterinary Services becoming members of the Advisory Board. Since then donations of one lakh each, payable in 20 equal annual instalments, have been made by the Mysore, Baroda, Cochin, Travancore and Kashmir States and each nominates one representative to the Governing Body of the Council and two technical members to the Advisory Board. The Bhopal State has also been admitted as a constituent member of the Council on payment of a donation of

Rs 50,000 in 20 equal annual instalments and has been allowed the same representation on the Council as has been granted to the other constituent States

By a Resolution of August 4, 1930, the Secretariat of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was constituted a Department of the Government of India. This arrangement was ended by a Resolution of January 15, 1933, and connection between the Government of India and the Council Secretariat is now through the Department of Education, Health and Lands. In the same Resolution it was announced that the two Expert Officers of the Council would henceforth be designated Agricultural Commissioners with the Government of India and Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India, respectively

**Personnel**—In addition to the 20 *ex-officio* members the Governing Body included at the commencement of 1930 the following gentlemen—

The Hon'ble Mr Husain Imam, elected by the Council of State, Pt Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal, M.L.A., and Mr Mohamed Azhar Ali, M.L.A., elected by the Legislative Assembly, Mr R. Scherer and Mr D. P. Kallan representing the business community, Messrs B. K. Badami and D. R. Sethi elected by the Advisory Board, and Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghya vacharya, additional member appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The Chairman

of the Council is the Hon'ble Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor General for the time being in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture, the Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, A.O.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.

**Officiating Vice-Chairman and Principal Administrative Officer**—Sir Bryce Burt, C.I.E., M.B.E., I.A.S.

**Secretary**—Mr S. Basu, I.C.S.

**Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India**—Mr F. Ware, C.I.E., F.R.O.V.S., I.V.S. (on leave)—(Mr P. J. Kerr, M.R.O.V.S., I.V.S. Officiating)

**Officiating Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India**—Dr W. Burne, D.Sc. (Edin.), C.I.E., I.A.S.

**Agricultural Marketing Advisor**—Major A. M. Livingstone, M.C., M.A., B.Sc.

**Assistant Agricultural Expert**—Raj Bahadur R. L. Sethi, M.Sc., B.Sc. (Agri.), M.R.A.S., I.A.S.

**Assistant Animal Husbandry Expert**—Mr H. B. Shahi, M.Sc., M.R.O.V.S., D.T.V.M.

**Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Calcutta**—Mr R. C. Silvastava, O.B.E., B.Sc.

**Locust Research Entomologist**—Rao Bahadur Y. Ramachandra Rao Garu, M.A., F.R.S.

**Statistician**—Rao Bahadur M. Vaidyanathan, M.A., L.T., F.F.S.

## SCHEME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN INDIA.

In view of the importance of agricultural marketing as an aid to the general economic recovery of the country the Government of India decided to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and generally endorsed by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee regarding marketing surveys. After consultation with provincial governments it was decided that the first step should be the appointment of a highly qualified and experienced marketing expert with practical knowledge of agricultural marketing in other countries.

In accordance with this decision the Office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India was constituted with effect from the 1st January 1935 at Delhi and now consists of Mr A. M. Livingstone as the Agricultural Marketing Adviser and three Senior Marketing Officers, two Marketing Officers, one Supervising Officer for Experimental Grading and Packing Stations and twelve Assistant Marketing Officers. A list of the Senior Marketing Officers in the Provinces and the States is given at the end. In Provinces and States for which no Senior Marketing Officer is shown the Director of Agriculture supervises the work of the Marketing Officers. In addition to the full time Marketing staffs in the Provinces and major Indian States many smaller States have nominated officers to deal with marketing questions. During the year the States of Gwalior and Bahawalpur have also appointed full time Marketing Officers.

The Central Marketing Staff are responsible for the survey work in a large number of States which do not have staffs of their own. They also have to advise and assist the local marketing staffs in carrying out their work.

During the year under review marketing surveys were in progress in all Provinces and States in regard to oranges, apples, mangoes and certain other fruits, and on barley, gram, maize, brassica oilseeds, coconuts, potatoes, wool and hair, sheep and goats, ghee and butter, markets and fairs, fish and cashewnuts. Special staff were also engaged on the survey of Jute, Coffee, Lac and Sugar, particularly with unfrosted sugars.

The Report on the Marketing of Wheat in India (with its abridged editions in English, Urdu and Hindi) and the Report on the Cold Storage and Transport of Perishable Produce in Delhi Province have been followed by the All India Reports on Linseed and Eggs. Based on the same model as the Wheat Report, these reports deal exhaustively with the present system of marketing of these commodities and are priced at Rs 1-4 per copy. The reports on tobacco and grapes are in the final stage of printing and are expected to be out shortly. The popularity of the vernacular editions of the wheat report has encouraged the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to continue the practice in the case of all reports and the Hindi, Marathi, Urdu and Bengali editions of the Linseed report are under preparation.



Apart from this survey work the Marketing Staffs all over India paid increasing attention to the problem of standardisation of the commodities under survey. As a preliminary to this, market samples of the commodities were collected from all over India and were analysed for their physical and chemical characteristics. During the year under review special attention was paid to the analysis of sugar, lac and butter.

The investigations carried out during the course of the survey and the results of the analyses referred to above revealed the necessity for immediate action in the matter of grading and standardisation. Hence, in February 1937 the Central Government passed the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, providing for the fixation of grade designations to indicate the quality of any scheduled article of agricultural produce for defining standards of quality and specifying grade designation marks. Under the General Rules the Agricultural Marketing Adviser is empowered to issue certificates of authorisation to suitable persons who are prepared to grade and mark their produce in accordance with the rules made under the Act. Since the passing of the Act, rules regarding eggs, tobacco, hides, skins, ghee, grapes, oranges, apples, mangoes and plums have been published. The question of adding other commodities, e.g., rice, at, cotton and fruit products to the Schedule annexed to the Act is under consideration.

To give a practical lead to all concerned the Central Marketing Staff initiated the grading and marking of different commodities at several important producing areas. 20 grading stations for eggs, 5 for hides, 2 for at, 13 for fruits and 18 for ghee were established during the course of the last two years.

These grading stations have shown, particularly in the case of fruits and eggs, that producers can, in this way, secure enhanced prices for graded produce amounting in some cases to over 25 per cent more than for the same products ungraded, even after allowing for discarding that part of the produce which is defective and not worth sending to distant markets. So far about 20 lakhs worth of graded produce of all kinds have been put on the market. During the year special attention was given to hand-grading experiments in the case of eggs and fruits so as to reduce the incidence of grading cost as much as possible.

The scheme for the grading and marking of ghee proved to be the most popular of all these grading experiments. Up to November 1938, 10 firms had graded about 22,000 maunds of ghee worth about Rs 11 lakhs. For the purpose of the control of the quality of ghee, the melt samples sent from merchants' laboratories are analysed at the Central Ghee Control Laboratory established for the purpose at Cawnpore. With a view to having a further check on the quality of AGMARK ghee, a system of check analysis has also been introduced.

Apart from the grading of commodities internally traded, attention was also paid to the export of Guntur tobacco to England.

During the tobacco season 1938, the Indian Tobacco Association, Guntur, exported to the United Kingdom 438 bales of graded tobacco valued at Rs 81,000. Reference may also be made here to the fact that in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, Bombay, commercial consignments of graded mangoes bearing the AGMARK amounting to about 9 tons were despatched to London during the first half of 1937 and the results were found to be moderately encouraging.

As a result of meetings between the Central Marketing Staff and the trading interests concerned, the standard contract terms for white wheat were drawn up and adopted by the principal associations of traders and millers. The contract terms for "small" and "bold" linseed have also been prepared and adopted by the leading associations at Bombay and Calcutta. The terms of the standard contract for groundnuts are still under discussion and a decision is expected to be arrived at shortly.

Apart from the above, during the year 1938, three conferences were held in connection with ghee, hides and coffee. At the first, held in Bombay, the claims for special consideration put forward by the Kathiawar ghee interests were examined and special standards for Kathiawar were adopted. The Tanners' Conference, held in Cawnpore, discussed the methods for improving flaying and it was decided to start a hide improvement fund which would be utilised towards the payment of small premiums for well flayed hides. The Coffee Conference held in Bangalore considered the question of the adoption of uniform grade specifications for raw beans as well as ground coffee and the matter is still under correspondence with the trade.

In addition to the activities detailed above, efforts are being made to give legislative effect to many recommendations contained in the marketing survey reports, particularly to the question of regulation of markets and market charges and the enactment of necessary legislation is under consideration in several provinces and States like the Punjab, United Provinces, Sind, North West Frontier Province, Mysore, etc. The question of passing legislation, similar to that of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, is also under consideration in several States.

Weekly broadcasts from Delhi in English and vernacular regarding prices, stocks and movements of wheat, linseed and rice were continued during the year. The daily closing rates at Hapur market in respect of wheat, barley, gram, peas and arhar are also continued to be broadcasted from Delhi. Besides this, the latest available prices of jute bags are being sent twice a week to the Delhi Broadcasting Station for broadcasting along with the Hapur rates. A scheme of market intelligence service, designed to keep the dealers at exporting centres informed of the prices of cows and buffaloes at important consuming centres like Bombay and Calcutta is under consideration.

The marketing staffs continued their efforts to educate the cultivators in modern methods

of marketing by participating in the various exhibitions and agricultural shows held in different parts of the country

The important problem of transport facilities also engaged the attention of the marketing staff. Experiments were conducted to find out a suitable type of light container for eggs and fruits. The commercial possibilities of cold storage transport were studied in collaboration with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Army authorities in the course of a trial run on the North Western

Railway refrigerator van from Peshawar to Bombay with a load of peaches and grapes. The commercial branches of several railways have been very helpful in arranging for special freight rates from a large number of centres, particularly on perishable commodities such as eggs and fruits.

The working of the marketing scheme since its inception has been recently reviewed at a Conference of Ministers of Provinces and States held in Delhi in November 1938 and further lines of active development are under consideration.

### List of the Central Marketing Officers and the Senior Marketing Officers in Provinces and Indian States —

#### A—Central Marketing Staff.

*Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India*—Major A McD Livingstone, M C, M A, B Sc

*Senior Marketing Officers*—A M Thomson, H C Javaraya, L Ag, F L S, F R S, D N Khurody, I D D (Hons)

*Marketing Officers*—B P Bhargava, B Sc, A M Inst B E, Dr T G Shirname, B Ag, Ph D, F S S, F R Econ S

*Supervisor for Experimental Grading and Packing Stations*—P L Tandon, B Sc (Wales), F R Econ S (Lond)

*Assistant Marketing Officers*—Hukmat Khan, B Sc (Agri), A I R O, K C Chetty, B Sc (Edin), S C Chakravarti, B Ag (Bombay), E M Bee, K Gopalan, M A, M p Econ CH D, B Com (Manchr), Shashikant, N D D (Scot), Fazal Haq, B A, M Sc (Reading), Nural Islam, Y T Desai, B Ag, M Sc (Econ) London, F R Econ S, Dr T G Menon, D Sc (Agri) Munich, S K Bedekar, B Ag, M Sc (Wales), F S S, F A Shah, B A

#### B—Provincial Marketing Officers

*Madras*—K Gopalakrishnan Raju, L Ag

*Bombay*—Dr M B Ghatge, B Ag, Ph D, F S (Lond)

*Bengal*—A R Malik, M A, B Sc

*Punjab*—Kartar Singh, L Ag, B Sc (Agri)

*Bihar and Orissa*—B N Sarkar, L Ag

*Central Provinces*—R H Hill, M A (Cantab.)

*Assam*—L K Handique, B Sc (Agri) (Edin).

*North-West Frontier Province*—Chaudhri Ghulam Qadir, G P V S (Hon), P V S

*Sind*—K H Advani, B Ag (Bom), M Sc (Tex U S A), M O, Cereals, Dr L M Hira, G B V O, A R S A N I (Lond), M O, Livestock, M A Memon, B Ag (Bom), M O, Special Crop

*Burma*—F D Odell, M A, I A S

#### C—Minor Administrations.

*Bahuchutan*—H R Kidwal, M Sc

#### D—Indian States Marketing Officers.

*Hyderabad*—Dr Hashim Amir Ali Khan, Ph D

*Mysore*—V Venkatachar, M A, B Com, also Superintendent of Commercial Intelligence

*Patna*—Harchand Singh, L Ag

*Bhopal*—K F Halder

*Baroda*—Dr M D Patel, M p Ag, M Sc (Cornell), Ph.D. Wisconsin

*Bahawalpur*—A S Wajid, M A, LL B

*Gwalior*—B S Arora, B Sc, V S Apte, L Ag, N D Gupta

*Travancore*—S Rangaswamy Aiyangar, B A, B Ag, M O, Livestock, G I Kooroor, B Sc (Wales), M O, Crops

*Kashmir*—President, Jammu and Kashmir Marketing Board, Srinagar

## IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF SUGAR TECHNOLOGY.

The Indian Sugar Committee of 1920 recommended *inter alia* the establishment of a Central Research Institute as necessary for the proper development of the sugar industry in this country. The necessity for such an Institute was greatly emphasised since the date of the Report by the rapid expansion of the industry during the past few years.

The Government of India accepted the recommendation of the Sugar Committee and started with effect from 1st October 1936, for a period of five years the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology at Cawnpore. It was decided to take over with the concurrence of the Government of the United Provinces the Sugar Section of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute and develop it into the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology.

It is decided that the Institute should undertake research on—

- (a) Problems of Sugar Technology in general and those of the sugar factories in India in particular,
- (b) The utilisation of the by-products of the industry,
- (c) Detailed testing of new varieties of cane under factory conditions, and
- (d) General problems of sugar engineering and chemistry.

The Institute also provides adequate facilities for the training of students in all branches of Sugar Technology and arranges for short refresher courses for men already employed in the industry. It is also responsible for the collection, tabulation and analysis of scientific control returns from factories and making the results of detailed study of these returns available to factories in the shape of technical reports.

The Institute is, in other words, intended to furnish assistance of a scientific and technical nature to all factories which may need it. Besides carrying on research on fundamental problems of sugar chemistry it acts as the medium for harmonising the latest developments in the sugar industry abroad with the conditions prevailing in this country.

The administration of the Institute was vested in the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Department, Government of India. Mr. R. C. Srivastava, formerly Sugar Technologist to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, was appointed the first Director of the Institute. A representative body was constituted to advise from time to time on the problems to be investigated at the Institute and to undertake periodic reviews of its activities.

The Institute provides the following courses of study—

- 1 Fellowship in Sugar Technology
- 2 " " " Engineering
- 3 Associateship, " " Technology
- 4 " " " Engineering
- 5 Sugar Bolders Certificate Course

Short courses are also provided in the following subjects for men employed in factories and possessing suitable technical and academic qualifications—

- (a) Chemical Control
- (b) Pan Boiling
- (c) Fuel and Boiler Control
- (d) Bacteriology
- (e) Statistics
- (f) Dutch language
- (g) German language

## AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN 1936-37 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces	Area according to survey	Deduct Indian States	NET AREA	
			According to survey	According to Village Papers
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer-Merwara	1,770,921		1,770,921	1,770,921
Assam	43,875,360	7,890,560	35,984,800	35,484,800
Bengal	52,732,356	3,477,760	49,254,596	49,254,596
Bihar	44,324,194		44,324,194	44,324,194
Bombay	48,721,608		48,721,608	48,721,608
Burma	167,517,971		167,517,971	167,517,971
Central Provinces and Berar	63,004,800		63,004,800	63,105,671
Coorg	1,019,520		1,019,520	1,019,520
Delhi	368,931		368,931	368,931
Madras	80,104,239		80,104,239	80,082,207
North-West Frontier Province	8,578,366	140,800	8,437,566	8,576,738
Orissa	20,594,776		20,594,776	20,605,973
Punjab	64,388,480	3,386,880	61,001,600	60,174,500
Sind	80,168,512		80,168,512	80,168,512*
United Provinces	72,510,152	4,081,232	67,428,920	67,966,253
Total	699,180,186	19,557,232	679,622,954	679,142,455*

\* Includes 140,580 acres for which details are not available

AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN 1936-37 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces	CULTIVATED		UNCULTIVATED.		Forests
	Net area actually sown	Current fallows	Culturable waste other than fallow	Not available for cultivation	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	325,146	215,007	293,825	840,161	96,782
Assam	6,613,476	1,345,522	18,756,295	4,577,400	4,102,107
Bengal	24,466,300	4,090,883	5,949,866	9,692,231	4,456,316
Bihar	19,916,600	6,542,460	5,133,501	6,292,366	6,439,267
Bombay	28,154,019	5,593,158	877,950	5,083,370	8,413,105
Burma	18,165,172	3,802,944	62,071,697	61,468,789	22,009,369
Central Provinces & Berar	24,593,916	3,746,418	13,985,674	4,906,582	15,873,082
Coorg	142,402	166,938	11,690	334,045	304,445
Delhi	214,186	11,513	62,674	80,558	
Madras	31,705,506	9,490,987	10,792,613	15,722,154	12,370,947
North-West Frontier Province	2,317,893	409,883	2,811,357	2,684,673	352,932
Punjab	27,905,978	3,220,828	14,120,422	12,958,234	1,909,098
United Provinces	36,166,954	2,601,588	10,037,803	9,884,560	9,275,348
Orissa	6,486,300	1,695,473	3,613,873	6,172,556	2,637,771
Sind	4,754,583	5,104,775	5,738,561	13,706,511	723,502
Total	231,928,430	48,638,377	154,257,801	155,004,196	89,173,071

## AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1936-37 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces	AREA IRRIGATED.					
	By Canals.		By Tanks.	By Wells.	Other Sources	Total Area Irrigated
	Government	Private				
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres
Ajmer-Merwara			20,810	102,840	221	123,871
Assam ..	240	348,890	1,451		804,545	655,126
Bengal ..	199,326	235,152	899,899	56,714	479,798	1,870,889
Bihar	614,622	783,602	1,458,124	522,295	940,015	4,318,658
Bombay ..	258,805	59,239	79,026	666,955	40,659	1,105,644
Burma ..	703,410	200,115	156,140	17,182	341,147	1,477,994
Central Provinces & Berar	*	869,035	*	128,540	51,661	1,049,236
Coorg ..	2,347		1,046		.	3,993
Delhi .	23,019		1,348	19,603	.	43,970
Madras	3,789,753	170,160	3,111,441	1,400,726	269,714	8,741,794
North-West Frontier Province	435,898	422,285		83,871	83,047	1,025,101
Punjab ..	10,885,910	466,288	33,700	4,086,756	131,993	15,604,707
United Provinces	3,121,382	228,926	64,209	4,765,940	2,217,409	10,197,866
Orissa .	305,399	49,449	295,084	8,467	697,085	1,355,484
Sind . ..	3,688,549	6,832		35,682	378,455	4,109,518
Total .	24,028,720	3,699,973	6,123,838	11,895,671	5,935,749	51,683,851

\* Included under "Private canals"

Provinces.	CROPS IRRIGATED* IN 1936-37.				
	Rice	Wheat.	Barley .	Jowar	Bajri
	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara . .	34	11,101	26,714	1,325	1,717
Assam . .	630,239	..	..	.	..
Bengal . . . .	1,665,743	13,488	3,335	65	114
Bihar .. . .	2,747,798	256,840	131,088	3,505	1,496
Bombay . . . .	136,764	185,830	13,000	290,049	49,721
Burma .. . .	1,419,223	467	..	145	..
Central Provinces & Berar	888,439	31,479	1,484	74	..
Coorg .. . .	3,993	..	.	..	..
Delhi . . . .	14	18,408	2,606	480	35
Madras . . . .	7,668,576	3,118	12	435,139	306,292
North-West Frontier Province	38,746	355,974	57,543	19,810	8,303
Punjab .. . .	798,723	5,150,898	238,495	185,320	336,098
United Provinces .. . .	402,545	3,388,162	1,826,927	33,442	2,433
Orissa . . . .	1,233,206	852	..	1	..
Sind .. . .	1,181,948	930,776	14,020	392,854	234,013
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>18,815,991</b>	<b>10,347,483</b>	<b>2,315,314</b>	<b>1,362,209</b>	<b>940,222</b>

\* Includes area irrigated at both harvests

Note.—The above statement is continued on page 344.

Provinces.	CROPS IRRIGATED* IN 1936-37.						
	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugarcane	Other food crops	Cotton	Other non-food crops	TOTAL
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer-Merwara	32,603	21,546	91	10,288	22,858	5,404	138,771
Assam		1,032	..	12,028		11,827	655,126
Bengal	4,065	46,575	32,250	94,337	688	15,902	1,876,661
Bihar	68,634	690,250	152,489	100,208	2,261	74,080	4,318,658
Bombay	28,746	86,817	81,910	155,561	51,590	180,664	1,260,670
Burma	395	10,080	3,643	35,929	2,034	74,714	1,546,630
Central Provinces and Berar	239	4,878	28,834	85,265	81	8,463	1,049,236
Coorg			.				3,993
Delhi	240	2,975	4,219	7,147	1,496	6,170	43,970
Madras	4,929	1,183,606	114,656	262,946	271,145	571,989	10,822,408
North-West Frontier Province	246,628	41,242	71,469	34,173	13,707	137,757	1,025,402
Punjab	486,880	1,477,332	463,575	304,043	2,678,163	3,741,763	15,861,290
United Provinces	106,563	2,366,419	1,640,903	356,575	309,114	361,300	10,794,363
Orissa	1,228	216,677	29,832	19,488	426	18,979	1,520,689
Sind	2,801	631,213	6,454	55,813	893,976	309,926	4,653,794
Total	984,041	6,780,651	2,630,343	1,623,801	4,247,598	5,519,037	55,566,690

\* Includes area irrigated at both harvests.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1936-37 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces	FOOD GRAINS				
	Rice	Wheat.	Barley	Jowar or cholam (great millet)	Bajra or cumbu (spiked millet)
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	259	19,053	35,558	78,037	23,981
Assam	5,439,096				
Bengal	21,992,500	149,500	95,300	6,100	2,100
Bihar	9,948,500	1,129,000	1,271,900	72,900	65,000
Bombay	1,830,641	1,654,150	18,716	9,940,748	2,588,785
Burma	12,634,029	61,035		531,732	
Central Provinces & Berar	5,683,879	3,189,859	14,785	4,658,008	122,723
Coorg	85,008				
Delhi	316	50,825	16,079	22,980	44,194
Madras	9,889,532	14,140	3,557	5,120,957	2,767,932
North-West Frontier Province	38,784	1,065,705	174,303	78,430	128,250
Punjab	1,039,498	9,898,553	739,558	928,429	2,851,208
United Provinces	6,762,976	7,633,315	4,147,237	2,122,015	2,045,570
Orissa	5,150,712	3,466	281	50,409	8,402
Sinds	1,181,948	931,086	14,020	402,127	802,288
Total	81,678,278	25,240,687	6,531,294	24,012,881	11,451,033

Provinces.	FOOD GRAINS				
	Ragi or marua (millet)	Maize	Gram (pulse)	Other food grains and pulses	Total Food Grains
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	56	62,178	29,181	47,127	295,430
Assam				244,078	5,681,774
Bengal	4,500	73,000	241,900	1,159,900	23,724,500
Bihar	615,700	1,641,900	1,373,700	4,080,600	20,199,800
Bombay	601,573	184,663	640,568	2,485,196	19,945,040
Burma		212,739	264,054	986,129	14,689,718
Central Provinces & Berar	9,449	154,102	1,153,638	5,390,682	20,327,125
Coorg	3,399			1,377	89,784
Delhi	7	3,059	74,798	12,284	224,551
Madras	1,788,939	80,541	82,884	6,174,896	25,923,378
North-West Frontier Province		456,809	229,052	111,788	2,283,121
Punjab	18,604	1,077,591	4,908,918	1,421,316	22,383,675
United Provinces	248,049	1,974,202	6,444,985	6,743,720	38,122,069
Orissa	294,723	30,730	4,600	633,797	6,177,120
Sind	221	2,808	347,042	285,001	3,966,536
Total	3,585,220	5,954,317	15,795,320	29,777,891	204,035,921

\* Included under "Other food grains and pulses."



## AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1936-37 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces	OILSEEDS							
	Linseed	Sesamum (til or jinja)	Rape and mustard	Ground- nut	Cocconut	Castor	Other Oil seeds.	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer-Merwara	96	21,125	527					21,748
Assam	6,529	20,198	400,968			2,946		430,641
Bengal	130,600	183,800	740,200	2,700	12,700	400	30,100	1,100,500
Bihar	550,300	115,100	533,200			32,700	309,500	1,540,800
Bombay	122,804	132,402	18,282	987,046	27,911	46,982	810,482	2,145,969
Burma	24	1,440,632	5,782	764,600	9,104	3	8,548	2,228,693
Central Provinces and Berar	1,182,027	466,413	72,008	148,614		31,217	409,114	2,809,393
Coorg		41						41
Delhi		7	10,216				338	10,561
Madras	1,539	802,143	2,424	3,496,023	584,613	263,870	72,271	5,221,883
North-West Frontier Province	17	4,082	102,295				55	106,449
Punjab	31,424	99,988	981,946			44	25,313	1,138,715
United Provinces	308,028	290,882	284,875	106,945		9,054	26,966	1,026,750
Orissa	8,804	121,933	26,696	11,943	30,186	25,301	84,729	309,592
Sind	12	30,034	139,071	10	13	4,424	28,878	202,442
Total	2,342,204	3,728,840	3,318,400	5,516,881	664,527	41,641	1,806,294	17,794,177

Provinces	Condi- ments and spices	SUGAR		FIBRES			
		Sugar- cane	Others*	Cotton	Jute	Other fibres	Total fibres.
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	2,964	382	.	34,308		104	34,412
Assam		40,181		36,116	157,496		193,612
Bengal	173,300	354,800	63,000	58,100	2,154,800	41,700	2,254,600
Bihar	78,400	460,500	.	31,500	211,000	11,500	254,000
Bombay	197,039	83,664	1,443	3,713,602		77,022	3,790,624
Burma	87,788	60,883	20,017	518,642	†446	653	519,741
Central Provinces and Berar	118,936	32,229	..	3,951,645		141,484	4,093,129
Coorg	4,267	40	..	..	.		..
Delhi	699	4,599	.	2,057		536	2,593
Madras	572,204	119,050	91,252	2,487,052		159,177	2,646,229
North-West Frontier Province	2,137	71,536		21,182	.	1,567	22,749
Punjab	34,868	554,348	.	2,900,152		50,851	2,960,008
United Provinces	112,064	2,464,527		691,810	3,187	267,015	961,962
Orissa	25,636	31,385	1,241	8,322	13,500	7,845	29,667
Sind	3,580	6,454	238	893,976	.	451	894,427
Total	1,413,872	4,285,178	186,191	15,357,464	2,540,379	759,905	18,657,748

\* Area under sugar-yielding plants other than sugarcane.

† Under reference.

## AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1936-37 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	Dyes and Tanning materials		Drugs and Narcotics.					Fodder Crops.
	Indigo	Others	Opium	Tea	Coffee	Tobacco	Other Drugs and Narcotics (a)	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer-Merwara	.	.		438,925	.	38		1,063
Assam	.	.		12,492		12,492		
Bengal	..	..		203,100		207,300	8,600	107,900
Bihar	1,400			4,000	..	126,800		23,500
Bombay	6	949		12	4	144,808	27,880	2,621,870
Burma	412			55,514	13	103,606	65,634	219,741
Central Provinces and Berar	14	26				12,381	1,828	513,076
Coorg	.	.		415	40,762			.
Delhi	10		.			1,004		38,216
Madras	30,098	902	.	75,349	56,987	253,180	154,672	532,753
North-West Frontier Province	.	47				12,601	191	136,384
Punjab	9,147	12,110	2,300	9,580	..	61,699	1,002	4,089,449
United Provinces	2,197	610	7,950	6,603		80,063	2,636	1,461,888
Orissa		1,075	..	..	61	29,676	1,656	19,814
Sind		618	..	..	.	5,646	111	125,806
Total	43,284	16,337	10,250	793,603	97,827	1,151,274	259,210	10,792,310

(a) Includes Cinchona and Indian hemp also.

Provinces	Fruits and Vegetables including root crops	Miscellaneous Crops		Total area sown	Deduct area sown more than once	Net area sown.
		Food.	Non food			
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer-Merwara	896	12,945	4,640	375,418	50,272	325,146
Assam	462,932	(b)	135,298	7,397,855	784,379	6,613,476
Bengal	786,700	244,600	79,200	20,403,400	4,937,100	24,466,300
Bihar	417,000	1,060,600	319,600	24,487,300	4,570,700	19,916,600
Bombay	203,029	2,182	6,359	29,170,878	1,016,859	28,154,019
Burma	1,040,120	14,920	228,172	19,348,972	1,178,800	18,166,172
Central Provinces and Berar	139,838	2,585	1,080	27,551,440	2,967,525	24,583,915
Coorg	8,301	.		143,610	1,208	142,402
Delhi	5,754	1,297	260	289,594	75,408	214,186
Madras	789,361	29,881	149,653	36,597,412	4,891,906	31,705,506
North-West Frontier Province	25,997	41,216	3,040	2,706,317	388,424	2,317,893
Punjab	254,014	234,898	15,160	32,660,968	4,754,990	27,905,978
United Provinces	551,772	228,104	82,251	45,114,441	8,947,487	36,166,954
Orissa	150,645	55,911	204,369	7,037,848	551,548	6,486,300
Sind	45,203	2,985	1,001	(d) 5,298,877	544,294	4,754,583
Total	4,835,262	1,932,123	1,230,983	267,679,330	35,650,900	231,928,430

(b) Includes under "miscellaneous non food crops" (c) Includes 43,830 acres for which details are not available. (d) Includes 43,880 acres for which details are not available.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Source.—Estimates of area and yield of Principal crops in India 1936-37.

The figures represent the out-turn of provinces (British districts) in 1936-37—

Provinces	Rice (000 tons)	Wheat (000 tons)	Sugarcane (Gur) (000 tons)	Tea* (000 lbs) of 400 lbs each	Cotton (000 bales of 400 lbs each)	Jute* (000 bales of 400 lbs each)	Rape & Mustard (000 tons)	Sesamum Seed (000 tons)	Castor Seed (000 tons)	Ground- nut (Unshell- ed) (000 tons)	Barley (000 tons)
<b>Ajmer-Merwara</b>	..	6	..	..	12	..	..	1	..	..	12
<b>Assam</b>	1,793	..	40	223,325	13	462	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Bengal</b>	10,668	46	654	99,420	23	7,940	25	41	..	..	31
<b>Bihar</b>	3,359	435	675	1,125	6	1,084	84	122	..	..	432
<b>Orissa</b>	1,652	1	51	..	1	29	1	5	..	..	..
<b>Bombay</b>	657	289	196	..	633	..	8	4	..	..	6
<b>Burma</b>	4,709	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>O. P. &amp; Berar</b>	1,765	600	48	..	810	..	85	17	..	..	..
<b>Delhi</b>	..	20	6	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
<b>Coorg</b>	55	..	..	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Madras</b>	4,794	..	238	32,676	407	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>N W Frontier Province</b>	..	287	78	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Punjab</b>	..	3,392	434	2,368	1,455	..	3	154	..	..	53
<b>Sind</b>	455	311	13	..	473	..	..	13	..	..	206
<b>United Provinces</b>	1,853	2,532	3,770	1,824	173	..	148	1398	..	..	4
<b>Total</b>	31,760	7,919	6,303	360,946	4,214	9,515	354	962	380	48	2,204
											2,311

\* The statistics of the production of tea and jute are for the Calendar year 1936 † Includes mixed crops of United Provinces § Not available

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS : (Figures in thousands of acres)

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	*1936-37
Area by professional survey ..	670,047	669,916	669,345	668,869	668,045	668,045	668,045	670,524	670,623
Area according to village papers ..	667,536	667,516	667,122	667,058	667,732	667,571	667,594	668,989	679,147
Area under forest ..	87,224	87,277	87,962	88,566	88,803	88,067	89,239	89,806	89,173
Area not available for cultivation	149,034	146,873	146,810	145,614	145,550	144,992	144,816	145,985	155,004
Culturable waste other than fallow	154,980	155,491	154,017	155,000	154,810	153,927	154,260	153,064	154,258
Fallow land	48,432	49,714	49,618	49,042	50,493	47,630	52,299	51,400	48,638
Net area sown	228,166	228,161	228,115	228,826	228,076	232,246	228,980	228,714	231,928
Area irrigated	49,762	51,010	49,697	48,729	49,882	50,508	50,534	51,597	51,684
Area under Food-crops—									
Rice	81,132	79,424	80,632	81,288	79,968	80,425	79,520	80,543	81,678
Wheat	21,926	21,731	21,787	25,320	25,014	27,598	25,655	25,149	25,250
Barley	7,533	7,027	6,693	6,495	6,405	6,724	6,587	6,178	6,531
Jowar	20,534	23,241	22,808	21,608	21,462	21,401	21,853	21,550	24,013
Bajra	12,952	13,291	13,666	13,942	14,007	13,139	13,102	13,074	11,451
Ragi	3,904	4,000	3,973	3,871	3,826	3,732	3,788	3,593	3,585
Maize	6,012	6,552	6,458	6,109	6,267	6,049	6,185	6,217	5,954
Gram	13,925	11,458	13,644	15,932	13,926	16,546	13,732	15,028	15,796
Other food-grains and pulse	29,651	30,294	30,033	30,449	30,588	30,610	30,263	29,764	29,778
Total Food-grains	200,269	200,018	202,736	205,014	201,463	206,223	200,635	201,141	204,036
Sugar	2,675	2,583	2,869	3,041	3,367	3,364	3,524	4,041	4,471
Area under other food-crops (including fruits, vegetables, condiments, spices & miscellaneous food-crops)	7,852	7,898	8,241	8,389	8,301	8,078	8,485	8,324	8,181
Total Food crops	210,796	210,499	213,846	216,444	213,131	217,665	212,644	218,506	216,688

\* Figures for 1936-37 are subject to revision

† Includes 141,000 acres for which details are not available

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA—(in thousands of acres)

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	†1936-37.
<b>Area under non-food crops—</b>										
Limeed	2,212	2,092	1,927	1,999	2,317	2,161	2,067	2,138	2,121	2,342
Sesamum (oil)	3,541	3,668	3,556	3,495	3,719	4,247	3,907	3,853	3,573	3,729
Rape and Mustard	3,277	4,237	5,584	5,297	5,524	7,763	8,193	8,352	8,291	9,316
Other Oilseeds	7,093	7,839	7,293	7,524	6,446	7,763	8,193	8,352	8,291	8,405
<b>Total Oilseeds</b>	<b>16,123</b>	<b>17,886</b>	<b>16,380</b>	<b>16,458</b>	<b>15,882</b>	<b>17,695</b>	<b>17,794</b>	<b>14,543</b>	<b>15,662</b>	<b>17,794</b>
<b>Area under—</b>										
Cotton	14,804	16,507	16,141	14,201	14,487	13,122	14,499	14,484	15,761	15,358
Jute	3,594	3,082	3,268	3,402	1,845	1,877	2,494	2,476	1,936	2,540
Other fibres	713	657	668	719	686	668	633	624	770	780
Indigo	67	81	71	64	53	61	42	60	40	43
Opium	54	49	41	43	42	31	18	9	10	10
Coffee	92	87	91	92	92	93	95	96	97	98
Tea	743	760	766	775	775	775	779	783	787	794
Tobacco	1,145	1,150	1,176	1,112	1,150	1,117	1,065	1,257	1,230	1,151
Fodder crops	9,152	9,177	9,381	9,300	9,625	9,969	10,207	10,308	10,791	10,792
Other non-food crops	1,763	1,773	1,911	1,901	1,820	1,832	1,849	1,834	1,458	1,507
<b>Total non-food crops</b>	<b>47,950</b>	<b>51,189</b>	<b>49,839</b>	<b>48,067</b>	<b>46,457</b>	<b>47,260</b>	<b>49,495</b>	<b>46,474</b>	<b>48,542</b>	<b>50,847</b>

STATEMENT SHOWING YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA—(Yields in thousands of —)

Crop	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	†1936-37.
<b>Yields in thousands of—</b>										
Wheat	28,224	32,150	31,132	32,198	33,001	31,114	30,907	30,238	28,211	33,197
Rice	7,701	8,592	10,465	9,306	9,024	9,455	9,370	9,729	9,434	9,818
Maize	35,583	27,767	32,614	32,614	32,614	32,491	34,601	32,744	41,171	(c)
Sorghum	390,920	404,153	432,842	391,073	394,083	433,669	393,674	400,095	394,429	395,180
Cotton	5,963	5,782	5,243	5,226	4,007	4,657	5,108	4,857	5,918	6,261
Jute	10,188	9,906	10,335	11,205	5,542	7,072	7,987	8,500	7,215	9,611
Limeed	348	322	380	377	416	406	376	420	388	418
Rape and Mustard	840	910	1,095	988	1,025	1,012	943	900	957	976
Sesamum (oil)	543	495	455	526	476	651	541	406	463	484
Groundnut	2,413	2,775	2,370	2,767	2,276	3,007	3,330	1,884	2,258	2,808
Castor seed	138	113	116	120	146	151	143	105	121	128
Indigo	11	15	14	13	10	11	7	10	7	7
Cane-sugar (Gur)	3,217	2,704	2,752	3,228	3,975	4,676	4,896	5,140	5,931	6,726
Rubber*	26,042	26,339	25,023	24,351	20,117	6,381	12,915	37,156	48,545	60,063

*Note.*—The acreage of crops given in this table is for British India only, but the yield includes the crops in certain Indian States also.

(b) Decrease is due to general slump in the rubber market.

(c) Not available.

\* The statistics of the production of Tea, Jute and Rubber are for calendar years.

† The figures for 1936-37 are subject to revision.

## Irrigation.

The chief characteristics of the Indian rainfall are its unequal distribution over the country, its irregular distribution throughout the seasons and its liability to failure or serious deficiency. The normal annual rainfall varies from 460 inches at Cherrapunji in the Assam hills to less than three inches in Upper Sind. The greatest rainfall actually measured at any station in any one year was 905 inches, recorded at Cherrapunji in 1861, while at stations in Upper Sind it has been nil. There are thus portions of the country which suffer as much from excessive rainfall as others do from drought.

The second important characteristic of the rainfall is its unequal distribution throughout the seasons. Except in the south-east of the peninsula, where the heaviest precipitation is received from October to December, by far the greater portion of the rainfalls during the south-west monsoon, between June and October. During the winter months the rainfall is comparatively small, the normal amount varying from half an inch to two inches, while the hot weather, from March to May or June, is practically rainless. Consequently it happens that in one season of the year the greater part of India is deluged with rain and is the scene of the most wonderful and rapid growth of vegetation, in another period the same tract becomes a dreary, sun-burnt waste. The transition from the latter to the former stage often occurs in a few days. From the agricultural point of view the most unsatisfactory feature of the Indian rainfall is its liability to failure or serious deficiency. The average annual rainfall over the whole country is about 45 inches and there is but little variation from this average from year to year, the greatest recorded being only about seven inches. But if separate tracts are considered, extraordinary variations are found. At many stations annual rainfalls of less than half the average are not uncommon, while at some less than a quarter of the normal amount has been recorded in a year of extreme drought.

**Scarcity.**—Classing a year in which the deficiency is 25 per cent as a dry year and one in which it is 40 per cent as a year of severe drought, the examination of past statistics shows that, over the precarious area, one year in five may be expected to be a dry year and one in ten a year of severe drought. It is largely in order to remove the menace of these years that the great irrigation systems of India have been constructed.

**Government Works.**—The Government irrigation works of India may be divided into two main classes, those provided with artificial storage, and those dependent throughout the year on the natural supplies of the rivers from which they have their origin. In actual fact, practically every irrigation work depends upon storage of one kind or another but, in many cases, this is provided by nature without man's

assistance. In Northern India, upon the Himalayan rivers, and in Madras, where the cold weather rains are even heavier than those of the south-west monsoon, the principal non-storage systems are found.

The expedient of storing water in the monsoon for utilization during the subsequent dry weather has been practised in India from time immemorial. In their simplest form, such storage works consist of an earthen embankment constructed across a valley or depression, behind which the water collects, and those under Government control range from small tanks irrigating only a few acres each to the huge reservoirs recently completed in the Deccan which are capable of storing over 20,000 million cubic feet of water. By gradually escaping water from a work of the latter type, a supply can be maintained long after the river on which the reservoir is situated would otherwise be dry and useless.

**The Three Classes.**—Previously all irrigation works were divided into three classes: Productive, Protective and Minor, but during the triennium 1921-24 the method of determining the source from which the funds for the construction of Government works was provided was changed, and now all works, whether major or minor, for which capital accounts are kept, have been re-classified under two heads, Productive and Unproductive, with a third class embracing areas irrigated by non-capital works. The main criterion to be satisfied before a work can be classed as productive is that it shall, within ten years of the completion of construction, produce sufficient revenue to cover its working expenses and the interest charges on its capital cost. Most of the largest irrigation systems in India belong to the productive class. The total capital outlay direct and indirect on irrigation and navigation works, including works under construction, amounted at the end of the year 1925 to Rs 153 18 crores.

Unproductive works are constructed primarily with a view to the protection of precarious tracts and to guard against the necessity for periodical expenditure on the relief of the population in times of famine. They are financed from the current revenues of India, generally from the annual grant for famine relief and insurance, and are not directly remunerative, the construction of each such work being separately justified by a comparison of the value of each acre protected (based upon such factors as the probable cost of famine relief, the population of the tract, the area already protected and the minimum area which must be protected in order to tide over a period of severe drought) with the cost of such protection.

Nearly one-eighth of the whole area irrigated in India from Government works is affected by minor works for which no capital account is kept.

**Growth of Irrigation**—There has, during the last fifty years, been a steady growth in the area irrigated by Government irrigation works. From 10½ million acres in 1878-79 the area annually irrigated rose to 19½ million acres at the beginning of the century and to 31.85 million acres in 1935-36.

The main increase has been in the class of productive works, which irrigated 4½ million acres in 1878-79 and rose to 20,756,209 acres in 1926-27. During the year 1935-36 the areas irrigated by productive and unproductive works amounted to 24.95 acres and 2.38 acres, respectively.

The area irrigated in 1935-36 was largest in the Punjab, in which province 11.19 million acres were irrigated during the year. In addition about 661,347 acres were irrigated from channels which although drawing their supplies from British canals, lie wholly in the Indian States. The Madras Presidency came next with an area of 7.56 million acres, followed by Sind with an area of 4.31 million acres.

**Capital and Revenue**—The total capital invested in the works has risen from Rs. 42.30 lakhs in 1900-01 to Rs. 153.18 crores in 1935-36. The gross revenue for the year was Rs. 1,378 lakhs and the working expenses Rs. 502 lakhs, the net return on capital being, therefore, 5.7 per cent.

**Charges for Water**—The charges for water are levied in different ways in the various provinces. In some, notably in Sind, the ordinary land revenue assessment includes also the charge for water, 9/10ths of this assessment being regarded as due to the canals. In others, as in parts of Madras and Bombay, different rates of land revenue are assessed according to whether the land is irrigated or not, and the assessment upon irrigated land includes also the charge for water. These methods may however be regarded as exceptional. Over the greater part of India water is paid for separately, the area actually irrigated is measured, and a rate is charged per acre according to the crop grown. Lower rates are often levied in cases where irrigation is by "lift", that is to say where the land is too high for the water to flow on to it by gravity and consequently the cultivator has to lift it on to his field.

Various other methods of assessment have been tried, such as by renting outlets for an annual sum, or by charging according to the volume of the water used, but these have never been successful. The cultivator fully understands the principle of "No crops, no charge" which is now followed as far as possible in canal administration, but has no confidence in a system under which his liability for water rate is independent of the area and quality of his crop.

The rates charged vary considerably with the crop grown, and are different in each province and often upon the several canals in a single province. Thus in the Punjab, they vary from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 12 per acre for sugarcane, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8-0 per acre for rice, from

Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 5-4-0 per acre for wheat, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-4-0 per acre for cotton and from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-4-0 per acre for millets and pulses. Charge is made for additional waterings. Practically speaking, Government guarantees sufficient water for the crop and gives it as available. If the crop fails to mature, or if its yield is much below normal, either the whole or part of the irrigation assessment is remitted.

A somewhat different system, the long lease system, is in force in parts of Bengal and the Central Provinces under which the cultivators pay a small rate for a term of years whether they take water or not. In these provinces where the normal rainfall is fairly high, it is always a question whether irrigation will be necessary at all, and if the cultivators have to pay the full rate, they are apt to hold off until water becomes absolutely essential, and the sudden and universal demand then usually exceeds the supply. By paying a reduced rate every year for a term of years they become entitled to water when required, consequently there is no temptation to wait till the last possible moment, and the demand is much more evenly distributed throughout the season.

Taken as a whole, irrigation is offered on extremely easy terms, and the water rates represent only a very small proportion of the extra profit which the cultivator secures owing to the water he receives.

**Central Bureau of Irrigation**—An important event of the triennium 1930-33 was the establishment of a Central Bureau of Irrigation as an essential adjunct of the Central Board of Irrigation. This organization satisfies a want long felt by irrigation officers and has great potentialities in connection with the development of Indian irrigation. The Bureau came into being in May 1931. Its main objects are to ensure the free exchange of information and experience on irrigation and allied subjects between the engineer officers of the various provinces, to co-ordinate research in irrigation matters throughout India and to disseminate the results achieved, to convene at intervals general congresses at which selected irrigation matters will be discussed by officers from various provinces, and to establish contact with similar bureaux in other countries with a view to the exchange of publications and information. These objects necessitate among other things the maintenance of a comprehensive library of irrigation publications both Indian and foreign and the expenditure on the establishment and on the library is considerable. The Bureau was financed during the year 1931-32 by the Government of India, but local Governments have since consented to contribute towards its support, and it has thus achieved an independent existence under the Central Board of Irrigation, the Government of India contributing in the same manner as provincial Governments.

**Triennial Comparisons**—The average area irrigated in British India by Government works of all classes during the triennium 1933-36 was 30.97 million acres.

The results obtained in each province are given in the table below —

Provinces	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33	Average area irrigated in triennium 1933-36
Madras	7,484,466	7,448,147
Bombay (Deccan)	382,729	382,600
Sind	9,690,000	4,225,031
Bengal	67,740	127,808
United Provinces	3,807,205	3,977,404
Punjab	10,995,258	11,007,776
Burma	2,076,435	2,105,384
Bihar and Orissa	886,834	887,408
Central Provinces	405,184	332,500
North-West Frontier Province	395,089	481,135
Rajputana	25,098	26,446
Baluchistan	21,430	20,760
Total	30,474,408	30,472,709

**Productive Works**—Taking productive works only, a triennial comparison is given in the following table. It will be seen that the average area irrigated by such works during the triennium was approximately two million more than in the previous period —

Provinces	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1930-33	Average area irrigated in triennium 1933-36
Madras	3,825,277	3,862,729
Bombay-Deccan	6,069	5,148
Sind	2,705,647	4,092,675
United Provinces	3,508,892	3,583,062
Punjab	10,314,031	10,295,230
Burma	1,446,121	1,461,310
Bengal	Nd	74,313
Bihar and Orissa	Nd	395,172
North-West Frontier Province	203,238	231,241
Total	22,069,295	24,020,880

Taking the productive works as a whole, the capital invested in them was, at the end of 1935-36, Rs 10,721 lakhs. The net revenue for the year was Rs 810 lakhs giving a return of 56 per cent as compared with 9 per cent in 1918-19 and 9½ per cent in 1919-20. In considering these figures it must be remembered that the capital invested includes the expenditure upon several works which have only lately come into operation and others which were under

construction, which classes at present contribute little or nothing in the way of revenue, moreover only receipts from water rates and a share of the enhanced land revenue due to the introduction of irrigation are credited to the canals, so that the returns include nothing on account of the large addition to the general revenues of the country which follows in the wake of their construction.



**Unproductive Works**—Turning now to the unproductive works, the areas irrigated in the various provinces during the triennium were as below —

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1931-36
Madras . . . . .	381,624	396,724
Bombay-Deccan	204,715	209,700
Sind . . . . .	834,305	104,594
Bengal . . . . .	39,548	22,631
United Provinces . . . . .	274,565	334,592
Punjab . . . . .	681,227	712,346
Burma . . . . .	562,109	572,197
Bihar and Orissa	834,350	490,849
Central Provinces . . . . .	374,556	305,562
North-West Frontier Province	191,850	199,894
Rajputana	25,098	26,646
Baluchistan . . . . .	21,430	20,760
Total	4,455,437	3,415,686

**Non-capital Works**—The results obtained from the non-capital works are given below —

Provinces	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33	Average area irrigated in triennium 1933-36
Madras . . . . .	3,297,561	3,160,693
Bombay-Deccan	171,925	168,952
Sind . . . . .	62,637	27,763
Bengal . . . . .	24,179	30,865
United Provinces	21,748	9,757
Burma . . . . .	63,145	71,877
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	2,484	1,387
Central Provinces . . . . .	30,629	26,939
Total . . . . .	3,679,311	3,506,233

**Irrigated Acreage.**—A comparison of the acreage of crops matured during 1935-36 by means of Government irrigation systems with the total area under cultivation in the several provinces is given below —

Provinces	Net area cropped Acres	Area irrigated by Government irrigation works Acres	Percentage of area irrigated to total cropped area	Capital cost of Government Irrigation & Navigation works to end of 1935-36 In lakhs of rupees	Estimated value of crops raised on areas receiving State Irrigation In lakhs of rupees
Madras	36,628,827	7,552,515	20 60	2,054	2,232
Bombay Deccan	26,375,961	372,559	1 41	1,072	192
Sind	4,808,308	4,316,052	89 76	3,084	776
Bengal	27,695,300	205,521	0 74	537	94
United Provinces	35,278,077	4,319,137	12 2	2,712†	2,210
Punjab	31,850,814	11,195,537	35 15	5,468	3,900
Burma	18,210,000	2,153,000	11 8	696	6
Bihar and Orissa	28,075,506	940,248	3 3	628	363
C P. (excluding Berar)	20,352,815	323,000	1 5	679	96
N W F Province	2,242,811	431,000	19 22	315	150
Rajputana	4,386,598	23,950	5 48	86	5
Kaluchistan	421,246	20,858	4 95	86	8
Total	232,376,287	31,853,377	13 7	15,318	10,032

\* In addition 661,347 acres were irrigated on the Indian State channels of the Western Saurashtra canal, the Sirhind and the Ghaggar canals

† Includes Rs 219 lakhs on Hydro-Electric works and 46 lakhs on State tube wells

**New Works**—The major works of exceptional importance are the Lloyd Barrage and Canals in Sind, the Cauvery (Mettur) project in Madras, and the Sutlej Valley Canals in the Punjab. The Lloyd Barrage, which was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy early in 1932, is the greatest work of its kind in the world, measuring 4 725 feet between the faces of the regulators on either side. The canals construction scheme has been completed, and the revenue account of the scheme was opened with effect from the financial year 1932-33.

Providing for the irrigation of a total anticipated area of approximately 5½ million acres on attainment of full development the main features of the scheme are a Barrage approximately a mile long across the river Indus near Sukkur, three large canals taking off from above the Barrage on the right bank of the River and four canals on the left bank of the River with a separate head-regulator for each canal. The total expenditure (excluding interest charges) incurred on the project to the end of March 1935 amounted to Rs 20 08 crores. The construction estimate of the project was closed on the 30th September 1933. The year under review was the fourth year of operation of the Barrage canals and their general working was satisfactory. The important construction work carried out during the year under review consisted of the excavation of main and branch watercourses and the construction of modules and hume pipe culverts.

The Sutlej Valley Works which reached completion by the end of 1932-33 received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India

in 1921-22. It falls into four natural groups centred on the Ferozepur, Suleimank, Islam, and Panjnad Headworks. During the triennium ending 1932-33 all the State Canals taking off from the first three headworks, namely the Bikaner, Fordwah, Eastern Sadik, Bahawalpur and Qalmpur Canals were handed over to the States. The remaining two Canals, namely the Abbasia and Panjnad Canals taking off from the Panjnad Headworks, were also handed over to the Bahawalpur State during the year. The total expenditure on the Project to the end of 1932-33 amounted to Rs 33 81 crores. The total area to be irrigated is 5,108,000 acres, or nearly 8,000 square miles. Of this, 2,075,000 acres are perennial and 3 033,000 acres non-perennial irrigation. 1,942,000 acres are in British territory, 2,825,000 acres in Bahawalpur and 841,009 acres in Bikaner.

**The Cauvery-Mettur Project** is the most important project completed during the triennium, under review and its inauguration ceremony was performed on the 21st August 1934. The project was sanctioned in 1925 and its sanctioned estimate amounts to Rs 737 lakhs. It has been framed with two main objects in view, first, to improve the existing fluctuating water supplies for the Cauvery delta irrigation of over a million acres and, secondly, to extend irrigation to a new area of 801,000 acres. The project involved—

- (i) the construction of a large dam on the Cauvery at Mettur, the object of the dam being to store the flood waters of the river and to pass them down to the delta as and when required

(ii) the construction of an irrigation canal (the Grand Anicut canal) taking off on the right bank of the Cauvery, and

(iii) the improvement and extension of the existing Vadavar canal in the Cauvery delta

A saving of Rs 74 73 lakhs is expected in the sanctioned estimate and the project is estimated to yield a net revenue of over Rs 50 lakhs. Apart from the extension of

[Editorial Note —The figures given throughout this article are the latest obtainable from the Government of India at the time of going to press]

irrigation to new areas (271,000 acres on the Grand Anicut canal and 30,000 acres on the Vadavar canal) second crop cultivation is expected to increase by 175,000 acres. The potentialities of Mottur as an industrial centre are now considerable for the area will possess the great advantages of cheap power, an ample supply of water and proximity to cotton and groundnut tracts, and there are also factory sites in the vicinity of the railway and the river Cauvery.

## WELLS AND TANKS.

So far we have dealt only with the great irrigation schemes. They are essentially exotic, the products of British rule, the real eastern instrument is the well. The most recent figures give thirty per cent of the irrigated area in India as being under wells. Moreover the well is an extremely efficient instrument of irrigation. When the cultivator has to raise every drop of water which he uses from a varying depth, he is more careful in the use of it, well water exerts at least three times as much duty as canal water. Again, owing to the cost of lifting, it is generally used for high grade crops. It is estimated that well-irrigated lands produce at least one-third more than canal-watered lands. Although the huge areas brought under cultivation by a single canal scheme tend to reduce the disproportion between the two systems, it must be remembered that the spread of canals increases the possibilities of well irrigation by adding, through seepage, to the store of subsoil water and raising the level.

**Varieties of Wells.**—Wells in India are of every description. They may be just holes in the ground, sunk to subsoil level, used for a year or two and then allowed to fall into decay. These are temporary or kacha wells. Or they may be lined with timber, or with brick or stone. They vary from the kacha well costing a few rupees to the masonry well, which will run into thousands, or in the sandy wastes of Bikaner, where the water level is three hundred feet below the surface, to still more. The means of raising the water vary in equal degree. There is the *picotah*, or weighted lever, raising a bucket at the end of a pivoted pole, just as is done on the banks of the Nile. This is rarely used for lifts beyond fifteen feet. For greater lifts bullock power is invariably used. This is generally harnessed to the *mot*, or leather bag, which is passed over a pulley overhanging the well, then raised by bullocks who walk down a ramp of a length approximating to the depth of the well. Sometimes the *mot* is just a leather bag, more often it is a self-acting arrangement, which discharges the water into a sump automatically on reaching the surface. By this means from thirty to forty gallons of water are raised at a time, and in its simplicity, and the ease with which the apparatus can be constructed and repaired by village labour, the *mot* is unsurpassed in efficiency. There is also the Persian wheel, an endless chain of earthenware

pots running round a wheel. Recently attempts have been made, particularly in Madras, to substitute mechanical power, furnished by oil engines, for the bullock. This has been found economical where the water supply is sufficiently large, especially where two or three wells can be linked. Government have systematically encouraged well irrigation by advancing funds for the purpose and exempting well watered land from extra assessment due to improvement. These advances, termed *takavi*, are freely made to approved applicants, the general rate of interest being 6½ per cent. In Madras and Bombay ryots who construct wells, or other works of agricultural improvement, are exempt from enhanced assessment on that account. In other provinces the exemption lasts for specific periods, the term generally being long enough to recoup the owner the capital sunk.

**Tanks.**—Next to the well, the indigenous instrument of irrigation is the tank. The village or the roadside tank is one of the most conspicuous features in the Indian scene. The Indian tank may be any size. It may vary from a great work like Lakes Elfe and Whiting in the Bombay Presidency or the Periyar Lake in Travancore, holding up from four to seven billion cubic feet of water, and spreading their waters through great chains of canal, to the little village tank irrigating ten acres. They date back to a very early stage in Indian civilisation. Some of these works in Madras are of great size, holding from three to four billion cubic feet, with water spreads of nine miles. The inscriptions of two large tanks in the Chingleput district of Madras, which still irrigate from two to four thousand acres are said to be over 1,100 years old. Tank irrigation is practically unknown in the Punjab and in Sind but it is found in some form or other in all other provinces, including Burma, and finds its highest development in Madras. In the ryotwar tracts of Bombay and Madras all but the smallest tanks are controlled by Government. In the zamindari tracts only the large tanks are State works. According to the latest figure the area irrigated from tanks is about eight million acres, but in many cases the supply is extremely precarious. So far from tanks being a refuge in famine they are often quite useless inasmuch as the rainfall does not suffice to fill them and they remain dry throughout the season.

## Meteorology.

The meteorology of India like that of other countries is largely a result of its geographical position. The great land area of Asia to the northward and the enormous sea expanse of the Indian Ocean to the southward are determining factors in settling its principal meteorological features. When the Northern Hemisphere is turned away from the sun, in the northern winter, Central Asia becomes an area of intense cold. The meteorological conditions of the temperate zone are pushed southward and we have over the northern provinces of India the westerly winds and eastward moving cyclonic storms of temperate regions, while, when the Northern Hemisphere is turned towards the sun, Southern Asia becomes a super-heated region drawing towards it an immense current of air which carries with it the enormous volume of water vapour which it has picked up in the course of its long passage over the wide expanse of the Indian Ocean, so that at one season of the year parts of India are deluged with rain and at another persistent dry weather prevails.

**Monsoons.**—The all-important fact in the meteorology of India is the alternation of the seasons known as the summer and winter monsoons. During the winter monsoon the winds are of continental origin and hence, dry, fine weather, clear skies, low humidity and little air movement are the characteristic features of this season. The summer rains cease in the provinces of the North West Frontier Province and the Punjab about the middle of September after which cool westerly and northerly winds set in over that area and the weather becomes fresh and pleasant. These fine weather conditions extend slowly eastward and southward so that by the end of October, they embrace all parts of the country except the southern half of the Peninsula, and by the end of the year have extended to the whole of the Indian land and sea area, the rains withdrawing to the Equatorial Belt. Thus the characteristics of the cold weather from October to February over India are—Westerly winds of the temperate zone over the extreme north of India, to the south of these the north-east winds of the winter monsoon or perhaps more properly the north-east Trades and a gradually extending area of fine weather which, as the season progresses, finally embraces the whole Indian land and sea area. Two exceptions to these fine weather conditions exist during this period, viz. the Madras coast and the north-west of India. In the former region the north-east winds which set in over the Bay of Bengal in October coalesce with the damp winds of the retreating summer monsoon, which current curves round over the Bay of Bengal, and blowing directly on to the Madras coast gives to that region the wettest and most disturbed weather of the whole year, for while the total rainfall for the four months June to September, i.e., the summer monsoon, at the Madras Observatory amounts to 15.46 inches the total rainfall for the three months October to December amounts to 31.78 inches. The other region in which the weather is unsettled, during

this period of generally settled conditions, is North-west India. This region during January, February and part of March is traversed by a succession of shallow storms from the westward. The number and character of these storms vary very largely from year to year and in some years no storms at all are recorded. In normal years, however, in Northern India periods of fine weather alternate with periods of disturbed weather (occurring during the passage of these storms) and light to moderate and even heavy rain occurs. In the case of Peshawar the total rainfall for the four months, December to March, amounts to 5.75 inches while the total fall for the four months, June to September, is 4.65 inches, showing that the rainfall of the winter is, absolutely, greater in this region than that of the summer monsoon. These two periods of subsidiary "rains" are of the greatest economic importance. The fall in Madras is, as shown above, of considerable actual amount, while that of North-west India though small in absolute amount is of the greatest consequence as on it largely depend the grain and wheat crops of Northern India.

**Spring Months.**—March to May and part of June form a period of rapid continuous increase of temperature and decrease of barometric pressure throughout India. During this period there occurs a steady transference northward of the area of greatest heat. In March the maximum temperatures, slightly exceeding 100°, occur in the Deccan, in April the area of maximum temperature, between 100° and 105°, lies over the south of the Central Provinces and Gujarat, in May maximum temperatures, varying between 105° and 110°, prevail over the greater part of the interior of the country while in June the highest mean maximum temperatures, exceeding, 110°, occur in the Indus Valley near Jacobabad. Temperatures exceeding 120° have been recorded over a wide area including Sind, Rajputana, the West and South Punjab and the west of the United Provinces, but the highest temperature hitherto recorded is 127° registered at Jacobabad on June 12th, 1919. During this period of rising temperature and diminishing barometric pressure, great alterations take place in the air movements over India, including the disappearance of the north-east winds of the winter monsoon, and the air circulation over India and its adjacent seas, becomes a local circulation, characterised by strong hot winds down the river valleys of Northern India and increasing land and sea winds in the coast regions. These land and sea winds, as they become stronger and more extensive, initiate large contrasts of temperature and humidity which result in the production of violent local storms. These take the forms of dust storms in the dry plains of Northern India and of thunder and hailstorms in regions where there is inter-action between damp sea winds and dry winds from the interior. These storms are frequently accompanied with winds of excessive force, heavy hail and torrential rain and are on that account very destructive being known as "Nor'westers" in Bengal.

By the time the area of greatest heat has been established over North-west India, in the last week of May or first of June, India has become the seat of low barometric pressures relatively to the adjacent seas and the whole character of the weather changes. During the hot weather period, discussed above, the winds and weather are mainly determined by local conditions. Between the Equator and Lat.  $30^{\circ}$  or  $35^{\circ}$  south the wind circulation is that of the south-east trades, that is to say from about Lat.  $30^{\circ}$ - $35^{\circ}$  south a wind from south-east blows over the surface of the sea up to about the equator. Here the air rises into the upper strata to flow back again at a considerable elevation to the Southern Tropic or beyond. To the north of this circulation, i.e., between the Equator and Lat.  $20^{\circ}$  to  $25^{\circ}$  North, there exists a light unsteady circulation the remains of the north-east trades, that is to say about Lat.  $20^{\circ}$  North there is a north-east wind which blows southward till it reaches the thermal equator where side by side with the south-east Trades mentioned above, the air rises into the upper strata of the atmosphere. Still further to the land and in the immediate neighbourhood of land there are the circulations due to the land and sea breezes which are attributable to the difference in the heating effect of the sun's rays over land and sea. It is now necessary to trace the changes which occur and lead up to the establishment of the south-west monsoon period. The sun at this time is progressing slowly northward towards the northern Tropic. Hence the thermal equator is also progressing northward and with it the area of ascent of the south-east trades circulation. Thus the south-east trade winds cross the equator and advance further and further northward, as the thermal equator and area of ascent follows the sun in its northern progress. At the same time the temperature over India increases rapidly and barometric pressure diminishes, owing to the air rising and being transferred to neighbouring cooler regions—more especially the sea areas. Thus we have the southern Trades circulation extending northward and the local land and sea circulation extending southward until about the beginning of June the light unsteady interfering circulation over the Arabian Sea finally breaks up, the immense circulation of the South-east Trades, with its cool, moisture laden winds rushes forward, becomes linked on to the local circulation proceeding between the Indian land area and the adjacent seas and India is invaded by oceanic conditions—the south-west monsoon proper. This is the most important season of the year as upon it depends the prosperity of at least five-sixths of the people of India.

When this current is fully established a continuous air movement extends over the Indian Ocean, the Indian sea and the Indian land area from Lat.  $30^{\circ}$  S. to Lat.  $30^{\circ}$  N. the southern half being the south-east trades and the northern half the south-west monsoon. The most important fact about it is that it is a continuous horizontal air movement passing over an extensive oceanic area where steady evaporation is constantly in progress so that where the current enters the Indian sea and flows

over the Indian land it is highly charged with aqueous vapours.

The current enters the Indian seas quite at the commencement of June and in the course of the succeeding two weeks spreads over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal up to their extreme northern limits. It advances over India from these two seas. The Arabian Sea current blows on to the west coast and sweeping over the Western Ghats prevails more or less exclusively over the Peninsula, Central India, Rajputana and north Bombay. The Bay of Bengal current blows directly up the Bay. One portion is directed towards Burma, East Bengal and Assam while another portion curves to south at the head of the Bay and over Bengal, and then meeting with the barrier of the Himalayas curves still further and blows as a south-easterly and easterly wind right up the Gangetic plain. The south-west monsoon continues for three and a half to four months, viz., from the beginning of June to the middle or end of September. During its prevalence more or less general though far from continuous rain prevails throughout India, the principal features of the rainfall distribution being as follows. The greater portion of the Arabian Sea current, the total volume of which is probably three times as great as that of the Bengal current, blows directly on to the west coast districts. Here it meets an almost continuous hill range, is forced into ascent and gives heavy rain alike to the coast districts and to the hilly range, the total averaging about 100 inches most of which falls in four months. The current after parting with most of its moisture advances across the Peninsula giving occasional uncertain rain to the Deccan and passes out into the Bay where it coalesces with the local current. The northern portion of the current blowing across the Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind coasts gives a certain amount of rain to the coast districts and frequent showers to the Aravalli Hill range but very little to Western Rajputana, and passing onward gives moderate to heavy rain in the Eastern Punjab, Eastern Rajputana and the North-west Himalayas. In this region the current meets and mixes with the monsoon current from the Bay.

The monsoon current over the southern half of the Bay of Bengal blows from south-west and is thus directed towards the Tenasserim hills and up the valley of the Irrawady to which it gives very heavy rain. That portion of this current which advances sufficiently far northward to blow over Bengal and Assam gives very heavy rain to the low-lying districts of East Bengal and immediately thereafter coming under the influence of the Assam Hills is forced upwards and gives excessive rain (perhaps the heaviest in the world) to the southern face of these hills. The remaining portion of the Bay current advances from the southward over Bengal, is then directed westward by the barrier of the Himalayas and gives general rain over the Gangetic plain and fairly frequent rain over the lower ranges of the Himalayas from Sikhim to Kashmir.

To the south of this easterly wind of the Bay current and to the north of the westerly

wind of the Arabian Sea current there exists a debatable area running roughly from Hisar in the Punjab through Agra, Allahabad and part of Chota Nagpur to Orissa, where neither current of the monsoon prevails. In this area the rainfall is uncertain and would probably be light, but that the storms from the Bay of Bengal exhibit a marked tendency to advance along this track and to give it heavy falls of occasional rain.

The total rainfall of the monsoon period (June to September) is 100 inches over part of the west coast, the amount diminishes eastward, is below 20 inches over a large part of the centre and east of the Peninsula and is only 5 inches in South Madras. It is over 100 inches on the Tenasserim and South Burma coast and decreases to 20 inches in Upper Burma. It is over 100 in the north Assam Valley and diminishes steadily westward and is only 5 inches in the Indus Valley.

The month to month distribution for the whole of India is —

May	3.1	inches
June	7.9	"
July	11.2	"
August	10.3	"
September	7.0	"
October	3.3	"

Cyclonic storms and cyclones are an almost invariable feature of the monsoon period. In the Arabian Sea they ordinarily form at the commencement and end of the season, viz., May and November, but in the Bay they form a constantly recurring feature of the monsoon season. The following gives the total number of storms recorded during the period 1877 to 1901 and shows the monthly distribution —

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
			1	4	13
July	Aug	Sep.	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bay of Bengal	41	36	45	34	22
Bay of Bengal	41	36	45	34	22

(For monsoon of 1938, see page 371)

## INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

**Functions of the Department.**—The India Meteorological Department was instituted in 1875 to combine and extend the work of various provincial meteorological services which had sprung up before that date. The various duties which were imposed on the Department at the time of its formation were from time to time supplemented by new duties. The main existing functions more or less in the historical order in which they were assumed, may be briefly summarised as follows —

(a) The issue of warnings to ports and coastal districts of the approach of cyclonic storms

(b) The issue of storm warnings by wireless to ships in the India seas, and the collection of meteorological data from ships. International recommendations on these subjects are contained in Appendix IV

(c) The maintenance of systematic records of meteorological data and the publication of climatological statistics. These were originally undertaken in order to furnish data for the investigation of the relation between weather and disease

Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June
Arabian Sea	.	..	2	15	..
July	Aug	Sep	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Arabian Sea	2	..	1	1	5

The preceding paragraphs give an account of the normal procession of the seasons throughout India during the year, but it must be remembered, that every year produces variations from the normal and that in some years these variations are very large. This is more particularly the case with the discontinuous element rainfall. The most important variations in this element which may occur are —

(1) Delay in the commencement of the rains over a large part of the country, this being most frequent in North Bombay and North-west India.

(2) A prolonged break in July or August or both

(3) Early termination of the rains, which may occur in any part of the country

(4) The determination throughout the monsoon period of more rain than usual to one part and less than usual to another part of the country. Examples of this occur every year

About the middle of September fine and fresh weather begins to appear in the extreme north-west of India. This area of fine weather and dry winds extends eastward and southward the area of rainy weather at the same time contracting till by the end of October the rainy area has retreated to Madras and the south of the Peninsula and by the end of December has disappeared from the Indian region; fine clear weather prevailing throughout. This procession with the numerous variations and modifications which are inseparable from meteorological conditions repeats itself year after year

(d) The issue to the public of up-to-date weather reports and of rainfall forecasts. These duties were originally recommended by a Committee of Enquiry into the causes of famine in India

(e) Meteorological researches of a general character, but particularly regarding tropical storms and the forecasting of monsoon and winter rainfall

(f) The issue of seasonal rainfall forecasts

(g) The issue of telegraphic warnings of heavy rainfall and frost (cold wave) mainly to Government officials (e.g., canal and railway engineers, Collectors, Directors of Agriculture, etc.) and through the newspapers to the public in general

(h) Supply of meteorological, astronomical and geophysical information in response to enquiries from officials, commercial firms or private individuals

(i) Technical supervision of rainfall registration carried out under the control of provincial Government authorities

(j) The study of temperature and moisture conditions in the upper air by means of instrument-carrying balloons and of upper winds by pilot balloons, and regular compilation of statistics of upper air data

(k) The issue of weather reports and warnings to aircraft, civil and military, the latter being in collaboration with the Royal Air Force International recommendations on this subject are contained in Appendix III

(l) The training and examination in meteorology of candidates for air pilot's licences

(m) Study of meteorology in relation to Agriculture, on which the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India made the recommendations contained in Appendix V

(n) Broadcast of weather data for the benefit of ships at sea, both naval and mercantile and of other meteorological offices in neighbouring countries as well as in India. In addition to these meteorological duties the India Meteorological Department was from time to time made responsible for or undertook various other important duties, such as—

(o) Determination of time in India and the issue of time-signals, also the determination of errors of chronometers for the Royal Indian Navy

(p) Observations and researches on terrestrial magnetism at Bombay and atmospheric electricity at Bombay and Poona

(q) Regular study (mainly by spectroscopic examination) of the sun at the Solar Physics Observatory at Kodaikanal

(r) Maintenance of seismological instruments at various centres

## ORGANISATION.

**Requirements for weather forecasts**—It is necessary to note that practical meteorology implies a meteorological organisation, not merely individual meteorologists relying upon their own personal and purely local observations. The making of a single forecast in any of the larger meteorological offices of the world requires the co-operation of some hundreds of persons. First of all, it presumes that instruments have been indented according to special specifications, tested thoroughly on receipt from the makers and distributed to observers all over the country. The mere distribution of the instruments does not see the end of the preliminary work. Sites for instruments have to be selected with care and observers everywhere have to be instructed how to read the instruments, record the observations, and prepare weather telegrams in code. In India some 400 observers co-operate daily to take simultaneous observations at about 300 separate places, and hand in their reports to telegraphists, who transmit them to forecast centres, where, for rapid assimilation, clerks decode them and chart them on maps. Meteorological experts then drew therefrom the conclusions on which their forecasts are based. There

are other observatories which take observations for climatological purposes but do not telegraph them.

An efficient system of telegraphic communication of weather reports is an essential feature in all meteorological organisations. This is recognised in the International Tele-Communication Convention, from which extracts of the most recent regulations relating to meteorological messages are given in Appendix VI.

### Service to public—to ports and shipping—

Whereas the public, in general, are served mostly through the newspapers which daily publish extracts from the latest official weather reports and also print the heavy rainfall warnings and storm warnings, special arrangements are necessary to meet the needs of most of the individual interests concerned. Reports for shipping and to ports are issued from the meteorological offices at Poona and Calcutta. The messages to ports include advice or instructions for the hoisting of signals of varying degrees of danger these signals being understood by men in charge of local craft as well as of the larger ships. In Bengal heavy damage is frequently caused by storms and nor'westers, particularly to small river craft and there is a special arrangement for warning river ports, river stations and police stations. When storms threaten, ships at sea can receive bulletins in clear language at least twice a day and also messages containing synoptic data which are issued as regional messages from Karachi and Calcutta, and as an all India message from Bombay. For the prompt issue of all these reports to ships at sea, the department is dependent upon the wireless services of the Indian Navy and the Government Telegraph Department. It is hoped soon to be able to arrange additional synoptic messages from Poona and later on a regional message from Delhi. These synoptic reports are also welcomed by meteorological offices in neighbouring countries which use the data to extend their own daily weather charts.

### Service to agriculturists and engineers—

Those engineers in charge of railroads, telegraph lines, and irrigation works who are on the warning lists receive their warnings of heavy rainfall or high winds by special telegrams. To agriculturists in general no weather service of any real adequacy can be provided until there are wireless receiving sets in all the villages. Meanwhile frost warnings and heavy rainfall warnings are sent by telegram to collectors or chief agricultural officers at the headquarters of many districts. The difficulty then is to get that information disseminated rapidly through a large district. In areas where certain interests are localised, as in the grape-growing district at Nasik, these telegrams are of the greatest value.

**Meteorological statistics**—The department has to organise itself not only for forecasting but also to serve as the "public memory" of the weather and climate of India. These duties involve the proper statistical arrangement of the weather data and their periodic publication in the form of daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal and yearly reports as well as occasional papers.

dealing with long term averages. These reports are used by, or in reply to enquiries from, industrialists, engineers, medical men and others.

**Investigations and development**—Investigations on instruments, on geophysics, on the physics of the weather from day to day and month to month have to be undertaken, partly in response to the ever increasing demands on the service and partly in response to enquiries from outside as well as inside the department. It is to be noted that outside the government agencies dealing with meteorology there are few in the world and none in India working on research problems in meteorology. The result is that practically all development and new lines of work must be evolved from within the official departments.

**Requirements of airmen**—Of all the major practical applications of meteorology, its service to aviation is the most recent, and has developed into a specialised and particularly designed organisation. For these reasons the service to aviators is described here in somewhat greater detail than the service to others. Aviators require detailed information about the weather, they wish to know winds at different levels aloft, have information about visibility, fogs, dust-storms, thunderstorms, height of low clouds, etc., along with forecasts of changes in these elements. Many of these are local, short-lived and rapidly changing phenomena.

**Recommendations regarding the nature of information to be supplied to aircraft**, the exhibition of current information at aerodromes and the meteorological organisation of international airways have been embodied in Annex G of the International Convention of Air Navigation (see Appendix III). In accordance with these recommendations, expert meteorologists should be stationed at aerodromes at reasonable intervals along the airway to supply to the aviation personnel current information and forecasts of weather conditions along the routes up to the next aerodrome of the same class. Forecast centres should be established at least at each main aerodrome along aerial routes and forecasts prepared at such centres should be transmitted to the other aerodromes for the information of pilots. Other recommendations refer to hours and kind of observations and manner of codifying them.

**Service for aviation**—In India, the meteorological service for aviation is, for financial reasons, not able to attain the standard recommended in Annex G of the International Convention. The net-work of observatories in India is much sparser than that in Europe and America and the frequency of observations taken at each of them much smaller. The 3000-mile air route between Sharjah and Akyab is served by two forecasting centres at Karachi and Calcutta, which prepare two synoptic charts a day based on observations taken twice daily at observatories reporting to them. The sole forecasting centre in southern India is at Poona, which also prepares two synoptic charts daily.

The opening of a chain of wireless stations and fuller development of ground organisation along the main trans-India route has enabled the Meteorological Department to place the meteorological arrangements on a 'routine' basis. Under the routine system, the trans-India Air Route is divided into four sections with terminal points at Karachi, Jodhpur, Allahabad, Calcutta and Akyab. Forecasts for each section of the route are issued twice daily, at 13-00 and 21-00 hrs., I S T, and are distributed by wireless to aircraft in flight and to the aerodromes principally concerned. The dissemination of the latest news about winds aloft and the latest 'current weather' reports relating to cloud, visibility, rain, ground wind, etc., has been similarly placed on a routine basis. There are also arrangements for the supply of special reports of current weather at any time to aircraft in flight on request, as well as for voluntary reports regarding dangerous weather phenomena and their improvement. The work starts each day some hours before dawn, when pilot balloons with lanterns attached are released and observed through theodolites for the computation of the upper winds. The watch on the weather continues all through the day, Saturdays and holidays included well on to midnight. The stations taking part in the scheme are Karachi, Barmer (through Karachi Radio), Jodhpur, Delhi, Cawnpore (through Delhi Radio), Allahabad, Gaya, Asansol (through Calcutta Radio), Calcutta and Chittagong. On the Bahrain-Karachi route, the distribution of upper wind and current weather reports by W/T takes place on days of flight of the Imperial Airways planes.

On other routes, the method of supplying weather reports (either in person or by landline or W/T, telegram to each individual aircraft separately is still in vogue, as wireless traffic with aeroplanes in flight is not yet fully organised on these routes. On the establishment of aeronautical wireless stations on the Karachi-Madras route, the routine system has, however, been partially introduced there, upper wind reports as well as current weather observations taken at fixed hours being exchanged by W/T daily as a routine measure between aerodromes. The routine system has been extended, though in a very limited form, on the Madras-Colombo route. On the Karachi-Colombo, Karachi-Lahore, Bombay-Delhi and Trivandrum-Trichinopoly routes, landline, telegrams, containing news of current weather are exchanged between aerodromes and so to supplement the reports supplied by the forecasting centres and pilot balloon stations.

The abovementioned arrangements for issue of current weather and pilot reports make it possible for aircraft to have the latest weather news from important points on the air route. The principal aerodromes on the route get copies of these messages and display them on weather notice boards.

**General organisation of the department**—In order to fulfil the various duties described in the preceding paragraphs the department is



organised into a central office, 7 sub-offices, 34 pilot balloon observatories and 306 weather observatories of various classes\* distributed over a region stretching from the Persian Gulf on the west to Burma on the east. The central office at Poona is the administrative headquarters of the department. The control over weather observatories including the responsibility for scrutiny of records and for checking and computation of data received from them is divided between the offices at Poona, Calcutta and Karachi. Forecasting for aviation is divided between these three offices and the offices at Peshawar and Quetta, the last two forecast for military flying and do not serve civil aviation. The Upper Air Office at Agra is in charge of all pilot balloon observatories in India and the Persian Gulf and therefore in immediate executive charge of much of the meteorological service for aviation. It will also be responsible for adequate liaison with other departments concerned, when the location of the office is moved from Agra to Delhi. The Bombay and Alibag observatories specialise in the study of Geophysics, particularly terrestrial magnetism and seismology, while the observatory at Kodakanal specialises in the study of solar physics. Section III describes in somewhat greater detail the general duties of these different offices and Appendix II shows the number of posts as on 1st December 1938, under each category in the main offices and observatories of the department.

On the separation of Burma from India on 1st April, 1937, the government of Burma started an independent meteorological service for that country, with its headquarters at Rangoon. The Burma Meteorological Department has assumed control over all the surface and pilot balloon observatories in Burma and has taken over with effect from 1st July, 1937, the responsibility of issuing weather reports and forecasts relating to the Burma area to the general public and also to aviators flying over Burma. It has also taken over with effect from 1st April 1939, the duties of issuing storm warnings to the ports in Burma and to shipping in Burman waters, which hitherto was done by the Calcutta Meteorological Office.

### GENERAL DUTIES OF THE MAIN OBSERVATORIES AND OFFICES.

**Headquarters Office, Poona (F U W 1)**—The general administration of the department, including co-ordination of technical work and administrative and financial questions relating to aviation, is carried on by the headquarters office at Poona. In addition it is in immediate and complete charge of second, third fourth and fifth class observatories in central and southern India. It publishes the Indian Daily Weather Report, Weekly and Monthly Weather Reports and the annual volumes entitled the India Weather Review and also issues two annual volumes containing rainfall data of about 3 000 stations in India. It undertakes the issue of heavy rain warnings, frost and untimely rain

warnings for practically the whole country, and the issue of warnings for storms in the Arabian Sea. It issues through the Navy W/T Station, Bombay, twice daily synoptic data of selected land stations and ships for the benefit of shipping in Indian waters. Weather forecasts in respect of aerial flights, either routine or occasional, over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country are issued from this office. Weather Charts are prepared twice daily and a telegraphic weather summary covering the whole of India is issued daily to the press, and two regional telegraphic weather summaries covering the Peninsula and the central parts of the country respectively to other subscribers. The headquarters office is responsible for practically all climatological work in India, including the preparation of normals of rainfall, temperature, humidity, etc., for all observatories. It issues a limited number of long range seasonal forecasts for the country. It collects and analyses weather logs from ships in the Arabian Sea. It is responsible for the design, specification, test and repairs of all meteorological instruments used in the department, for supply of instruments and stores to the different observatories and for maintaining stocks of instruments.

It maintains an upper air observatory and a first class weather observatory. It has facilities for research in theoretical and practical meteorology. Sounding balloon work in the Peninsula is directed from this office. It collects and compiles for the International Aerological Commission the upper air data in respect of India, Burma, Ceylon, Siam, Indo China, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. It carries on all necessary correspondence with the various international commissions on technical questions and supplies meteorological data and certain periodical returns to the international bodies. The programme of work of the Agricultural Meteorology Section of the office includes experimental work on microclimatology, standardisation of methods of observations under field conditions and construction of suitable instruments for the purpose as well as statistical investigations on the correlation of the area and yield of crops with weather.

The Headquarters Office is divided into eight sections, namely, General (including Aviation sub section), Weather, Observatories, Upper Air, Instruments, Marine, Agricultural Meteorology, Statistics and Library, for the execution of the above-mentioned work.

**Upper Air Office, Agra (U W 1 S)**—This office is the headquarters of upper air work in India and maintains more than 30 pilot balloon stations scattered over India and up the Persian Gulf. Many of these stations are on aerodromes and the Agra Office is therefore in direct administrative charge of much of the weather service for aviation and for the efficient working of a large part of that organisation. It manufactures and supplies hydrogen to all departmental pilot balloon stations and to those in Burma as well

\* Classified into various classes, the number as it stood on 31st March 1939 was distributed as follows—

Class	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total.
Number	14	196	39	18	23	16	306

It is responsible for the design, specification, test, repairs, storage and supply of all instruments and stores required for the observation of winds aloft. Its workshop makes the meteorographs used in determining the temperature pressure and humidity of the upper air. It is a principal centre of aerological research work and collects and scrutinises the data of all pilot balloon observations and also the sounding balloon data of northern and central India. There is a seismological observatory attached to the office.

**Meteorological Office, Calcutta (F P W 'S T)**—The Alipore Office is responsible for the publication of a Daily Weather Report for north east India, for storm warning in the Bay of Bengal, heavy rainfall warning in north-east India and for squall warnings in Bengal. It gives time signals by time ball to the Port of Calcutta by wireless to shipping at sea and by telegraphic signals through the Indian telegraph system. A regional telegraphic weather summary for north east India is issued daily from this office. It prepares two weather charts daily and issues forecasts to airmen flying in north-east India east of Allahabad. It is in charge of the auxiliary centre at Dum Dum and second third, fourth and fifth class observatories in north-east India, and checks and computes observations and data for stations in this area. It issues twice daily through the short-wave aeronautical W/T station at Calcutta synoptic data of selected stations in its area. It maintains a first class observatory and also a seismological observatory.

**Meteorological Office, Karachi (F W 'S P A)**—This office was established primarily as a forecasting centre for aviation. It is responsible for the issue of weather reports and forecasts in respect of the 2,000 mile long section of the Trans-India air route extending from Sharjah or Jask on the west to Allahabad on the east and also all feeder routes in north-west India. This office prepares two weather charts daily and a daily weather report. It also issues a telegraphic weather summary for north west India. It is in charge of all auxiliary centres, current weather stations and second, third, fourth and fifth class observatories in north west India (excluding Kashmir), Iran and Arabia.

It issues twice daily through the short-wave aeronautical W/T stations at Karachi synoptic data of selected stations in its area of responsibility.

**Colaba and Alibag Observatories (W 'S T M)**—These observatories specialise in Geophysics, particularly terrestrial magnetism, seismology and atmospheric electricity. The Colaba observatory maintains a large number of self-recording meteorological instruments and is responsible for the time-ball service in the Bombay harbour and the rating of chronometers belonging to the Royal Navy. It publishes an annual volume of the magnetic, meteorological and seismographic observations and issues a daily weather report during the months May to November every year. It is in administrative charge of the auxiliary centre at Juhu (Bombay).

**Kodaikanal Observatory (Sp W 'S)**—This observatory specialises in the study of the physics of the sun and is specially equipped for spectroscopic observations and research. It is also a seismological station and a first class weather observatory. The observatory issues bulletins from time to time describing the results of its observations of the surface of the sun and of special investigations on the subject.

**Meteorological Offices at Peshawar and Quetta (F W 'S P A)**—Officers in-charge of these stations are responsible for the issue of weather reports and forecasts to the Royal Air Force pilots flying over routes in Baluchistan, Waziristan, the North West Frontier Province, Sind and the Punjab generally and detailed local forecasts and warnings each for his own immediate neighbourhood. As a result of the earthquake damage in 1935 the Quetta Office has been temporarily shifted to Karachi.

The Auxiliary centres (C) are situated at Jodhpur, New Delhi, Allahabad, Dum Dum and Juhu (Bombay). The Professional or Meteorological Assistant stationed at each of these centres is authorised to add to the weather report received from the forecasting centres his own conclusions about the local weather situation. The latest information available regarding the local surface conditions and upper winds can also be obtained from him.

## LIST OF OFFICERS IN THE INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT AS ON 11TH APRIL 1939.

### Meteorological Office, Poona

Notmand, Charles William Blith, (I.E., M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.), Director General of Observatories (on leave ex India)  
Banerji, Sudhansu Kumar, M.Sc., D.Sc. (Calcutta), Offg. Director General of Observatories  
Ramanathan Kalpathi Ramakrishna, M.A., D.Sc. (Madras), Superintending Meteorologist  
Sohoni, Vishwanath Vishnu, B.A., M.Sc. (Bom.), Superintending Meteorologist (officiating)

Sen, Sachindra Nath, M.Sc. (Calcutta and London), Ph.D. (London), Meteorologist (In transit to Karachi)  
Kabraji, Kaekhusro Jehangir B.A. (Hons) B.Sc. (Bombay), M.Sc. and Ph.D. (London), Meteorologist  
Sur, Nolini Kanta, D.Sc. (Allahabad), Meteorologist  
Sii, Jnanendra Mohan, B.A. (Calcutta), B.Sc. (England), (Boston Tech.), Meteorologist  
Roy, Amiya Krishna, B.Sc. (Calcutta), B.A. (Oxon), Meteorologist

**List of Officers in the India Meteorological Department  
as on 11th April 1939—contd**

Iyer, Valdivanatha Doraiswamy, B A (Madras), Assistant Meteorologist (on leave)

Barkat Ali, B A, M Sc (Punjab), Meteorologist (officiating)

Desai, Bhimbhai Nichhabhai, B A (Hons), LL B, M Sc (Bombay), Ph D, D Sc (Edin), F R S E, Assistant Meteorologist

Venkiteshwaran, Sekharipuram Padmanabhan Iyer, B A (Hons) (Madras), Assistant Meteorologist

Ramaswamy, Chandrashekhar, M A (Hons) (Madras), Assistant Meteorologist

Puri, Hans Raj, M Sc (Punjab), Assistant Meteorologist (officiating)

Sen Gupta, Prabhat Kumar, D Sc (Allahabad), Assistant Meteorologist (officiating)

Pendse, Chandrakant Gajanan, B Sc (Bombay and London), M A, Ph D (Cambridge), Assistant Meteorologist (Temporary)

Nagabhushana Rao, Kokkarachedu, M Sc (Mysore), Assistant Meteorologist (Temporary)

Menezes, Cuetano da Piedade, B A, B Sc (Bombay), Assistant Meteorologist (officiating)

**Agricultural Meteorology Branch**

Ramdas, Lakshminarayanapuram Ananthakrishnan, M A, Ph D (Calcutta), Meteorologist (Temporary)

Mallik, Akshoy Kumar M Sc, B Sc (Ag), Assoc I A R I, Assistant Agricultural Meteorologist (Temporary)

**Upper Air Observatory, Agra**

Chatterjee, Gouripati, Rai Bahadur, M Sc (Calcutta), Superintending Meteorologist

Basu, Saradindu, M Sc (Allahabad), Meteorologist

Das, Kusumeshu, M Sc (Punjab), Ph D (Lond), Assistant Meteorologist

Mathur, Lakshmi Sahay, M Sc, D Phil (Allahabad), Assistant Meteorologist (Offg)

Chatterjee, Nrisinha Persad, M Sc (Cal), Assistant Meteorologist (Temporary)

Mohammad Aslam, M Sc (Aligarh), Assistant Meteorologist (Temporary)

**Meteorological Office, Bombay**

Savur, Srinivasa Rao, M A (Madras), Ph D (Lond), Meteorologist

**Meteorological Office, Alipore, Calcutta**

Pramanik, Sushil Kumar, M Sc (Lucknow), Ph D (Lond), D I C, Meteorologist

Roy, Bijoy Krishna, M Sc (Calcutta), Assistant Meteorologist

Mal, Sobhag, M Sc (Benares), Ph D (Lond), D I C, F R Met Soc, Assistant Meteorologist

Ananthakrishnan, Ramakrishna Ayyar, M A, D Sc (Madras), Assistant Meteorologist (Offg)

**Meteorological Office, Karachi**

Sreenivasalah, Bettadapur Narasimhalah, M Sc, (Calcutta), Meteorologist (Offg)

Malurkar, Sreenivas Laxminarasimha, B Sc (Mys), M Sc (Lond), Assistant Meteorologist

Roy Choudhuri, Sachindra Nath M Sc (Cal), Assistant Meteorologist (Offg)

**Solar Physics Observatory, Kodaikanal**

Narayan, Appadwedula Lakshmi, M A, D Sc (Madras), Director

Das, Anil Kumar, M Sc (Cal), D Sc (Paris), Meteorologist (on probation)

**Meteorologist with the Royal Air Force, Karachi**

Krishna Rao, Pamadi Raghavendrarao, B Sc (Mysore), temporary Meteorologist with the Royal Air Force (temporarily stationed at Karachi)

**On deputation to Burma Meteorological Department**

Roy, Sures Chandra, M Sc (Calcutta), D Sc (London), Meteorologist

Das, Santosh Kumar, M Sc (Dacca & Lond), D I C (Lond), A Inst P, F R Met Soc. (Lond), Assistant Meteorologist

Lal, Shyam Saran M Sc (Lucknow & Lond), D I C, A Inst P, F R Met Soc, Assistant Meteorologist

Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
<b>HILL STATIONS</b>														
*Shillong	4,920	60.6	62.5	70.0	73.3	74.0	71.4	75.3	74.9	74.4	71.4	66.6	61.6	69.2
Darjeeling	7,432	47.3	48.9	56.5	62.5	64.6	66.2	66.8	66.5	65.4	61.7	57.6	49.4	59.3
Simla	7,282	46.4	46.8	55.2	64.6	72.1	73.1	68.9	66.7	65.8	62.7	56.0	49.8	60.7
Murree	6,181	46.5	47.1	56.3	66.1	75.8	81.4	76.8	73.8	72.2	68.5	60.0	51.5	61.7
Srinagar	5,204	40.7	43.6	55.1	65.9	75.8	83.0	85.7	81.9	79.0	70.4	60.5	47.4	66.1
Mount Abu	3,945	66.0	67.8	76.7	84.3	88.9	83.4	75.4	72.1	75.2	79.0	73.6	68.2	75.5
*Ootacamund	7,327	51.6	67.4	70.0	71.7	70.2	64.3	62.1	62.0	61.4	64.6	63.6	64.8	66.0
*Kodakanal	7,686	63.7	66.2	69.2	70.2	69.4	65.3	63.2	63.5	63.8	63.0	61.2	62.3	65.1
<b>COAST STATIONS</b>														
Karachi	13	76.1	77.6	81.6	84.8	86.0	86.7	88.4	85.5	85.7	87.6	85.0	78.2	84.2
Veraval	19	81.6	81.5	84.9	85.9	86.2	86.1	83.8	82.3	83.5	88.7	88.7	84.1	84.8
Bombay	37	82.9	82.0	85.8	88.5	90.8	88.3	85.4	84.9	85.8	88.7	89.2	86.4	86.6
Ratnagiri	287	85.2	85.8	87.1	89.4	90.8	86.7	83.9	83.6	84.1	88.1	90.6	89.2	87.2
Mangalore	72	89.2	88.5	89.7	91.8	91.2	85.2	84.0	83.6	84.3	85.9	87.6	88.9	87.5
Calcutta	77	87.2	88.1	89.8	90.8	89.9	84.3	82.1	82.5	83.8	85.7	86.6	86.6	86.4
Nagapatam	31	82.5	85.1	83.9	92.7	97.5	97.7	95.9	94.0	92.6	88.8	84.6	82.1	90.2
Madras	42	84.5	86.8	89.8	93.1	93.5	90.0	95.9	94.2	93.1	89.4	85.2	83.4	91.1
Masulipatam	15	87.4	86.6	91.0	94.6	99.7	93.1	92.7	91.4	90.8	89.0	86.3	83.1	90.5
Gopalpur	56	87.3	83.3	81.8	87.9	90.1	89.6	87.7	97.6	88.4	88.0	83.7	79.9	86.0
Bangoon	18	88.6	92.3	95.9	94.0	91.7	86.4	85.3	85.0	85.9	87.6	87.5	87.1	89.3

\* As the average mean figures for Shillong, Ootacamund and Kodakanal are not available means of normal maximum and minimum temperatures uncorrected for diurnal variation are given

Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Year
<b>STATIONS ON THE PLAINS</b>														
Tongoo	159	84.4	90.2	97.2	100.4	95.7	89.0	86.9	86.8	89.0	89.8	86.8	83.1	83.9
Amritsar	230	84.5	90.3	98.1	102.4	99.8	94.8	94.7	93.2	93.2	92.0	87.7	83.5	92.8
Sillar	96	77.9	80.5	85.9	87.7	88.7	89.3	90.0	89.6	88.8	88.6	85.0	79.6	86.1
Calcutta	21	77.5	82.3	91.0	95.6	94.6	91.3	88.6	87.8	88.2	87.4	82.2	77.0	86.9
Burdwan	99	78.7	83.3	93.1	99.6	97.6	93.0	90.1	89.2	89.7	88.9	83.6	78.4	88.8
Patna	183	72.7	79.5	89.5	99.0	99.7	95.7	90.5	89.1	89.5	88.4	81.7	74.1	87.5
Benares	267	74.3	79.3	91.6	102.1	105.0	100.3	92.2	89.7	90.9	90.5	82.8	75.1	89.3
Allahabad	303	74.4	79.5	91.9	102.8	106.6	102.1	92.8	90.0	91.5	91.1	83.4	75.7	90.1
Lucknow	368	73.7	78.4	90.6	101.5	104.8	101.4	92.4	90.6	91.8	91.4	83.7	75.6	89.7
Agra	556	72.0	77.7	89.7	100.9	103.5	104.4	94.8	92.0	93.6	93.6	84.4	75.4	90.5
Merrut	733	69.9	74.3	85.6	97.7	103.1	101.3	93.4	93.1	91.8	90.5	81.6	72.9	87.8
Delhi	718	70.0	74.6	86.0	97.6	104.0	103.3	93.4	92.4	93.0	91.6	82.2	72.9	88.6
Lahore	702	68.5	72.1	83.3	95.7	104.9	107.1	100.6	97.7	97.9	94.5	83.2	72.3	89.8
Multan	426	69.9	74.1	85.5	97.3	106.6	108.3	104.3	100.0	100.4	95.9	84.5	73.3	91.7
Jacalabad	186	73.2	78.3	90.6	100.0	112.1	114.1	103.7	104.6	109.6	109.1	87.4	76.2	95.7
Hyderabad (Sind)	96	76.2	80.8	92.3	101.6	107.0	104.3	99.2	95.7	97.2	97.8	88.6	78.6	93.3
Bikaner	762	72.6	76.3	88.7	99.9	107.4	107.3	101.4	97.8	98.2	96.1	85.4	75.2	92.1
Rajkot	428	83.0	86.5	94.9	101.7	110.5	109.7	91.3	88.8	91.7	95.6	89.9	80.0	92.9
Ahmedabad	163	84.8	87.8	96.0	104.3	107.4	101.3	93.1	90.0	92.0	97.3	92.9	86.4	94.6
<b>PLATEAU STATIONS</b>														
Akola	925	85.9	90.5	98.8	105.6	108.0	98.8	89.4	87.2	89.5	92.4	88.1	84.4	93.2
Jubbulpore	1,327	77.5	81.5	91.8	100.8	105.1	97.8	80.7	84.6	87.2	87.7	82.0	77.0	88.9
Nagpore	1,017	83.5	88.5	97.4	104.8	108.6	99.1	88.1	86.9	89.1	89.6	85.6	81.7	92.0
Raipur	970	81.4	86.1	95.3	103.0	108.9	97.3	88.9	85.7	88.0	88.4	83.5	79.5	90.2
Ahmednagar	2,154	84.3	88.4	94.8	99.7	101.3	92.0	85.6	84.9	86.2	89.0	85.7	83.4	89.6
Poona	1,846	86.1	90.6	97.1	101.1	99.7	89.6	83.8	81.7	84.6	89.1	86.8	84.7	89.5
Sholapur	1,590	87.4	92.9	99.6	104.1	114.4	95.0	89.4	88.8	88.6	90.8	87.7	85.5	92.8
Belgaum	2,562	83.5	88.3	96.7	96.0	94.1	81.4	78.1	76.7	78.3	83.3	82.5	83.8	84.6
Hyderabad (Deccan)	1,719	84.2	89.7	98.7	101.2	103.1	94.5	87.6	85.8	86.4	84.4	81.6	80.4	89.4
Bangalore	3,021	80.8	86.2	91.1	93.5	91.7	81.0	83.2	82.0	82.3	82.1	79.8	76.9	84.6
Bellary	1,475	88.1	94.1	100.3	103.6	102.4	91.9	91.0	90.9	90.7	90.4	87.5	86.1	93.3

Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India

Stations		Elevation in feet												
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
HILL STATIONS														
Shillong		39.2	42.2	50.8	56.3	58.8	63.0	64.3	63.7	61.7	54.8	46.5	39.7	53.4
Darjeeling		35.1	36.1	42.3	48.4	52.3	56.5	58.0	57.6	55.9	50.1	42.8	30.7	47.7
Simla		35.9	35.9	43.4	51.0	58.1	60.7	60.2	50.3	56.6	51.3	44.7	39.3	49.7
Murree		34.9	34.4	42.1	50.7	59.3	64.3	62.4	60.9	58.6	53.4	45.6	38.6	50.4
Srinagar		27.1	28.7	37.2	44.9	51.8	58.3	64.4	63.7	54.2	41.1	31.7	27.6	44.2
Mount Abu		51.3	53.2	61.1	68.4	71.1	68.5	66.0	64.4	64.8	64.6	58.1	52.9	62.0
Ootacamund		43.0	44.0	47.8	51.5	52.4	52.3	52.0	51.7	51.1	50.5	48.0	44.3	49.1
Kodaikanal		40.9	47.5	50.5	53.5	54.6	53.6	52.6	52.3	52.2	51.3	49.4	47.6	51.0
COAST STATIONS														
Karachi		58.1	61.1	67.6	73.8	78.7	81.2	80.9	78.1	76.5	73.5	66.5	59.2	71.4
Veraval		59.8	60.6	65.5	72.2	78.6	81.2	79.7	78.0	76.5	72.8	67.8	62.3	71.3
Bombay		66.7	67.2	71.6	75.7	79.3	78.5	75.9	75.9	75.5	75.4	72.3	68.5	73.6
Ratnagiri		66.7	67.2	72.0	76.9	79.7	77.3	76.0	75.5	74.7	74.3	70.9	67.5	73.2
Mangalore		69.0	72.1	75.1	78.3	78.5	74.5	74.1	74.0	74.1	74.4	73.4	70.4	74.1
Calcut		70.5	72.9	76.0	78.3	78.2	75.2	74.1	74.4	74.5	74.8	73.8	71.1	74.6
Nagapatam		71.4	72.7	76.0	79.5	80.4	79.5	78.5	77.5	76.8	76.2	74.3	72.0	76.2
Madras		67.8	68.7	72.3	77.5	81.2	81.1	78.9	77.7	77.2	75.2	72.5	69.9	75.0
Mamillapatam		65.8	68.6	72.4	77.6	81.5	80.5	78.2	77.7	77.5	75.9	71.3	66.5	74.5
Gopalpur		62.3	67.4	73.1	77.1	80.1	80.4	79.2	78.9	78.5	74.7	67.3	61.0	73.3
Rangoon		64.9	66.5	71.2	76.1	77.2	76.4	75.8	75.8	76.0	75.8	72.7	67.4	78.0

For elevation, see table of maximum temperature normals

Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS													
Toungoo	57.7	60.8	68.6	76.0	76.6	75.4	74.9	74.8	75.2	74.4	69.5	61.4	70.4
Mandalay	56.6	60.1	68.3	77.3	79.0	78.6	78.6	77.9	77.1	74.7	67.9	59.4	71.3
Sikhar	52.5	55.7	63.1	68.8	72.6	70.1	77.2	76.8	76.2	72.3	63.5	54.7	67.5
Calcutta	53.0	60.3	69.4	75.7	77.6	78.8	78.7	78.5	78.1	74.5	64.7	56.0	70.7
Burdwan	75.0	58.2	67.8	71.1	77.4	78.9	79.2	79.0	78.7	74.5	64.3	55.8	70.4
Patna	50.9	54.2	63.9	73.3	77.7	79.8	79.8	79.4	78.8	72.8	61.0	51.8	68.6
Benares	47.9	51.8	61.3	71.4	78.8	81.8	79.7	78.6	77.1	67.9	55.5	47.6	66.6
Allahabad	48.0	51.9	61.7	72.0	79.6	82.7	79.8	78.6	77.9	67.5	55.3	47.7	66.8
Lucknow	47.0	51.0	60.3	70.7	77.7	81.6	79.5	78.5	76.4	66.1	53.5	46.5	65.7
Agra	48.7	52.4	62.4	73.2	81.3	84.8	81.1	79.4	77.1	68.2	56.6	49.0	67.9
Meerut	45.0	48.1	57.2	67.3	75.5	80.6	79.5	78.3	74.6	62.6	50.9	44.0	63.7
Delhi	47.9	51.7	61.6	72.8	80.2	83.6	81.1	79.8	77.1	68.4	56.7	48.9	67.5
Lahore	41.5	45.0	54.6	64.6	73.7	80.5	80.7	79.3	73.8	60.8	48.4	41.1	62.0
Multan	44.0	47.8	58.4	68.6	78.3	84.7	84.5	82.1	77.7	65.6	53.7	45.1	65.9
Jacobabad	43.7	46.6	56.8	66.0	75.7	82.1	82.1	80.1	76.5	63.7	52.0	44.2	65.7
Hyderabad (Sind)	50.8	54.2	63.8	72.0	78.2	81.9	81.1	79.1	76.2	70.2	59.1	52.1	68.2
Bikaner	48.0	52.1	63.0	74.0	82.9	85.3	82.9	80.1	73.0	71.2	58.5	49.6	68.9
Rajkot	55.1	54.0	61.9	69.3	75.1	77.8	76.1	74.1	72.3	68.3	60.0	52.8	66.1
Ahmadabad	57.7	59.5	67.3	74.4	79.2	80.9	78.5	76.5	72.6	63.5	60.5	59.3	70.6
PLATEAU STATIONS													
Akela	54.2	57.4	65.5	7.7	81.0	78.0	74.6	73.5	72.8	63.6	58.0	52.3	67.4
Jubbulpore	48.6	52.4	60.5	70.2	78.5	78.9	75.0	74.0	72.8	64.2	53.2	46.7	64.6
Nagpur	55.6	59.6	67.2	75.7	81.8	79.0	75.3	74.6	73.8	63.2	60.8	54.2	68.8
Raipur	55.5	60.2	68.0	76.3	81.6	78.8	75.0	74.8	74.0	69.7	60.8	54.1	69.1
Ahmadnagar	52.8	55.5	62.5	69.5	71.9	71.9	70.5	68.9	67.9	65.5	52.7	52.7	64.0
Poona	54.2	56.2	62.8	68.9	71.9	72.6	71.0	69.6	68.6	65.5	50.4	53.0	64.6
Sholapur	59.1	62.5	69.1	75.3	76.7	73.8	72.0	70.9	70.8	68.7	62.8	58.3	68.3
Belgaum	57.8	59.4	63.7	67.1	68.2	68.2	67.2	66.4	65.5	65.8	61.5	58.4	64.1
Hyderabad (Deccan)	59.9	64.2	70.1	76.2	80.0	76.1	73.3	72.5	72.3	69.4	63.2	58.3	69.6
Bangalore	57.5	60.2	64.8	69.4	69.2	66.9	66.0	65.8	65.6	62.6	62.6	58.5	64.8
Bellary	61.8	66.1	72.2	77.2	77.2	75.9	74.9	73.8	71.2	71.2	66.2	61.5	60.9

For elevation, see table of maximum temperature normals





Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India

Stations		Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec.	Year
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS														
Toungo		0.20	0.18	0.33	1.85	7.72	14.14	17.64	19.12	12.08	7.43	1.82	0.46	82.96
Mandali		0.05	0.08	0.19	1.12	5.85	5.62	3.29	4.59	5.74	4.72	1.63	0.38	33.16
Sikhar		0.81	2.12	7.91	14.33	15.59	21.68	19.74	19.75	14.41	6.56	1.40	0.39	124.68
Calcutta		0.84	1.10	1.44	1.89	5.75	11.90	12.51	12.59	9.87	4.19	0.66	0.50	62.54
Burdwan		0.36	1.25	1.67	2.11	6.13	10.24	12.57	11.21	8.60	3.43	0.86	0.15	68.63
Patna		0.58	0.71	0.47	0.40	1.67	8.12	11.91	13.55	8.33	2.54	0.28	0.09	48.53
Benares		0.67	0.66	0.36	0.17	0.61	4.99	11.54	11.64	7.12	2.38	0.40	0.21	40.56
Allahabad		0.76	0.58	0.31	0.15	0.34	4.96	11.71	11.70	5.67	2.32	0.33	0.23	39.06
Lucknow		0.77	0.65	0.37	0.26	1.01	4.47	11.45	10.89	7.07	1.18	0.19	0.28	38.57
Agra		0.54	0.48	0.35	0.24	0.47	2.58	9.12	8.18	4.05	0.76	0.12	0.27	26.90
Meerut		1.28	0.58	0.62	0.43	0.68	3.13	7.08	7.19	6.07	0.56	0.15	0.41	31.96
Delhi		1.04	0.76	0.52	0.39	0.58	2.99	7.53	7.42	4.78	0.32	0.11	0.40	26.84
Lahore		1.05	0.94	0.86	0.54	0.70	1.68	5.48	5.33	2.36	0.25	0.07	0.36	19.82
Multan		0.42	0.36	0.43	0.27	0.35	0.62	2.05	1.84	0.91	0.05	0.07	0.22	7.20
Jacobabad		0.26	0.32	0.24	0.20	0.14	0.26	0.80	0.68	0.21	0.04	0.07	0.13	3.68
Hyderabad (Sind)		0.50	0.27	0.24	0.05	0.20	0.45	2.85	2.12	0.60	0.02	0.06	0.06	7.12
Bikaner		0.34	0.28	0.26	0.22	0.22	1.45	3.10	3.47	1.47	0.26	0.04	0.18	11.70
Baluch		0.04	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.43	4.31	10.90	7.71	3.78	0.65	0.23	0.04	26.19
Ahmedabad		0.02	0.12	0.08	0.03	0.43	4.33	11.23	8.00	3.73	0.10	0.15	0.03	28.53
PLATEAU STATIONS														
Akola		0.37	0.29	0.37	0.16	0.46	5.28	9.97	0.43	5.69	1.87	0.48	0.60	31.36
Jubbulpore		0.80	0.82	0.57	0.25	0.53	7.32	17.62	16.80	7.67	1.81	0.57	0.29	56.11
Nagpur		0.42	0.60	0.57	0.58	0.53	5.06	14.81	14.24	4.25	2.10	0.71	0.54	48.87
Rajpur		0.29	0.85	0.68	0.64	1.00	9.01	14.44	13.73	7.43	2.11	0.40	0.24	50.83
Ahmednagar		0.26	0.17	0.16	0.31	0.91	4.82	3.78	2.40	6.36	9.03	0.63	0.41	22.33
Poona		0.06	0.06	0.04	0.57	1.20	4.77	7.01	2.66	1.84	3.74	0.93	0.16	27.11
Sholapur		0.15	0.06	0.19	0.44	1.03	4.68	4.32	4.87	7.93	3.23	1.05	0.46	28.46
Belgaum		0.13	0.05	0.27	1.60	2.46	8.14	16.15	9.67	4.88	4.67	1.74	0.37	50.13
Hyderabad (Deccan)		0.24	0.30	0.22	1.05	1.00	4.59	6.49	6.30	7.04	3.25	1.10	0.19	32.27
Bangalore		0.26	0.17	0.50	1.33	4.26	2.89	4.18	5.38	5.98	3.90	2.94	0.48	36.57
Bellary		0.11	0.16	0.20	0.76	1.86	1.87	1.85	2.12	5.08	3.90	2.19	0.11	20.51
For elevation, see table of maximum temperature normals														

For elevation, see table of maximum temperature normals

## MONSOON OF 1938.

**The southwest monsoon period,** June to September, was marked by spells of heavy rains which resulted in floods in the Brahmaputra valley in July and in the United Provinces in August. The total rainfall of the period was above the average in the east United Provinces, Bihar, the Central Provinces, the Deccan, Mysore and east Madras. There was, however, less rain than usual in northwest India, particularly in and near the triangle—Delhi, Lahore, Ajmer. Averaged over the plains of India, the season's rainfall was in excess by 6 per cent.

During the *retreating southwest monsoon period*, October to December, the season's rainfall was generally scanty except over the region from Gujarat and the Konkan to east Central India and the east Central Provinces and in Orissa and Assam. Averaged over the plains of India, the rainfall was in deficit by 19 per cent during the period.

Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall over the country was 24 per cent or more in excess in the east United Provinces, Berar, the Bombay, Deccan and north Hyderabad and 21 per cent or more in deficit in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana. Over the rest of the country it was within 20 per cent of the normal.

The month of June was rainier than usual, the monsoon having set in early in most of the provinces. In the beginning of the month, a deep depression over the east Arabian Sea caused an extension of the Arabian Sea current up to Gujarat. Subsequently, the passage of a low pressure area from the Bay of Bengal, through the central parts of the country, into east Rajputana resulted in a general strengthening of the monsoon over the country, especially in Gujarat and its extension right up to the northwest frontier. Several stations in northern India and on the west coast recorded heavy rain. After the middle of the month, another low pressure area travelled from the north Bay of Bengal to the Central Provinces causing a fresh revival of the monsoon over most of the country. Raver in east Khandesh recorded 8" of rain on the 19th and Khargone in west Central India 16" on the 20th, while a sporadic fall of 20" was recorded at Ratnagiri on the 18th-19th. Yet another marked revival of the monsoon took place between the 23rd and the 25th, this time over the belt from east Gujarat to the east and north Punjab and in and near Mysore. During the month, there were two western disturbances, the first of which caused widespread thunderstorms in northern and central India.

In July though the depressions were few and shallow, the normal activity of the monsoon was generally maintained in all parts of the country except northwest India. Spells of vigorous monsoon were experienced over parts of northern and central India, with occasional increase of rainfall in the Deccan also. Continuous rain fell over the region from Assam to the

United Provinces during the third week, resulting in heavy floods in the Brahmaputra and its tributaries. According to press reports large areas were submerged and branches in railway lines caused serious dislocation of traffic between Assam and Bengal.

The monsoon continued active during August. About the middle of the month a depression from the Bay of Bengal crossed through Burdwan and Jhansi and merged into the seasonal low. In association with it the monsoon became vigorous in the United Provinces and the hills of the Punjab, causing severe floods. During the rest of the month the monsoon was fairly active over most of the country outside north-west India where it temporarily revived during the last week. In the south Deccan and Mysore, rainfall was in large excess.

During the first week of September, two shallow lows appeared over Bengal one after the other and the monsoon remained more or less active. Afterwards, there was a general weakening of the monsoon, and thunderstorm activity characteristic of the retreating monsoon gradually grew and covered most of the country excluding northwest India. In the last week a cyclonic storm from the Bay of Bengal crossed the coast near Masulipatam and, weakening into a depression was over the Deccan at the end of the month. The associated rainfall was fairly widespread over the Peninsula and the adjoining areas to the north.

Low temperatures prevailed in and around the central parts of the country during June. Weather was much warmer than usual over the region from east Rajputana to the North West Frontier Province between the 3rd and the 5th July. A spell of cool weather appeared over southeast Madras and the Madras Deccan on the 21st August, and extended northwards up to Berar and Gujarat by the 27th. Temperatures were higher than usual over northwest India outside Kashmir, in Central India and the United Provinces during the second half of September and in the east and north Punjab during the whole month.

The depression over the Deccan at the end of September passed out into the Arabian Sea in the beginning of October and, after intensifying again into a cyclonic storm, recurved and moved inland across the Konkan coast near Damao (about 30 miles south of Surat). It was responsible for widespread and locally heavy rainfall over the north and west of the Peninsula. Besides extensive damage to crops and property in the affected area, it caused dislocations in railway services and telegraphic and telephonic communications in the Konkan. Meanwhile, another storm had developed in the Bay of Bengal. Crossing coast near Puri, it weakened into a depression. It travelled up to west Central India and filled up by the 13th. It caused widespread and locally heavy rain along

The total rainfall for the season—June to September—averaged over the plains of India was 33.9 inches, 6 per cent more than the normal. The following table gives detailed information of the seasonal rainfall of the period.

DIVISION	RAINFALL, JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, 1938			
	Actual	Normal	Departure from normal	Percentage departure from normal
Burma	Inches 56.1	Inches 62.2	Inches - 6.1	- 10
Assam	70.3	66.1	+ 4.2	+ 6
Bengal	57.6	54.9	+ 2.7	+ 5
Orissa	38.8	43.6	- 4.8	- 11
Bihar	46.1	41.9	+ 4.2	+ 10
United Provinces	37.6	33.5	+ 4.1	+ 12
Punjab	10.9	15.3	- 4.4	- 29
North-West Frontier Province	7.0	8.0	- 1.0	- 13
Sind	3.2	5.2	- 2.0	- 38
Rajputana	15.5	19.1	- 3.6	- 19
Bombay	41.8	39.3	+ 2.5	+ 6
Central India	35.1	33.1	+ 2.0	+ 6
Central Provinces and Berar	48.1	40.5	+ 7.6	+ 19
Hyderabad	34.7	25.9	+ 8.8	+ 34
Mysore	25.6	22.4	+ 3.2	+ 14
Madras	31.0	28.5	+ 2.5	+ 9
Mean of India (excluding Burma)	33.9	32.1	+ 1.8	+ 6

and near its track. Rainfall was deficient over northwest India, the four western disturbances that affected the area during the month having been all feeble. The rainfall was in deficit in the south of the Peninsula also, as the northeast monsoon did not arrive until the fourth week of October.

During November, there were three cyclonic storms in the sea areas. The first of these developed in the Bay of Bengal, weakened into a depression while approaching the Chittagong coast on the 12th and filled up by the following day after causing fairly widespread rain in Bengal and Assam. The second formed in the Arabian Sea at the eastern extremity of a trough of low pressure which had appeared off the Malabar Kanara coast on the 6th. It became severe, and then filled up by the 9th, causing nearly general rain in and near the Konkan. The third resulted from the intensification of unsettled conditions which had appeared over the south Andaman Sea on the 20th, it passed inland near Masulipatam on the 26th and filled up by the next day, the associated rainfall being widespread and locally heavy on the north

Madras coast, where, according to press reports, many casualties and considerable damage to property occurred. Six western disturbances passed through northwest India and the northeast monsoon was active in the south of the Peninsula for half the month. The total precipitation for the month in each of these regions was in large deficit.

During December, the western disturbances, though 8 in number, were often feeble, and the northeast monsoon was also generally weak except for brief spells of activity induced by (1) a trough of low pressure to the southeast of Ceylon in the first week and (2) the development of unsettled conditions in the neighbourhood of Ceylon in the fourth week.

Unusually warm weather was experienced over northwest India and the United Provinces during the first week of October. A marked cold wave appeared over the northwest frontier on the 27th November and extended gradually over the whole of northwest India and subsequently over the United Provinces and the central parts of the country, where it persisted till the 5th December.

## Famine.

To the student of Indian administration nothing is more remarkable than the manner in which great problems arise, produce a corresponding outburst of official activity to meet them and then fall into the background. This general truth is illustrated by a study of the history of famine in India. For nearly forty years it was the bogey of the Indian administrator. The forecasts of the rains were studied with acute anxiety. The actual progress of the rains was followed with no less anxiety, and at the first signs of a bad or poor season the famine relief machinery was furnished up and prepared for any emergency. The reason for this is clear if we examine for a brief space the economic condition of the Indian peasantry. Nearly three-quarters of the people are directly dependent on agriculture for their daily bread. Very much of this agriculture is dependent on the seasonal rains for its existence. Immense areas in the Bombay Presidency, Madras, the United Provinces and Central India are in a region of erratic and uncertain rainfall. The rainy season is short and if for any natural reason there is a weakness, or absence, of the rain-bearing currents, then there is either a poor harvest or no harvest at all. In Western lands everyone is acquainted with the difference between a good and a poor season, but western countries offer no parallel to India, where in an exceptionally bad year wide tracts of thickly populated land may not produce even a blade of grass. In the old days there were no railways to distribute the surplus of one part of India to the districts where the crop had failed. There were often no roads. The irrigation works were few and were themselves generally dependent on the rainfall for their reserves. The people lived from hand to mouth and had no store of food to fall back upon. Nor had they any credit. In the old days then they died. Commencing with the Orissa famine in 1865-67 the Government of India assumed responsibility for the saving of human life in such crises. After the famine of 1899-1900 this responsibility was also shouldered by the Indian States. Stage by stage this responsibility was expressed in the evolution of a remarkable system of famine relief covering the whole field. But now that machinery has reached a remarkable degree of perfection, it is rusting in the official armouries, because the conditions have changed. The whole of India is covered with a network of railways, which distributes the produce of the soil to the centres where food is required. The extension of irrigation has enormously increased the product of the soil and rendered large areas much less dependent on the monsoon rainfall. At the same time the scientific study of the problems of Indian agriculture has raised the capacity of even the "dry" zones. The peasantry has accumulated a certain reserve against the rainless days from the prosperity which accompanied the period of high prices. The rapid spread of the co-operative credit movement has mobilised and strengthened rural credit. The spread of manufacturing enterprise has

lightened the pressure on the soil. The relation of famine to the question of Indian administration has therefore changed. In an exceptionally bad year it may create administrative difficulties, it has ceased to be an administrative and social problem.

### Famine under Native Rule.

Famines were frequent under Native rule, and frightful when they came. "In 1630," says Sir William Hunter, in the *History of British India*, "a calamity fell upon Gujarat which enables us to realise the terrible meaning of the word famine in India under Native rule. Whole cities and districts were left bare of inhabitants." In 1631 a Dutch merchant reported that only eleven of the 260 families at Swally survived. He found the road thence to Surat covered with bodies decaying on the highway where they died, there being none to bury them. In Surat, that great and crowded city, he could hardly see any living persons, but "the corpses at the corner of the streets lie twenty together, nobody burying them. Thirty thousand had perished in the town alone. Pestilence followed famine." Further historical evidence was adduced by Sir Theodore Morrison in his volume on the *Economic Transition of India*. It has come to be seen that whilst railways have checked the old-fashioned practice of storing grain in the villages they have made the reserves, where they exist, available for the whole of India. In India there is now no such thing as a food famine, the country always produces enough food for the whole of the population; famine when it comes is a money famine and the task of the State is confined to providing the means for those affected by drought to earn enough to buy food. The machinery whereby this is done will be examined after we have seen the experiences through which it was evolved.

### History of Recent Famines.

The Orissa famine of 1865-67 may be taken as the starting point because that induced the first great and organised effort to combat distress through State agency. It affected 180,000 square miles and 47,500,000 people. The British Government was a little slow in appreciating the need for action, but later food was poured into the district in prodigious quantities. Thirty-five million units were relieved (a unit is one person supported for one day) at a cost of 95 lakhs. The mortality was very heavy, and it is estimated that a million people or one-third of the population died in Orissa alone. This was followed by the Madras famine of 1866, and the famine in Western India of 1868-70. The latter famine introduced India to the great migration from Marwar which was such a distinguishing feature of the famine of 1899-1900. It is estimated that out of a total population of a million and a half in Marwar, one million emigrated. There was famine in Behar in 1873-74, then came the great

South Indian Famine of 1876-78. This affected Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and Bombay for two years and in the second year extended to parts of the Central and United Provinces and to a small tract in the Punjab. The total area affected was 257,000 square miles and the population 58,500,000. Warned by the excessive expenditure in Behar and actuated by the desire to secure economy the Government relief programme was not entirely successful. The excess mortality in this famine is said to have been 5,250,000 in British territory alone. Throughout British India 700,000 000 units were relieved at a cost of Rs 8½ crores. Charitable contributions from Great Britain and the Colonies aggregated Rs. 84 lakhs.

### The Famine Codes

The experiences of this famine showed the necessity of placing relief on an organised basis. The first great Famine Commission which sat under the presidency of Sir Richard Strachey, elaborated the Famine Codes, which amended to meet later experience, form the basis of the famine relief system to-day. They recommended: (1) that employment should be given on the relief works to the able-bodied, at a wage sufficient for support, on the condition of performing a suitable task, and (2) that gratuitous relief should be given in their villages or in poor houses to those who are unable to work. They recommended that the food supply should be left to private agency, except where that was unequal to the demands upon it. They advised that the land-owning classes should be assisted by loans, and by general suspensions of revenue in proportion to the crop failure. In sending a Famine Code to the provincial governments, the Government of India laid down as the cardinal feature of their policy that the famine wage "is the lowest amount sufficient to maintain health under given circumstances. Whilst the duty of Government is to save life, it is not bound to maintain the labouring population at its normal level of comfort." Provincial codes were drawn up, and were tested by the famine of 1896-97. In that 807,000 square miles were affected, with a population of 69,500,000. The numbers relieved exceeded 4,000,000 at the time of greatest distress. The cost of famine relief was Rs 7½ crores, revenue was remitted to the extent of Rs 1½ crore, and loans given aggregating Rs 1½ crore. The charitable relief fund amounted to about Rs 1½ crore, of which Rs 1½ crore was subscribed in the United Kingdom. The actual famine mortality in British India was estimated at 750,000. The experiences of this famine were examined by a Commission under Sir James Lyall, which reported that the success attained in saving life and the relief of distress was greater than had ever been recorded in famines, comparable with it in severity, and that the expense was moderate. But before the Local Governments had been given time to digest the proposals of this Commission or the people to recover from the shock, the great famine of 1899-1900 supervened.

### The Famine of 1899-1900.

This famine affected 475,000 square miles with population of 59,500,000 in the Central

Provinces, Berar, Bombay, Ajmer, and the Hissar district of the Punjab famine was acute. It was intense in Rajputana, Baroda, Central India, Hyderabad and Kathiawar. It was marked by several distinctive features. The rainfall over the whole of India was in extreme defect, being eleven inches below the mean. In several localities there was practically no rain. There was in consequence a great fodder famine, with a terrible mortality amongst the cattle. The water supply was deficient, and brought a crop of difficulties in its train. Then districts like Gujarat, where famine had been unknown for so many years that the locality was thought to be famine immune, were affected, the people here being softened by prosperity, clung to their villages, in the hope of saving their cattle, and came within the scope of the relief works when it was too late to save life. A very large area in the Indian States was affected, and the Marwaris swept from their impoverished land right through Central India like a horde of locusts, leaving desolation in their train. For these reasons relief had to be given on an unprecedented scale. At the end of July 4,500,000 persons were supported by the State, Rs. 10 crores were spent on relief, and the total cost was estimated at Rs 15 crores. The famine was also marked by a widespread acceptance by Indian States of the duty hitherto shouldered by the Government of India alone—the supreme responsibility of saving human life. Aided by loans to the extent of Rs 8½ crores, the Indian States did a great deal to bring their administration into line with that in British India. Although actual deaths from starvation were insignificant, the extensive outbreaks of cholera and the devastating epidemic of malaria which followed the advent of the rains induced a famine mortality of approximately a million. The experiences of this famine were collated by the Commission presided over by Sir Antony MacDonnell. This Commission reported that taking the famine period as a whole the relief given was excessive, and laid down certain modified lines. The cardinal feature of their policy was moral strategy. Pointing out that if the people were assisted at the start they would help themselves, whilst if their condition were allowed to deteriorate it proceeded on a declining scale, they placed in the forefront of their programme the necessity of "putting heart into the people." The machinery suggested for this purpose was the prompt and liberal distribution of advance loans, the early suspension of revenue, and a policy of prudent boldness, starting from the preparation of a large and expansive plan of relief and secured by liberal preparations, constant vigilance, and a full enlistment of non-official help. The wage scale was revised, the minimum wage was abolished in the case of able-bodied workers, payments by results were recommended, and proposals were made for saving cattle.

### The Modern System

The Government of India are now in possession of complete machinery to combat the effects of drought. In ordinary times Government is kept informed of the meteorological

conditions and the state of the crops, programmes of suitable relief works are kept up-to-date, the country is mapped into relief circles, reserves of tools and plant are stocked. If the rains fail, policy is at once declared, non-officials are enlisted, revenue suspended and loans for agricultural purposes made. Relief works are then opened, and if labour in considerable quantities is attracted, they are converted into relief works on Code principles. Poor houses are opened and gratuitous relief given to the infirm. On the advent of the rains the people are moved from the large works to small works near their villages, liberal advances are made to agriculturists for the purchase of plough, cattle and seed. When the principal autumn crop is ripe, the few remaining works are gradually closed and gratuitous relief ceases. All this time the medical staff is kept in readiness to deal with cholera which so often accompanies famine, and malaria, which generally supervenes when the rains break.

### Famine Protection

Side by side with the perfection of the machinery for the relief of famine has gone the development of famine protection. The Famine Commission of 1880 stated that the best, and often the only means of securing protection from the extreme effects of famine and drought, are railways and irrigation. These are of two classes, productive and protective. Productive works being estimated to yield profits which will pay interest and sinking fund charges are met from loans, protective works, which do not pay, directly from revenue. In order to guarantee that there should be continuous progress with protective works, the Famine Insurance Grant was instituted in 1876. It was decided to set apart from the general revenues Rs 1½ crores annually or one million sterling. The first charge on this grant is famine relief, the second protective works, the third the avoidance of debt. The chain of protective railways is now practically complete. Great progress is being made with protective irrigation. Acting on the advice of the Irrigation Commission an elaborate programme of protective irrigation works has been constructed, particularly in the Bombay Deccan—the most famine-susceptible district in India—and in the Central Provinces.

Under the Statutory Rules framed under the Government of India Act of 1919, Provincial Governments (except Burma and Assam) are required to contribute from their resources a fixed sum every year for expenditure on famine. These annual assignments can be expended on relief of famine only, the sum not required for this purpose is utilised in building up a Famine Relief Fund. The Fund provides, as its main and primary object, for expenditure on Famine Relief proper, the word "Famine" being held to cover famine due to drought or other natural calamities. The balance at the credit of the Fund is regarded as invested with the Governor-General in Council and is available for expenditure on famine, when necessary and, under certain restrictions, on protective and other works for relief of famine.

### The Outlook.

Such in brief is the official programme and organisation which has been built up out of the experience and practice of the past. Yet everything goes to show that Government activity to save human life will never be wanted in the future on the colossal scale of former times, even so recently as 1899-1900. Each succeeding failure of the rains indicates that there has been in silent progress an economic revolution in India. In the year 1918 the rains failed more seriously and over a wider area than during any monsoon in the recent history of India. The deficiency in the rainfall was more marked than in the great famine of 1899. Yet such was the increased resisting power of the people that instead of a demand for State relief from over five millions the maximum number at any time in receipt of public assistance was never so large as six hundred thousand. The shock to the social life of the community was insignificant, the effects of the drought completely disappeared with the good rains of the following year.

### Increased Resisting Power.

The causes of this economic change in the conditions of India, whose influence is widespread are many. We can only briefly indicate them here. There is a much greater mobility in Indian labour. Formerly when the rains failed the ryot clung to his village until State relief in one form or another was brought almost to his doors. Now at the first sign of the failure of the rains he girds up his loins and goes in search of employment in one of the industrial centres, where the supply of labour is, when general economic conditions are normal, rarely equal to the demand, or on the constructional works which are always in progress either through State or private agency in the country. Then the ryot generally commands some store of value, often misnamed a hoard. The balance of exports in favour of India in normal times is approximately £50 millions a year. The gold and silver bullion in which this is largely liquidated is distributed all over the country, in small sums or in ornaments, which can be drawn upon in an emergency. The prodigious coining of rupees during the last two years of the war, and the continuous absorption of gold by India, represent small diffused savings, which take this form owing to the absence of banking institutions and lack of confidence in the banking system. There has been a large extension of irrigation. More than one-third of the land in the Punjab is now under irrigation, and in other Provinces, particularly in the famine-susceptible tracts of the Bombay Deccan, irrigation works have been constructed, which break the shock of a failure of the rains. The natural growth of the population was for some years reduced by plague and famine diseases, followed by the great influenza epidemic of 1918-19, which swept off five millions of people. This prevented the increase of congestion, but brought some areas particularly in the Indian States, below their former population-supporting capacity. (The 1931 census showed an increase of over 30 million in the population since 1921.) The increase of railways distributes the resources of the country with ease; the spread

of the co-operative credit movement has improved rural credit. Finally, there is the considerable development of manufacturing industry, which is generally short of labour and helps to absorb the surplus of a famine year. Whilst the Government is completely equipped with a famine code, there is no reason to suppose that there will ever recur such an emergency as that of 1899. Famine can now be efficiently met by the liberal distribution of tagavi, the suspension and remission of the land revenue demand, the relief of the aged and others who cannot work, the provision of cheap fodder for the cattle, with possibly some assistance in transporting the affected population of the famine-affected tract to the industrial centres.

The increased resisting power of the people was effectively demonstrated during the famine of 1920-21, which was due to the failure of the monsoon towards the end of the year 1920. The distress which appeared in the end of 1920 persisted during the early months of 1921 and regular famine was declared in parts of Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Baluchistan. Local distress prevailed also in Bengal, Punjab and Central India. The largest number of persons on relief of all kinds did not exceed 0.45 million which was considerably less than 3% of the total population of the area affected by the failure of the monsoon.

#### The Indian People's Famine Trust

Outside the Government programme there is always scope for private philanthropy, especially in the provision of clothes, help for the superior class poor who cannot accept Government aid, and in assisting in the rehabilitation of the cultivators when the rains break. At every great famine large sums have been subscribed, particularly in the United Kingdom, for this purpose, and in 1899-1900 the people of the United States gave generous help. With the idea of providing a permanent famine fund, the Maharaja of Jaipur gave in 1900 a sum of Rs 15 lakhs, in Government securities to be held in trust for the purposes of charitable relief in seasons of general distress.

This Trust Fund in a few years increased to Rs. 28,10,000. During 1934 it increased further the invested balances of the United Provinces Famine Orphans' fund being transferred to the Trust. It now stands at Rs 31,78,400. It is officially called the Indian People's Famine Trust, and was constituted under the Charitable Endowment Act 1890. The income of the Trust is administered by a board of management consisting of 13 members appointed from different provinces and Indian States, Sir Ernest Burdon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Auditor-

General of India, is the Secretary & Treasurer of the Trust. The endowment of Rs 32,78,400 above mentioned is permanently invested and the principal never taken for expenditure. The income from it is utilised for relief work as necessary and unexpended balances are temporarily invested, so as to make available in years of trouble savings accumulated when expenditure is not necessary. The temporary investments—in Government Securities—at the end of 1937 stood at Rs 3,200 and the cash balance at the same time was Rs. 1,07,482-11-8, so that the total available for expenditure at the commencement of 1938 was Rs 1,10,682-11-8. In 1937 relief was granted to the extent of Rs 35,000 as compared with Rs 115 lakhs granted during 1936.

The whole conditions to meet which the Trust was founded have changed in recent years. This is the result of the improved policy of Government in regard to famine relief and of the difference in the meaning of the word famine in consequence of the improvement of transport, communications and other factors affected by modern progress. An area stricken by failure of seasonal rains now obtains supplies from other regions in a manner impossible before the development of railways and of modern marketing practice and Government help its people by loans given direct or through Co-operative Societies to tide them over the period of scarcity. The experience of successive visitations of scarcity in different parts of the country also proves that the general economic progress of the people makes them able to meet temporary periods of stress in a manner formerly unimaginable. Famine in the old terrible sense of the term has in fact ceased to occur. This was well illustrated by the events of 1919, when the land suffered from a failure of the rains more general throughout India and worse in degree than any previously recorded by the Meteorological Department but the crisis was borne with a minimum of suffering. The demands upon the Famine Trust have consequently so greatly diminished in their original sense that hardly any money is now distributed from it for the relief of famine in the proper sense of the word, resulting from rain failure and expenditure has mainly become grants of assistance to sufferers from floods. The total expenditure upon real famine in the old sense was only Rs 50,000 during the year 1929, while expenditure on relief of distress caused by floods was Rs 4,75,000 in the same year. Similarly Rs 8 lakhs and Rs 50,000 were expended on relief of distress caused by the earthquakes of 1934 and 1935 in Bihar and Orissa and Baluchistan respectively. The terms of the Trust fortunately, permit of management on lines according with modern needs.

## Hydro-Electric Development.

India promises to be one of the leading countries of the world in regard to the development of hydro-electric power and great strides in this direction have already been made. India not only specially lends itself to projects of the kind, but pre-emptorily demands them. Cheap motive power is one of the secrets of successful industrial development and the favourable initial conditions caused by the war, the enthusiasm for industrial development which has seized nearly all classes of educated Indians, and the special attention which the circumstances of the war have compelled Government to direct towards the scientific utilisation of Indian natural resources all point to a rapid growth of industrial enterprise in all parts of India within the next few years. Indeed, the process, for which sound foundations had been laid before the war, is now rapidly under way. India is severely handicapped compared with other lands as regards the generation of power by the consumption of fuel, coal or oil. These commodities are all difficult to obtain, and costly in India except in a few favoured areas. Coal supplies, for example, are chiefly centred in Bengal and Chota Nagpur and the cost of transport is heavy. Water power and its transmission by electricity offer, on the other hand, immense possibilities, both as regards the quantity available and the cheapness at which the power can be rendered, in all parts of India.

Water power schemes, pure and simple, are generally difficult in India, because the power needs to be continuous, while the rainfall is only during a small portion of the year. Perennial rivers with sufficient water throughout the year are practically non-existent in India. Water, therefore, must be stored for use during the dry season. Favourable sites for this exist in many parts in the mountainous and hilly regions where the heaviest rainfalls occur and the progress already made in utilising such opportunities by the electrical transmission of power affords high encouragement for the future. Further, hydro-electric schemes can frequently be associated with important irrigation projects the water being first used to drive the turbines at the generating stations, and then distributed over the fields.

The Industrial Commission emphasized the necessity for a Hydrographic Survey of India. On this recommendation the Government of India in 1918 appointed the late Mr. G. T. Barlow, C.I.E., then Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, United Provinces, to undertake the work, associating with him Mr. J. W. Meares, M.I.C.E., Electrical Adviser to the Government of India. Mr. Barlow died, but Mr. Meares issued a preliminary report in September, 1919, summarising the state of knowledge of the problem in India and outlining a programme of investigation to be undertaken in the course of the inquiry. Mr. Meares showed that industries in India absorbed over a million horse power, of which only some 285,000 h.p. is supplied by electricity from steam, oil or water

the water power so far actually in sight amounts to 1½ million horse-power, but this excludes practically all the great rivers, which are at present uninvestigated. Thus the minimum flow of the seven great rivers eastward from the Indus is stated to be capable of giving not less than three million horse-power for every thousand feet of fall from the Himalayas, while similar considerations apply to rivers in other parts. Some doubt is expressed as to the estimate of seven million horse-power in the Irrawaddy and Chindwin rivers, given in the report of the London Conjoint Board of Scientific Studies.

The Report points out that the Bombay Presidency holds a unique position owing to its great existing and projected schemes at Lonavla, the Andhra Valley, the Nila Mula and the Koyna Valley and has the still greater advantage of possessing a firm ready to develop its resources.

### Bombay Hydro-Electric Works

The greatest Hydro-Electric undertakings in India are the three schemes developed and brought into operation by Tata Sons, Ltd., and continued under their management until 1929, when they were transferred to the management of the Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies, Ltd., in which Messrs. Tata Sons retained a substantial interest. These undertakings are—

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| (a) The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Ltd. | Started in 1915 |
| (b) The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Ltd.       | " " 1922        |
| (c) The Tata Power Company, Ltd.                       | " " 1927        |

These Hydro-Electric schemes have a combined normal capacity of 246,000 H.P. and provide electrical energy for the City of Bombay, Bombay suburbs, Thana, Kalyan and Greater Poona.

Bombay, after London, is the second largest City in the British Empire and is the largest manufacturing centre in India. Its population including suburbs at the 1931 census was 1,328,313 with a total population of approximately 1,600,000 in all of the areas served by these companies. Its cotton mills and other factories consume about 150,000 H.P., which until these Hydro-Electric schemes came into operation, was entirely produced by thermal stations using fuel coming from great distances.

The favourable position of the Western Ghats which rise to a height of more than 2,000 feet above sea-level within a few miles of Bombay City, situated on the shores of the Arabian sea with their heavy rainfalls was taken full advantage of for providing Bombay City and vicinity with an adequate and economical power supply.

The hydraulic works of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company are situated near Lonavla at the top of the Bhor Ghats. The monsoon rainfall is stored in three lakes,



namely, Lonavla, Walwan and Shrawta, from which it is conveyed in open masonry canals to the Forebay at Khandala and thence through steel pipes to the Power House at Khopoli the foot of the Ghats, where the head at turbine nozzles is 1,750 feet or approximately 750 lbs per sq inch. The normal capacity of the Power Station at Khopoli is 48,000 KW or 64,300 H P. This scheme was formally opened by H E The Governor of Bombay on the 8th of February 1915

Investigations in 1917-18 led to the discovery of a site on the Andhra River just to the North of the Tata Hydro-Electric Supply Company's lakes, where an additional 48,000 KW (or 64,300 H P) could be developed. These investigations resulted in the formation of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co and the construction of the schemes, the principal features of which consist of a reservoir formed by a dam about 190 feet high, across the Andhra River and a tunnel 8,700 feet long driven through solid trap rock to the scarp of the Ghats, from which the water is taken in steel pipes 4,600 feet long to the turbines in the generating station at Bhlvpur. The head of water at turbine nozzles is 1,750 feet or approximately 750 lbs per sq inch. The electrical energy is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 56 miles long for augmenting the supply from Khopoli.

The Tata Power Company's scheme on the Nila-Mula River to the South-East of Bombay was investigated and developed along lines similar to the Andra Valley scheme and has a normal installed capacity of 87,500 KW or 117,000 HP. The power is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 76 miles long and is used to augment the supply of the two earlier companies to mills, factories and railways.

The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co and the Tata Power Company operating as a unit under one management supply the whole of the electrical energy required by the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co Ltd., the majority of the mills and industries in Bombay City, the B D & C F Railway for their suburban electrification the whole of the energy required by the G I P Railway in Bombay City and for their main line traction up to Kaiyan, the whole of the electrical energy required by the Poona Electric Supply Company and the distributing licensees in Thana, Kaiyan and the Bombay suburbs.

These three schemes operating as a unit under one management provide an adequate and economical power supply in the areas mentioned above for all purposes. The rate for energy delivered to the Mills, Factories and Railways has, for several years, shown a steady decrease and now averages 0.45 of an anna per unit, which downward trend will continue as industries develop and individual consumptions increase. This power supply greatly enhances the natural advantages Bombay has as a great manufacturing, trading and shipping centre.

The fact that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company has shut down its steam-driven generating plant and now takes

its supply in bulk from the various Tata companies is of note, and it is of more than passing interest to note that the Poona Electric Supply Company has recently adopted a similar course. This is a phase of hydro-electric distribution which is quite in its infancy in India, but it is possible to foresee the time when every village within a couple of hundred miles of a hydro-electric power station will receive its supply of electric current in bulk, thus greatly reducing capital and administrative charges and minimising the price of current to the consumer. It is a system which has become something of a fine art in California, where current is transmitted by overhead wires for many hundreds of miles at a pressure of 200,000 volts or double the pressure commonly employed in India for overhead long-distance transmission.

#### Mysore Hydro-Electric Works

The first Hydro Electric Scheme of any magnitude undertaken in India or indeed in the East, was that on the Cauvery River in Mysore State, which with its generating station, transmission line and distributing system was inaugurated in 1902.

The Cauvery River rises in the district of Coorg in the Western Ghats and flows across Mysore State. The principal object of this scheme was the supply of power to the Mining companies on the Kolar Gold Fields about 92 miles from Sivasamudram, the site of the generating station. This transmission line was for a number of years the longest line in Asia. Since 1902 the supply of electrical energy from Sivasamudram has been provided for Bangalore and Mysore cities and about 200 other towns and villages in the South-Eastern Half of the State.

The initial undertaking has constantly been expanded so that its total capacity now stands at 46,000 H P. This is the maximum obtainable from the water available. This great increase has been made possible by the construction of the Krishnarajasagar reservoir near Mysore City, which has a capacity of 44,000 million cubic feet of storage above the minimum draw off.

The number of the consumers of all classes continues to increase rapidly every year with greatly increased demands. The Government of Mysore have encouraged this growth in the use of electrical energy and have made a survey of Hydro Power resources of the State and prepared plans for the construction of a second generating station at the most economical site.

The number of lighting and power consumers of all classes in about 250 towns and villages within the Mysore State has increased to approximately 40,000. Demands for very large additional blocks of power have arisen making it necessary for Government, in continuing its policies for the industrial development of the State, to sanction the construction of a Power Station at the Shimsha Falls for the production of 25,000 H P and the construction of a Power Station at the Jog Falls for the production of 20,000 H P. The construction of these projects are to be completed in the shortest time possible and will bring the total capacity of Government's Hydro-electric Generating Stations to 89,000 Horsepower.

The Transmission System consists of 555 route-miles of 75,000 and 87,500 volt lines with a total of 850 miles of circuits. The transmission system is now being extended into every District within the State which together with the appropriate distribution systems will supply hydro-electric power to more than 850 towns and villages within the next 2 to 3 years.

#### Works in Madras

The Pykara Hydro Electric Scheme an undertaking of the Madras Government, was commenced at the end of 1929, the first stage of the project being completed at the end of 1932. The waters utilised for the development of the scheme are taken from the Pykara river which drains from the Nilgiri Plateau having a catchment area of nearly 38 sq miles.

The Scheme utilizes a fall of about 3,100 feet available in the passage of the Pykara river in the Nilgiri District. The flow, though perennial, is very irregular and often drops to values around 20 cusecs during the dry season. The topography, however, embraces a number of feasible storage sites which could be developed according to the growth of power demand. The estimated potential capacity of the full development is around 40,000 KW continuous. The initial development utilizes the regulated flow of the river with small storages of 58 million cubic feet in the forebay and 26 million cubic feet in the Glen Morgan Reservoir which is the first storage site.

**Civil Works**—Water from the intake of the river is led by a flume to the forebay from whence it is led through a single 78" diameter steel pipe 1,000 feet long to a surge tank at the head of the penstock consisting of two pipes, each in three sections of 27 inches 24 inches and 21 inches in diameter and a total of about 9,300 feet in length.

**Power Station**—At present three 6,250 KW, 3 phase, 600 R.P.M. alternator, coupled to 11,000 H.P. pelton wheels, are installed. Power is generated at 11,000 Volts, 50 cycles and stepped up to 66,000 Volts by means of three 7,810 KVA, 3 phase, 11 KV/66-110 KV transformers. The supply to Nilgiri District is at 11 KV from a 1,000 KVA 11 KV/11 KV transformer at the power station.

**Transmission & Distribution**—Power is transmitted to Coimbatore which is the main receiving station as also the chief load centre, by means of a 50 mile double circuit 66/110 KV line. 66 KV lines have also been extended to Erode, Trichinopoly and Negapatam a distance of nearly 200 miles from Coimbatore. But the loads at the latter places have recently been transferred to the Mettur Scheme, which came into operation in June 1937. Also the 66 KV system has been extended to Udumalpet, Semlatti, Madurai, Virudhunagar, etc., a distance of about 150 miles. A 66 KV line from Virudhunagar to Kolipatti is under construction.

In addition to the above main transmission lines, considerable lengths of 11, 22 and 33 KV distribution lines have been constructed or are under construction particularly in the Coimbatore, Madurai and Ramnad Districts. At all load centres step-down substations have been constructed with the necessary transformers and

switchgear. At Madurai which is an important station two 8,000 KVA synchronous condensers are installed for ensuring proper voltage regulation.

**Pykara Scheme Extensions**—To provide for the rapidly increasing demand in the existing area and also the extensions to Madurai and Ramnad Districts, two 12,500 KVA, 600 R.P.M., 11 KV generators and two 12,500 KVA, 11 KV/110 KV transformers have already been ordered, as also an additional penstock. The Pykara-Coimbatore transmission line section is being changed over to 110 KV operation to suit the increased load demand. These are expected to be completed by the end of April 1939. Provision is also made for installing at a later date two additional generating units of the same capacity.

The rapid growth of the Pykara load in 1934 necessitated the early construction of the Mukurti Dam, which is the first large storage contemplated in the original scheme. This was sanctioned in January 1935. The work was commenced in February 1935 and completed in March 1938. The Dam as completed with open spill way stores 1,400 million cubic feet of water but the capacity can be increased to 1,800 million cubic feet when required later.

The financial position of the Pykara System is most satisfactory. The third year revenue was more than that expected in the tenth year of the forecast and the system has proved a splendid investment to the state. The peak load on the system was 16,500 KW during 1937-38. The revenue was approximately 25.5 lakhs. The industrial development at Coimbatore accounts for more than 50 per cent of the total load and also the high load factor of the station.

**The Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme**—The engineering features of the Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme provide an interesting contrast to the Pykara Hydro Electric Scheme. The Mettur Stanley Dam, one of the largest structures of its kind in the world, is 176 feet high and can impound a total of 93,500 million cubic feet of water. This storage is primarily for irrigation purposes, but part of the water let down for irrigation is utilised to the best advantage for the generation of hydro-electric power.

During the construction of the dam four cast iron pipes 8'-6" in diameter were built into the structure and equipped with the necessary valves, gates, screens and other fittings. Each pipe is designed to discharge a maximum of 1,250 cusecs for power purposes.

The first stage of development providing 3 units of 10,000 KW each was sanctioned in 1935 and the power station construction commenced in the latter part of 1935. The station commenced operation in June 1937.

The operating head will vary from 160 feet at full reservoir level to a minimum of 60 feet. The average head will be 135 feet.

As the potential output of the Mettur station is very variable due to the wide variations in head and discharge it is proposed to generate and sell three classes of load, *viz*,

- (1) Primary power available at all times,
- (2) Secondary power subject to restricted use in dry months but which could be made into

primary power by the assistance of the existing Pykara station (and later Madras steam-station)

(3) Tertiary power generally available for eight months in the year

The scheme is designed to supply power initially to the districts of Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, North Arcot, South Arcot and Chittoor

**Power House**—The power house is situated immediately below the Mettur Dam and in it are now installed three 10,000 KW, 250 R P M generators coupled to overhung type twin horizontal Francis Turbines one on each side. The turbines operate under a variable head of from 60 to 160 feet developing a maximum of 16,000 H P each. Power is generated at 11,000 volts, 50 cycles, 3 phase and stepped upto 66,000 volts (110,000 volts later) for transmission to various load centres

**Transmission and Distribution System**—Power is transmitted to Singarapettai in the north and Erode in the south by means of two 66/110 KV trunk lines (a total mileage of 100 miles) taking off from the power station. At Erode the Mettur System is linked with Pykara net work and both stations can work in parallel as and when operating conditions demand. 66KV lines have also been extended to Vellore, Tiruvannamalai and Villupuram a distance of about 140 miles

Considerable lengths of 11, 22 and 33 KV lines have also been constructed or are under construction for extending power to Conjeevaram, Arni, Arkonam, Tirupathi, etc

At all important load centres out door transformer stations are provided for stepping down the voltage to 11 or 22 KV as required. At Trichinopoly which is an important station in

the southern area, two  $\frac{+2,500}{-2,000}$  KVA synchronous condensers are installed for ensuring proper voltage regulation

**Mettur Scheme Extensions**—The peak load at the Mettur power house has already risen to about 10,000 KW and is expected to reach 17,000 KW by the end of 1940-41 when the several extensions now under construction commence operation

Installation of 4th generating unit and the 3rd 12,500 KVA transformer is under consideration for increasing the capacity of the station to meet the load demands successfully even during periods of low heads in the reservoir and to afford greater relief to Pykara in emergencies

It is expected that these will commence operation by the end of 1941

**Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme**—This is the third hydro electric scheme to be undertaken by the Madras Government. The scheme was sanctioned in 1938 and is expected to commence operation by the end of 1941

The scheme utilizes the fall of about 330 feet in the passage of the Tambraparni river in the Tinnevely District. It is proposed to provide a storage of 5,500 million cubic feet by constructing a dam across the Tambraparni river in the foot hills of the Western Ghats above Papanasam in the Tinnevely district

The following are the main features of the scheme

(a) A masonry dam 176 feet high to be constructed on the Tambraparni river just below where it is joined by Karlar. The reservoir so formed will have a storage of 5,500 million cubic feet and water will be drawn therefrom by means of two 8½ feet pipes embedded in the dam and fitted with valves to control flow

(b) A diversion weir to be located lower down on the river near the Head of the Papanasam Falls, which would provide a small storage of 28 million cubic feet for daily regulation

(c) Two 9 feet diameter steel pipes leading water from the diversion weir to the headworks about 3,500 feet long. Only one pipe to be installed in the first stage

(d) Four 66 inches penstock pipes, each 520 feet long leading the water down the hill slope from the headworks to the power station below. Only three penstocks will be erected in the first stage

(e) Power House to be situated near the Agastya temple at the foot of the Papanasam Falls. The gross head to be developed is 330 feet. Three 600 R P M 7000 KW 11 KV, 50 cycle, 3 phase vertical generating sets each coupled to a vertical type Francis reaction turbine of 9,850 B H P will be installed initially and one more unit later

(f) A transmission system extending to Tinnevely, Kollipatti and Madurai to Tenkasi and Rajapalayam. It will incorporate the existing lines in the area. The system will be linked to Pykara at Madurai

### Works in Kashmir

A scheme of much importance from its size, but more interesting because of the developments that may be expected from it than for the part which its current supply already plays in the life of the countryside, is one installed a few years ago by the Kashmir Durbar, utilising the River Jhelum, near Baramulla, which lies thirty-four miles north-west of Srinagar. The head works of the Jhelum power installation are situated six and a half miles from the power house and the main connection between the two is a great timber flume. These works and the forebay at the delivery end of the flume have a capacity for carrying water sufficient for the generation of 20,000 electrical horse power. Four pipes 600 feet long lead from the forebay to the power house, and from forebay to water-wheel there is an effective head of 395 feet. There are four vertical waterwheels, each coupled on the same shaft to a 1,000 k.w., 3-phase, 2,300 volt, 25-period generator running at 500 r p m, and each unit is capable of taking a 25 per cent overload, which the generator end is guaranteed to maintain with safety for two hours. The power house is of sufficient capacity to allow of 15,000 k.w. generating plant being installed within it. Two transmission lines run side by side as far as Baramulla, 21 miles distant, at which point one terminates. The other continues to Srinagar, a further 34 miles. The installation at Baramulla was originally utilised for three floating dredgers

and two floating derricks, for dredging the river and draining the swampy countryside and rendering it available for cultivation. The lighting of Baramulla has been taken in hand with satisfactory results and it is expected that the lighting demand will rapidly increase and that a small demand for power will soon spring up. At Srinagar, the line terminates at the State silk factory, where current is supplied not only for driving machinery and for lighting, but for heating. The greater part of Srinagar city is now electrically lighted.

#### United Provinces Works

The Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid supplies power at attractive rates for domestic industrial and agricultural purposes to 14 districts in the west of the province and to Shahdara in Delhi province. Seven of the ten falls available for electrification have been developed and a standby steam power station at Chandausi of 9,000 klowatts has been constructed. During 1938 no less than 20,700 klowatts in all will be available. Besides supplying some 75 towns with current for light and fans and minor industries, the grid provides energy for irrigation pumping from rivers and open and tube wells. The Ganges Valley State Well Scheme comprises about 1,500 tube-wells, covering the districts of Moradabad, Bijnor, Budawn, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh, introducing irrigation on the volumetric system over approximately one million acres hitherto without any source of irrigation. This supply of cheap power from some 2,000 sub-stations is already having an important bearing on the economic disposal of crops and the development of minor industries in the urban centres.

The steam power house at Sohwal is capable of supplying 1800 klowatts. The energy will be used to electrify Fyzabad and Ajodhya and to pump 160 cusecs from the Gogra into the Fyzabad canal system 120 miles in length.

Investigations into the electrical and financial possibilities of a Grid Project for the eastern districts of the province have been completed and the recommendations of an expert committee, appointed in November 1937, are under consideration.

#### Punjab's Hydro-Electric Project

*The Uhl River Scheme*—Perched on hill tops 6,000 and 4,000 feet above sea level, connected by means of a tunnel 15,000 feet long, are the headworks of the Uhl River hydro-electric project, supplying electricity to 19 towns in the Punjab, including important industrial centres like Amritsar, Lahore, and Ludhiana, and to the vast workshops of the North-Western Railway at Mughalpara.

A power house equipped with three alternators each of 12,000 k w capacity driven by 16,000 horse power turbines operating under a head of 1,800 feet of water which are carried along the 3 mile long tunnel, convert the snow-fed waters of the Uhl River and its tributary into electric energy, supplying as much as 103,000 units of electric current to the consumers in the Punjab.

The tunnel is one of the longest in India, and the first steel mantled tunnel to be built in Asia. It measures about 2½ miles in total length and has a diameter of 9 25 feet.

The Uhl River hydro electric project owes its origin to the need which had begun to be felt for conserving fuel resources in the Punjab some years ago.

The site was chosen in 1922, a detailed project prepared by 1923, and sanction given in 1926. Construction began in 1928 and was not completed until 1933. Though the cost of the scheme was originally estimated at Rs 450 lakhs it finally amounted to Rs 600 lakhs on 31st March 1934.

From the power station at Jogendernagar current produced at 11 kv is "stepped-up" to 132 kv for transmission—the highest voltage adopted for this purpose in India, and is conveyed 173 miles to Lahore by a trunk line supported on steel towers 80 feet high, set 1,000 feet apart in the plains and over 3,360 feet apart in the hills.

There are also four travel lines totalling 232 miles in length on 50 foot towers carrying current at lesser voltage from Lahore to Ferozepore, Amritsar to Kartarpore, Kartarpore to Ludhiana, and Lahore to Lyallpur.

Provision has been made for the expansion of the scheme in two stages according to requirements. The first of these contemplates the building of a dam about 270 feet high in the vicinity of the headworks, increasing the storage there. The quantity of water conveyed by the tunnel will then be doubled, four more generating sets installed in the power house, and the output also practically doubled. It will then be possible to cater for the needs of another half a dozen large towns.

The next stage of development would be effected on different lines, for it is not possible to increase the capacity of the tunnel any further. This stage, therefore, envisages the construction of a second power house lower down to which water from the tall race of the existing power house will be led by means of an open duct about 3 miles long with a fall of 1,200 feet.

The new power house will generate another 48,000 kw, giving a total output of 118,600 kw a quantity more than sufficient to meet the needs of the present generation in an area extending from Delhi in the north to Sialkot and Lyallpur in the north. In this stage over 50 towns in all will be served.

The possibility of electrifying some of the railways in the Punjab, and, more important, of introducing tube-well irrigation adds to the interest of this project.

The former would cheapen and quicken the transportation of passengers and goods. The latter would enable some 2½ million acres of uncommanded land to be brought under cultivation, greatly increasing the food supply of the Province.

So much machinery had to be used in the construction that it was found both convenient and economic to build two small temporary hydro-electric power stations, one at Dholu near Shanan and the other at Thul near the headworks on the Uhl. These stations were linked up by a 11,000 volt transmission line and their combined total output amounted to 1,080 kw.

## Local Self-Government.

A field of the administration of India profoundly affected by the Reforms of 1919 was that of local government. This was one of the subjects transferred to Indian ministers, and under their leadership considerable developments have been essayed. On the whole, the progress of local government in India for the past quarter of a century has been disappointing. The greatest successes have been won in the Presidency towns, and particularly by the Municipality of Bombay. The difficulties in the way of progress were manifest. Local government had to be a creation—the devolution of authority from the Government to the local body, and that to a people who for centuries had been accustomed to autocratic administration. Again, the powers entrusted to local bodies were insignificant and the financial support was small. There are however many indications that the dry bones of the mofussil are stirring.

Throughout the greater part of India, the village constitutes the primary territorial unit of Government organisation, and from the villages are built up the larger administrative titles—tahsils, sub-divisions, and districts.

"The typical Indian village has its central residential site, with an open space for a pond and a cattle stand. Stretching around this nucleus lie the village lands, consisting of a cultivated area and (very often) grounds for grazing and wood-cutting. The inhabitants of such a village pass their life in the midst of these simple surroundings, welded together in a little community with its own organisation and government, which differ in character in the various types of villages, its body of detailed customary rules and its little staff of functionaries, artisans and traders. It should be noted, however, that in certain portions of India, e.g., in the greater part of Assam, in Eastern Bengal, and on the west coast of the Madras Presidency, the village as here described does not exist, the people living in small collections of houses or in separate homesteads."—(*Gazetteer of India*.)

The villages above described fall under two main classes, viz—

**Types of Villages.**—"(1) The 'severalty' or *raiayatwari* village which is the prevalent form outside Northern India. Here the revenue is assessed on individual cultivators. There is no joint responsibility among the villagers, though some of the non-cultivated lands may be set apart for a common purpose, such as grazing, and waste land may be brought under the plough only with the permission of the Revenue authorities, and on payment of assessment. The village government vests in a hereditary headman, known by an old vernacular name, such as *paisi* or *reddi*, who is responsible for law and order, and for the collection of the Government revenue. He represents the primitive headship of the tribe or clan by which the village was originally settled."

"(2) The joint or landlord village, the type prevalent in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Frontier Province. Here the revenue was formerly assessed on the village as a whole, its incidence being distributed by the body of superior proprietors, and a certain amount of collective responsibility still, as a rule, remains

The village site is owned by the proprietary body, who allow residences to the tenantry, artisans, traders and others. The waste land is allotted to the village, and, if wanted for cultivation, is partitioned among the shareholders. The village government was originally by the *punchayat* or group of heads of superior families. In later times one or more headmen have been added to the organisation to represent the village in its dealings with the local authorities, but the artificial character of this appointment, as compared with that which obtains in a *raiayatwari* village is evidenced by the title of its holder, which is generally *lambardar*, a vernacular derivative from the English word 'number'. It is this type of village to which the well-known description in Sir H. Maine's *Village Communities* is alone applicable, and here the co-proprietors are in general a local oligarchy with the bulk of the village population as tenants of labourers under them."

**Village Autonomy.**—The Indian villages formerly possessed a large degree of local autonomy, since the native dynasties and their local representatives did not, as a rule, concern themselves with the individual cultivators, but regarded the village as a whole, or some large landholder as responsible for the payment of the Government revenues, and the maintenance of local order. This autonomy has now disappeared owing to the establishment of local, civil and criminal courts, the present revenue and police organisation, the increase of communications, the growth of individualism, and the operation of the individual *raiayatwari* system, which is extending even in the north of India. Nevertheless, the village remains the first unit of administration, the principal village functionaries—the headman, the accountant, and the village watchman—are largely utilised and paid by Government, and there is still a certain amount of common village feeling and interests.

**Punchayats.**—For some years there was an active propaganda in favour of reviving the village council-tribunal, or *Punchayat*, and the Decentralisation Commission of 1908 made the following special recommendations—

"While, therefore, we desire the development of a *punchayat* system, and consider that the objections urged thereto are far from insurmountable, we recognise that such a system can only be gradually and tentatively applied, and that it is impossible to suggest any uniform and definite method of procedure. We think that a commencement should be made by giving certain limited powers to *Punchayats* in those villages in which circumstances are most favourable by reason of homogeneity, natural intelligence, and freedom from internal feuds. These powers might be increased gradually as results warrant, and with success here, it will become easier to apply the system in other villages. Such a policy, which must be the work of many years, will require great care and discretion, much patience, and judicious discrimination between the circumstances of different villages, and there is a considerable consensus of opinion that this new departure should be made under the special guidance of sympathetic officers."

This is, however, still mainly a question of future possibilities and for present purposes it

is unnecessary to refer at greater length to the subject of village self-government. Various measures have been passed, but it is too early to say what life they have. The Punjab Government has passed a Village Panchayat Act, which enables Government to establish in a village, a system of councillors to whom certain local matters, including judicial power, both civil and criminal of a minor character, may be assigned. In Bihar a Village Administration Act has been passed for the administration of village affairs by villagers themselves, including minor civil and criminal cases. Other Governments have taken steps in the same direction.

**Municipalities.**—The Presidency towns had some form of Municipal administration, first under Royal Charters and later under statute, from comparatively early times, but outside of them there was practically no attempt at municipal legislation before 1842. An Act passed in that year for Bengal, which was practically inoperative, was followed in 1850 by an Act applying to the whole of India. Under this Act and subsequent Provincial Acts a large number of municipalities was formed in all provinces. The Acts provided for the appointment of commissioners to manage municipal affairs, and authorised the levy of various taxes, but in most Provinces the commissioners were all nominated, and from the point of view of self-government, these Acts did not proceed far. It was not until after 1870 that much progress was made. Lord Mayo's Government, in their Resolution of that year introducing the system of provincial finance, referred to the necessity of taking further steps to bring local interest and supervision to bear on the management of funds devoted to education, sanitation, medical, charity, and local public works. New municipal Acts were passed for the various Provinces between 1871 and 1874, which, among other things, extended to the elective principle, but only in the Central Provinces was popular representation generally and successfully introduced. In 1881-2 Lord Ripon's Government issued orders which had the effect of greatly extending the principle of local self-government. Acts were passed in 1883-4 that greatly altered the constitution, powers, and functions of municipal bodies, a wide extension being given to the elective system, while independence and responsibility were conferred on the committees of many towns by permitting them to elect a private citizen as chairman. Arrangements were made also to increase municipal resources and financial responsibility, some items of provincial revenue suited to and capable of development under local management being transferred, with a proportionate amount of provincial expenditure, for local objects. The general principles thus laid down have continued to govern the administration of municipalities down to the present day.

**The Present Position.**—There are some nearly 800 municipalities in British India, with something over 21 million people resident within their limits. Of these municipalities, roughly 710 have a population of less than 50,000 persons and the remainder a population of 50,000 and over. As compared with the total population of particular provinces, the proportion resident

within municipal limits is largest in Bombay, and is smallest in Assam.

Turning to the composition of the municipalities, considerably more than half of the total members are elected and there is a steady tendency to increase this proportion. Ex-officio members are only 7 per cent, and nominated 25 per cent. Elected members are almost everywhere in a majority. Taking all municipalities together, the non-officials outnumber the officials by nearly six to one. The functions of municipalities are classed under the heads of Public Safety, Health, Convenience and Instruction. For the discharge of these responsibilities, there is a municipal income of over Rs. 14 crores derived principally from taxation, just over one-third coming from municipal property, contributions from provincial revenues and miscellaneous sources. Generally speaking, the income of municipalities is small, the four cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon together providing over 40 per cent of the total. The heaviest items of this expenditure come under the heads of "Conservancy" and "Public Works" which amount to 14 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively, "Water-supply" comes to 13 per cent, "Drainage" to 4 per cent and "Education" to over 11 per cent. In some localities the expenditure on education is considerably in excess of the average. In the Bombay Province, excluding Bombay City, for example, the expenditure on education amounts to more than 21 per cent, of the total funds, while in the Central Provinces and Berar it is over 17 per cent.

**District Boards.**—The duties and functions assigned to the municipalities in urban areas are in rural areas entrusted to district and local Boards. In almost every district of British India save in the province of Assam, there is a board subordinate to which are two or more sub-district boards, while in Bengal, Madras and Bihar and Orissa, there are also Union Committees.

As in the case of municipalities the tendency has been throughout India to increase the elected members at the expense of the nominated and the official members. The Boards are practically manned by Indians. The most important item of revenue is provincial rates, which represent a proportion of the total income varying from 25 per cent. in Bombay and in the N. W. F. Province to 68 per cent in Bihar and Orissa. The principal objects of expenditure are education which has come remarkably to the front within the last three years and civil works such as roads and bridges. Medical relief is also sharing with education though in a less degree the lion's share of the available revenue.

**Improvement Trust.**—A notable feature in the recent sanitary history of India is the activity played by the great cities in the direction of social improvements. In Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Allahabad, Rangoon and Cawnpore the Improvement Trusts developed important activities which are described in a separate chapter (q v). In Bombay the work of the Improvement Trust is carried forward

by the Bombay Municipality). Other cities are beginning to follow the examples of these great cities. The Government of India in 1937 established an Improvement Trust to attend to slum clearance in old Delhi City and to the general expansion of their Winter Capital.

**Provincial Progress.**—There was passed in Bengal in 1919 a Village Self-Government Act embodying the policy of constituting Union Boards at the earliest possible date for groups of villages throughout the province. The number of these boards continues to increase, rising from 1,500 to more than 2,000. In 1930-31 the number of Union Boards rose to 4,510. There are also 12 Union Committees. Though they are in their infancy as yet, many of them show a remarkable aptitude for managing their own affairs.

In Bombay the development of village self-government has also proceeded, as the result of an Act for constituting, or increasing the power of village committees which was passed in 1920 by the Legislative Council. In this presidency, some 145 out of 155 municipalities had a two-thirds elected majority of councillors in the year 1930-31, and a distinct step forward has been projected by the administration in the direction of liberalising the constitution of all municipal bodies. The policy of appointing a non-

official president has been extended both to district and sub-district boards, and a large number of non-officials have also been appointed presidents of sub-districts (talukas) boards. In Madras also the institutions of local self-government continued to progress in an encouraging manner. In the United Provinces the new District Boards, which consist of non-official members only with elected non-official Chairman, were plunged straight-way into financial difficulties. In the Punjab municipal administration has shown improvement, the general attitude of the members in regard to their responsibilities being promising for progress in the future. In the Central Provinces, the year 1920 witnessed the passing of a Local Self-Government Act intended to guide into proper channels the undoubtedly growing interest in public matters. The continued reduction of official members and chairman, and the wider powers of control given to local bodies have been an incentive to the development of local self-government, leading to an increased sense of public duty and responsibility. Another very important measure regulating municipalities was passed into law in 1922. Its chief features are the extension of the Municipal franchise, the reduction of official and nominated members, the extension of the powers of Municipal Committees and the relaxation of official control.

## Calcutta Improvement Trust.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust was instituted by Government in January, 1912, with a view to making provision for the improvement and expansion of Calcutta by opening up congested areas, laying out or altering streets, providing open spaces for purposes of ventilation or recreation, demolishing or constructing buildings and rehousing the poorer and working classes displaced by the execution of improvement schemes.

The origin of the Calcutta Improvement Trust must, as in the case of the corresponding Bombay body, upon which the Calcutta Trust was to a large extent modelled, be looked for in a medical enquiry which was instituted into the sanitary condition of the town in 1896, owing to the outbreak of plague. It was estimated that the Trust might in the ensuing 30 years have to provide for the housing of 225,000 persons. The population of Calcutta proper, which includes all the most crowded areas, was 646,905 in 1891, and increased to 801,251, or by 25 per cent., by 1901. The corresponding figure according to the 1921 Census was 993,506 and this had increased by 1931 to 1,106,734.

The problem of expansion was difficult, because of the peculiar situation of Calcutta, which is shut in on one side by the Hooghly and on the other by the Salt Lakes.

Preliminary investigations continued for several years, so that it was only in 1910 that legislation was eventually introduced in the provincial legislature and the Trust instituted by it. The Bill provided for a large expenditure on improvement schemes and the provision of open spaces and for special local taxation to this end. It also provided for the appointment of a whole-time chairman of the Board of Trustees and the membership of the Trust was fixed at eleven.

The following constituted the Board of Trustees at 31st March 1935.—Mr. C. W. Gurner, I.C.S., Chairman, Mr. J. C. Mukerjee, Bar-at-Law, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation (ex-officio), Mr. D. J. Cohen, elected by the Corporation of Calcutta under Section 7 (1) (a) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 up to 15th August 1937, and thereafter Mr. Indra Bhushan Beed, Kumar, Biswanath Roy, elected by the elected Councillors, Corporation of Calcutta, under Section 7 (1) (b) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926, Mr. Sudhansu Kumar Mitter, elected by Councillors other than elected Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta, under Section 7 (1) (c) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926, Mr. F. Rooney,

selected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Sir Hari Sankar Paul, Kt., elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Momin, C.I.E., Sir Badridas Goenka, Kt., C.I.E., Rai Bahadur Dr Haridhan Dutt, Mr A J Thompson, D.S.O., M.C., F.R.I.B.A., F.A.S.I., upto 8th February 1938 and thereafter Mr Bernard Mathews, F.R.I., B.A., M.T.P.I., appointed by the Local Government

During the 26 years that it has now been at work, the Trust have carried through many improvement schemes both in the city proper and the suburban areas which have changed the face of Calcutta wholly and beyond recognition

In Central Calcutta many highly insanitary *bustees* have been done away with and several roads of an improved type laid out, the most important of which is the Chittaranjan Avenue, 100 ft wide, which at present extends from Chowringhee past Shambhazar to Raja Raj Bihary Street, a stretch of 3 miles. It is intended ultimately to extend it up to the Chilpur Bridge. The Section of Chittaranjan Avenue near the Chowringhee end is well placed for commerce and trade and is expected to gain increased importance by being linked up with Dalhousie Square on the West by means of a new road 84 feet wide which the Trust have constructed between Mission Row and Mangoe Lane. A further extension of this road from Chittaranjan Avenue to Wellington Street on the east and the clearing up of an adjacent area in Chandur Chak by the construction of a 10 feet road are nearing completion. The most important element in the present programme of the Trust is the approach road to the New Howrah Bridge from Dalhousie Square, the net cost of which as a whole carried out in two schemes is estimated to approach a crore and a half. The first section of this project from St Andrews Church to Canning Street had received the approval of Government and the stage of land acquisition, with the attendant negotiations for exemption in certain cases was well advanced. The second stage for the same project covering the area between Canning Street to Strand Road is now in the preliminary stage.

In the north of the City, two large and sixteen small parks have been constructed in different quarters. Of the two large parks one is named Deshabandhu Park and the other Cossipore-Chilpore open space measuring 63 bighas and 156 bighas respectively. The Cossipore-Chilpore Park has a small artificial lake and the layout of the area surrounding the lake has been completed. Four football grounds have been provided for schools and clubs of North Calcutta. Some tennis courts are also being made. The Deshabandhu Park has also been provided with play-grounds. Several wide roads have been driven through this highly congested area. The approaches to the City have also been adequately widened.

Good progress has also been made with that highly congested area to the west of the City by opening up new roads and widening the existing ones. This Scheme is known as Maydapati, Scheme No XXVII.

The new 84 ft road connecting Chittaranjan Avenue with Strand Road slightly to the north of Jagannath Ghat has been completed so that there is now a continuous main traffic route with the same width of roadway as Chittaranjan Avenue, extending right across Calcutta from Strand Road on the west to Upper Circular Road on the east. An interesting small work is the extension of a storm water sewer from Jagannath Ghat Road to Strand Bank Road carrying with it the construction of a 60-ft roadway. Another important scheme which is now complete is the new 60 ft. road between Darpanarayan Tagore Street and Pathuriaghata Street which, with the side roads, opens up a very congested area and forms a portion of a main projected north and south road through Bara Bazar from Harrison Road to a new main east-and-west diagonal road through Aliritolah. The completion of the widening of Kalukur Street represents the most important effort yet made to penetrate the inner recesses of Burrabazar and provides a new 60 feet road from Harrison Road to Jagannath Ghat Road with short lengths of widening of cross roads in accordance with existing alignments running, as it does, through an area with a population of over 200 to the acre and closely built up with four or five storied houses, the gross cost of acquisition of land is exceptionally high. Demolition was of greater difficulty than usual owing to the height of the buildings and the narrowness of the lanes.

The passing of the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1931, which empowers the Board of Trustees in certain cases to levy betterment fees on properties which abut on to a new or widened street instead of acquiring the properties has made it financially possible for the Trust to proceed with some portion of its original programme for the improvement of Bara Bazar and other costly and thickly populated commercial areas.

The Suburban Areas to the south and south-east of Calcutta required greater attention and extensive development schemes were undertaken. Several open spaces and squares have been made in various parts. Insanitary tanks requiring approximately 2 crores c.ft. of earth have been filled up. Russa Road which forms the southern approach to the town has been widened to 150 ft. for a length of one mile and 100 ft. for a length of another mile. It now gives a most pleasant drive from Chowringhee to Tollygunge. To improve the drainage of this area a 100 ft wide East to West road, from Ballygunge Railway Station to Chetla Bridge, and for recreation an artificial lake of 167 bighas with adequate grounds have been constructed. In the south of the town the most important of the older schemes approaching completion was the first section of the Southern Avenue, including the extension of the Dhakuria Lake and Park and the lay-out of the area round the park to the west of Junction of Lansdowne Road Extension. This scheme, which is essentially one for residential development, has been practically completed, almost the whole of the first section of surplus lands have been sold and is being rapidly built up.

Another small lake has also been completed and a road is being constructed round it to link



up with the road surrounding the main lake. The road round the main lake has been surfaced with asphalt and lighted with electricity and is much frequented in the evenings. Sites for club houses adjoining the main lake have been allotted to several clubs. Excavation has been continued in a new section of the lake which is to be attractively laid out with an island to which the public will have access by means of a footbridge. The two lakes have been linked up by a concrete bridge constructed before the joining canal was excavated. The Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd., have now extended tram tracks from Russa Road along Rash Behary Avenue to Ballygunge Station. The "Lake Area," as it is now commonly known, consisting of land originally acquired for the provision of earth and partly for a statutory open space in scheme No. XXXIII, assumes more and more the nature of a Model Park, and comprises well laid out football grounds in addition to its natural amenities. The Trust continues the policy of planting and embellishing it as a place of public recreation for south Calcutta and finds scope here for various experiments in Park technique, of which the most interesting was a Children's Pool properly designed for the purpose and believed to be the first of its kind in the Indian city. The Swimming Pool, the origin of which was to attract youths from swimming in the main lake continues to grow in popularity to such an extent that the large crowds frequenting it in mid summer, tend occasionally to be a cause of some anxiety, and considerable expenditure has had to be met on security precautions.

In the outlying area an important juncture in the history of Trust's operations had been reached in the decision to swing over from the south to the north section of the eastern part of Calcutta and to take up Manikata on the completion of southern avenue.

The central section of the eastern part of Calcutta has already been developed by the Trust into a beautiful residential area with the amenity of a large park near Park Circus known as Eastern Park, measuring 65 bighas, with large playing fields for football, tennis, etc. The Gorachand Road Scheme providing for the completion of the northern portion of this park and the commencement of a wide avenue running parallel to Lower Circular Road through the outer fringe of Kintally is nearing completion.

The public squares vested in the Calcutta Corporation in 1911 had a total area of about 96 acres. In 1912, Mr. Bompas, the first Chairman of the Trust, pointed out that in the ratio, *etc.*, about 9 per cent. of its public open spaces which measured about 1,250 acres (including the Maidan, the Horticultural and the Zoological Gardens) to its total acreage, Calcutta was almost on a par at that time with London possessing 6,675 acres of public parks or gardens while its percentage exceeded that of New York, Berlin and Birmingham. But about 1,000 acres of Calcutta's 1,250 was accounted for in the Maidan and new open spaces in other parts of Calcutta were an urgent need. Up to date the Trust had added (including the new lake at Dhakuria)—another 250 acres.

Lastly for the housing of the displaced population the Trust has undertaken on a large scale the following schemes—

In the early stages three blocks of three storied tenement buildings containing 252 lettable rooms were built in Wards Institution Street for persons of the poorer classes. It was found, however, that the persons displaced preferred to take their compensation and migrate to some place where they could erect *bustis* of their own, the class of structures they were accustomed to live in. These chawls were then filled with persons of limited means, *e.g.*, school masters, poor students, clerks and persons of the artisan class. As many as 1,200 people are housed in these chawls, these buildings, including land, cost Rs 2,44,368 and are let at very low rents—ground floor rooms at Rs 5 per mensem and top floor rooms on Rs 6 per mensem, each room measuring 12' x 12' with a 4 ft verandah in front opening on to a central passage 7 ft wide. The total collection of rent during the year 1937-38 including previous year's arrears was Rs 14,104.

As these chawls failed to attract the people for whom they were meant, the Board next tried an experiment in providing sites for *bustees*. Two sites with a lettable area of 16 bighas were acquired within the area of Manikata Municipality, but they failed to attract because they were out of the way and were expensive.

**Karbala Tank Lane Re-housing Scheme.**—In this scheme 4 detached and 35 semi detached houses were built. The detached houses were sold as this scheme never became popular with the class of tenants for whom they were originally intended. Owing to this unpopularity the Board further decided to throw open to tenants of all classes 18 out of the remaining 35 semi detached houses. This change of policy, however, produced no effect on the letting.

Owing to want of suitable tenants the entire dwellings in Karbala Tank Re-housing scheme had been sold by private sale shortly after the 31st March 1927.

**Bow Street Re-housing Scheme.**—Seven blocks of buildings containing one-roomed, two-roomed and three-roomed suites have been constructed to re-house Anglo-Indians displaced by the operations of the Trust. This scheme has proved a striking success. There are 182 suites for letting and the rent received from these suites during the year 1937-38, amounted to Rs. 25,071.

**Palkpara Re-housing Scheme.**—This scheme has an area of 36 bighas well laid out in 96 building sites. A new re-housing scheme has been undertaken by the Board, as already stated, at Christopher Road for the *bustee* population to be displaced by the execution of scheme No. XXXV (Eastern Park to Gorachand Road). A special feature of the new scheme is that the land is to be developed as a model *bustee* for displaced *bustee* dwellers. Special facilities are offered to dislodged persons for securing land in various improved areas for reinstatement purposes.

**Bridges**—The old bridges of Calcutta, which is hemmed in by canals and railway lines inadequately bridged, have almost all of them replaced by modern and up to date bridges to suit the growing traffic requirements. The new bridges of the city have traffic capacity comparing favourably with those of London. The new Bridges at Manikata, Bellaghata and at Shambazar have roadways of 37 feet, with two footpaths each 10 feet in width. The Chitpore Bridge reconstruction of which has been completed has been redesigned as a reinforced concrete bridge capable of accommodating four lines of fast traffic and two lines of slow traffic. The Allpore Bridge, the reconstruction of which has been completed, has a roadway of 30 feet (3 traffic widths) and 2 footpaths of 6 feet each.

The Tollygunge Bridge across Tolly's Nullah has been completed and transferred to the Irrigation Department during the year and the next to be taken up was the Barackpore Bridge and good progress has been made.

**Financial**—Capital charges during the year 1937-38 amounted to Rs 98.46 lakhs which included Rs 88.10 lakhs spent on land acquisition and Rs 7.98 lakhs on engineering work. The gross expenditure of the Trust on Capital Works up to the end of the year 1937-38 was Rs 17,79,79,000. To meet this large expenditure, the Trust has borrowed Rs 3,97,50,000 other Capital receipts (mainly from the sale of land and buildings) have yielded Rs 9,08,76,000 and the revenue fund from its annual surplus (after providing for the service of loans) has contributed Rs 4.79 crores to Capital Works.

## The Indian Ports.

The administration of the affairs of the larger ports (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Rangoon and Chittagong) is vested by law in bodies specially constituted for the purpose. They have wide powers, but their proceedings

are subject in a greater degree than those of municipal bodies to the control of Government. At all the ports the European members constitute the majority and the Board for Calcutta consists mainly of European members.

Figures for 1936-37 relating to income, expenditure and capital debt of the six principal ports managed by Trusts (Aden is excluded from the tables) as obtainable from the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (India) are shown in the following table—

	Income	Expenditure.	Capital Debt.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Calcutta	3,10,34,124	3,10,99,830	23,52,64,193
Bombay	2,67,96,918	2,53,22,420	19,09,97,783
Madras	30,40,918	31,66,500	1,48,58,793
Karachi	74,60,107	66,15,314	4,09,09,000
Rangoon	72,28,187	69,75,690	4,51,28,667
Chittagong	6,81,605	6,49,762	29,67,946

(a) Includes the first instalment of Rs 15 lakhs, the second instalment of Rs 5 lakhs, the third instalment of Rs 2 lakhs, the fourth instalment of Rs 3 lakhs, the fifth instalment of Rs 3 lakhs and the sixth instalment of Rs 4 lakhs of a loan of Rs 50 lakhs from Government.

### CALCUTTA.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta are as follows—

Sir Thomas H. Elderton, *Chairman*

Mr W. A. Burns, *Deputy Chairman*

*Elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce—*

Sir George Campbell, Mr A. N. Wardle,

Mr C. E. L. Milne-Robertson, Mr S. C.

Lyttelton, Sir James Reid Kay, Mr K. J.

Nicolson

*Elected by the Calcutta Trades' Association—*

Mr F. J. Read

*Elected by the Bengal National Chamber of*

*Commerce—* Mr K. C. Mullick, Dr S. C.

Law, M. A., Ph. D.

*Elected by the Indian Chamber of Commerce—*

Mr F. Gangjee

*Elected by the Muslim Chamber of Commerce—*

Mr M. Rafique

*Elected by the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta—* Mr P. B. Sawoo

*Nominated by Government—* Commander I.

Cameron, R. N., Mr J. A. Bell, Mr A. F.

Harvey, Mr. A. Duncan, Mr G. N.

Bower

The principal officers of the Trust are—

*Secretary—* Mr C. W. T. Hook

*Traffic Manager—* Mr W. A. Burns

*Chief Accountant—* Mr J. Dand, C. A.

*Chief Engineer—* Mr A. M. Ward, M. I. C. E.,

A. M. I. E.

*Deputy Conservator—* Lt. Commander E. L.

Pawsey, R. N. (Rtd.) (offg.)

*Medical Officer—* Lt.-Col. F. J. Anderson,

M. B. S., F. R. C. S., I. M. S.

*Consulting Engineers and London Agents—*

Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton

The traffic figures and the income of the Trust for the last fifteen years are as follows —

Year	Docks			Jetties			Nett tonnage of shipping entering the Port	Income
	General Exports	Coal Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Imports		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons	Rs.
1923-24	1,722,805	1,325,801	221,035	761,920			3,621,243	2,60,89,027
1924-25	1,779,054	1,495,915	290,412	874,714			3,845,788	2,78,23,364
1925-26	1,494,442	1,796,409	352,714	951,442	2,231,697	1,601,941	3,887,592	3,21,27,748
1926-27	1,465,854	2,478,794	455,577	963,297	2,344,800	1,513,885	4,177,118	3,12,02,183
1927-28	1,837,371	2,817,443	480,367	1,007,917	2,439,140	1,606,728	4,638,569	3,38,82,124
1928-29	1,750,969	2,644,256	1,104,631	1,049,668	2,524,201	1,706,559	4,818,831	3,41,82,729
1929-30	1,985,042	3,016,185	853,452	829,902	2,539,658	1,646,932	4,985,999	3,43,98,110
1930-31	1,440,371	2,989,393	616,814	553,317	1,145,817	1,552,509	4,381,953	2,83,73,490
1931-32	1,251,060	2,505,912	586,902	390,324	1,748,950	1,365,076	4,189,742	2,67,01,863
1932-33	1,123,420	2,559,536	362,023	469,613	1,665,432	1,332,672	3,828,983	2,46,36,081
1933-34	1,412,336	2,191,523	463,357	446,783	1,758,567	1,307,931	3,870,343	2,88,29,623
1934-35	1,438,452	2,435,163	744,071	512,980	1,792,876	1,453,082	4,068,874	3,06,19,819
1935-36	1,678,251	2,206,267	440,178	615,491	1,970,630	1,419,078	4,048,127	3,00,27,620
1936-37	1,792,204	1,998,192	509,865	545,402	2,223,121	1,473,953	4,082,572	3,10,34,124
1937-38	2,077,441	2,237,272	302,843	561,948	2,118,451	1,642,400	4,326,904	3,23,85,622

## BOMBAY.

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY**—Mr H K Kipland, CIE, ICS (Chairman). *Nominated by Government*—Rear Admiral H Fitzherbert, CB, CMO, RN. Brigadier W A K Fraser CBE DSO MVO. Mr P N Chandavarkar, Mr J H F Raper. Mr G C Loughton, Mr R R Bakhalé, Rao Bahadur B P Jantap IRI. Mr M D Bhat, ICS, *Elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce*—Mr R C Lowndes. Mr A K G Hogg, Mr W A Bell, Mr R W Bullock. Mr A McIntosh. *Elected by the Indian Merchants' Chamber*—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, KT, CIE MBE. Mr Gordhandas Goeludas Morarji, Mr Ratilal M Gaudhi, Mr M A Master, Mr Sankalchand G Shah. *Elected by the Municipal Corporation*—Mr Meyer Nissim, Mr Sorab P Mehta. *Elected by the Millowners' Association*—Mr T V Paul. *deley*

The following are the principal officers of the Trust —

*Secretary*, N M Morris; *Deputy Secretary*, A S Bakre

### ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

*Chief Acctt*, J F Pereira, FIAO, *Deputy Acctt*, C F Lynn, ASAA

### ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

*Chief Engineer*, G R Bennett, MSc, MInst CE, MIMechE, *Deputy Chief Engineer*, A Hale-White, MInst CE, *Executive Engineers* G E Terrey, AMInst CE, F M Surveyor, BSc, AMInst CE, *Mechanical Superintendent*, R B McGregor AMIME, *Consulting Engineers & Agents* A J Barry, CRE J Lumsden Rie

and C G DuCane MInst CE MIMechE  
MILIC 164 Grosvenor Gardens, London  
SW1

### DOCKS DEPARTMENT

*Manager*, F A Borlase *Deputy Managers* W G H Templeton F Seymour Williams DSO P A Davies A Mattos

### RAILWAY DEPARTMENT

*Manager*, H A Clayton *Deputy Managers* S G N Shaw P M Boyce

### PORT DEPARTMENT

*Deputy Conservator*, Captain A G Kinch DSO, RIN (Retd), *Harbour Master* C T Wilson *Senior Dock Master*, J L Williams

### LAND AND BUNDLES DEPARTMENT

*Manager* F H Taylor, FSI, MCSI, *Deputy Manager*, B C Durant

### STORES DEPARTMENT

*Controller of Stores*, W J Wilson

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

*Administrative Medical Officer*, Dr F D Bana, MB, MRCs

The revenue of the Trust in 1937-38 amounted to Rs 2,65,13,658 and the expenditure to Rs 2,31,45,805. The surplus of Rs 23,57,548 under General Account has been transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund, and a surplus of Rs 10,305 under Pilotage Account has been transferred to the Vessels' Replacement Fund. The Revenue Reserve Fund at the close of the

year amounted to Rs 97 95 342. The aggregate capital expenditure during the year was Rs 6,73,522. The total debt of the Trust at the end of the year amounted to Rs 19 01 28 lakhs repayment of which is provided for by annual sinking fund contributions from revenue, the accumulation of the sinking fund at 31st March 1938 was Rs 520 72 lakhs, in addition to this apart from property appreciation the Reserve and other funds total Rs 132 72 lakhs.

The trade of the Port of Bombay last official year aggregated Rs 172 crore, in value.

The number of steam and square-rigged vessels which during recent years have entered the docks or been berthed at the harbour walls and paid

dues, excluding those which have unloaded and loaded in the stream —

Year	Number	Tonnage nett
1916 to 1921 (average)	2,086	4,758,888
1921 to 1926	1,962	4,574,817
1926 to 1931	1,954	4,749,570
1931-32	1,866	4,588,577
1932-33	1,876	4,691,183
1933-34	1,913	5,009,247
1934-35	1,904	5,030,637
1935-36	1,950	5,066,662
1936-37	1,954	4,995,513
1937-38	1,866	5,001,521

The two dry docks were occupied during the year by 150 vessels, the tonnage amounting to 579,921 an increase of 36,182 tons from the previous year.

## KARACHI.

### TRUSTEES

Chairman—Colonel D S Johnston, CIE  
(Vice-Chairman, Elected by the Board)—  
Rochiram Thakurdas (Buyers' & Shippers  
Chamber)

### APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT

Ingr.-Comdr J H MacKay, RIN,  
(Principal Officer Mercantile Marine Depart-  
ment Karachi District), A K Homan  
(Divisional Superintendent, North Western  
Railway), Major W J Colyer (D.A.A. &  
Q.M.G., Sind Brigade Area), S N Gupta,  
CIE, ICS (Collector of Customs), Hatim  
A Alavi (Representative of Labour)

### ELECTED BY THE KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

J J Flockhart, (Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co)  
on leave, B R Ghosh (Anchor Line Ltd)  
acting A S Mierulachi (Ralli Brothers Ltd)  
R H Martin (Forbes Forbes Campbell &  
Co Ltd), G S Taunton (Mackinnon  
Mackenzie & Co)

### ELECTED BY THE KARACHI INDIAN MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

Srikishandas H Julla, MA LLB (Harbhag  
vandas Ghanshidas), Lala Jagannath  
Ralaram Tandon, BSc (R B Ralaram  
Jagannath)

### ELECTED BY THE BUYERS' & SHIPPERS' CHAMBER

Haridas Lalji

### ELECTED BY THE KARACHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Tikamdas Wadhmal, MA (Oxon), Bar-at-  
Law

### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE PORT TRUST

Chief Engineer—D B Brow, MC, M Inst CE  
Deputy Chief Engineer—E L Everatt  
AM Inst CE, AM Inst ME

Chief Accountant—D A Inghit, BA, CA  
Traffic Manager—F G Canglew, DSO, MC

Deputy Conservator—Lt-Comdr R R Caws,  
RIN (Retd)

Secretary—Nenumal Tekchand

Ag Chief Storekeeper—C J T Rozario

Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of the  
Port of Karachi for the year 1937-38

Revenue Receipts Rs 82,98,000

Revenue Expenditure Rs 73,78,000

Surplus Rs 9,21,000

Reserve Fund Rs 51,57,000 (Securities  
at cost price)

### SHIPPING

Number of vessels which entered the Port during the year 1937-38 exclusive of vessels put back and fishing boats was 3,950 with a tonnage of 2,881,619 as against 3,802 with a tonnage of 2,683,125 in 1934-37. 1,013 steamers of all kinds entered the Port with a tonnage of 2,724,658 against 969 and 2,534,396 respectively in the previous year. Of the 1,013 steamers 75% were of British Trade Nationality.

The imports during the year totalled 929,000 tons against 911,000 tons in the previous year. The shipments were 1,476,000 tons in 1937-38 against 1,272,000 in 1936-37.

The total volume of imports and exports was 2,405,000 tons against 2,086,000 tons in the previous year.

## MADRAS.

The following gentlemen are the Trustees of the Port of Madras —

Officials—(Appointed by Government) Mr G G Armstrong, OBE, MC, VD, M Inst T, (Chairman and Traffic Manager) Mr S C Satyawadi, MA, (Collector of Customs) Commander G M Osborne Smith, RIN, (Presidency Port Officer)

Non Officials—Nominated by Government Mr C G W Gordon (Agent and General Manager M & S M Rly Co Ltd), Mr C A Mulholland, (Agent and General Manager, South Indian Rly Co Ltd)

Representing Chamber of Commerce, Madras—(Elected by Commercial Bodies), Mr D M Reid, OBE, MLC, Mr G L Orchard,

- M L A ; Mr J Nuttall, M L A , Mr R D Denniston**  
*Representing Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras*—Sri K Govindan, Rao Saheb Sri T S Kachapikasa Mudalliar  
*Representing Madras Trades' Association*—Mr S W Edwards, Mr F G Luker, M L A  
*Representing Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association*—K M Akbar Badsha Sahib Bahadur  
*Representing Madras Piece goods Merchants' Association*—Sri Alathoor Doraswamy Chetti  
**Principal Officers are —**  
*Port Engineer*—Mr G P Alexander, M Inst O E  
*Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras*—Lt Commander A D Berrington, R N R, (Retired) (To proceed on leave from 27th March 1939 for 7 months and 9 days)  
*Chief Accountant*—Sri G Venkataraya Pal, M A, F I A C  
*Mechanical and Electrical Engineer*—Major E G Bowers, M O, M I E E  
*Assistant Mechanical Engineer*—Mr S W White, M I M a r E, A M I N A (To proceed on leave from 18th April 1939 for 6 months and 20 days)  
*Engineer and Dredging Master, Dredger "Madras"*—Mr F G Cooper  
*Assistant Engineers*—Sri V Dayananda Kamath, B A, B E, Sri S Nagabushanam Aiyar Averal, B A, M E, A I E E
- Assistant Engineer (Electrical)**—Sri K Subramania Aiyar, M E, A I E E  
**Harbour Master**—Mr L T Lewis (To act as Deputy Port Conservator for 7 months and 9 days from 27th March 1939)  
**Assistant Harbour Masters**—Mr L J Whitlock (To act as Harbour Master for 7 months and 9 days from 27th March 1939), Mr B Hennin, Lt Commander C M Best, R N R, (Retired)  
**Assistant Traffic Managers**—Sri M S Venkatarainan, B A (To proceed on leave for 2 months from 1st March 1939) Mr L A Abraham, B A, F O I, Mr F E D'Almeida Carvalho (to act as Assistant Traffic Manager for two months from 1st March 1939)  
**Deputy Chief Accountant (Engineering)**—Sri V Muthuswami Aiyar, B A  
**Deputy Chief Accountant**—Sri R Rangaswami Aiyar, B A  
**Office Manager**—Sri G M Ganapathi Aiyar  
 The receipts of the Trust during 1937-38 on Revenue Account from all sources were Rs 37,29,559 as against Rs 30,40,918 in 1936-37 and the gross expenditure out of revenue was Rs 31,25,423 in 1937-38 as against Rs 31,66,500 in 1936-37. Contributions of Rs 1,94,095 to Capital Account and of Rs 2,06,854 to Reserve Fund were made during 1937-38. 720 vessels with an aggregate net registered tonnage of 26,12,681 tons called at the port during the year against last year's figure of 708 vessels with a net registered tonnage of 25,40,911 tons.

## RANGOON

- The personnel of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon is comprised of seventeen members —  
**Appointed by Government**—A N Strong, M A, Bar-at-Law (Chairman), A T McCreath, Capt R C P Price, R I N (Retd.), L P S Bourne, M H R  
**Ex-Officio**—Lieutenant Col R R Ewing, I A (Chairman, Rangoon Development Trust), P W Singleton (Collector of Customs), J E M Rowland (Chief Railway Commissioner, Burma)  
**Elected by the Burma Chamber of Commerce**—Messrs J Tait, H Roper, M O, H Ponsford, A A Bruce, M O  
**Elected by the Rangoon Trades' Association**—J F Gibson, C A, M H R  
**Elected by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce**—Shimeln Hule  
**Elected by the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce**—R Desai, M A (Oxon), and N K Karanjia  
**Elected by the Burmese Chamber of Commerce**—U Tun Maung  
**Elected by the Corporation of Rangoon**—U Saw, M H R
- Principal Officers are —**  
**Secretary**—C R Witchoer  
**Chief Accountant**—S A Wetherfield, B A, A C A  
**Chief Engineer**—W D Beatty, B A, B A I M Inst O E  
**Deputy Conservator**—H C G Brown  
 The Income and expenditure on revenue account for the Port of Rangoon in 1937-38 were —
- |             | Rs        |
|-------------|-----------|
| Income      | 70,96,781 |
| Expenditure | 68,57,224 |
- The capital debt of the port at the end of the year was Rs 4,67,77,667. The balance (including investments at cost) at the credit of the different sinking funds on 31st March 1938 was Rs 2,11,33,867.  
 The total sea-borne trade of Rangoon during the year 1937-38 was 5,416,012 tons of which 1,429,175 tons were imports, 3,954,231 tons exports and 32,606 tons transshipment. The total number of vessels (excluding Government vessels) entering the Port was 1,543 with a total net registered tonnage of 4,110,471 tons showing an increase in number of vessels and a decrease of 30,119 tons in the net tonnage as compared with the previous year.

## CHITTAGONG.

- Chittagong in Eastern Bengal, lying on the right bank of the river Karnafull at a distance of 12 miles from the sea, was already an important Port in the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese gave it the name of Porto Grande. The construction of the Assam-Bengal Railway has facilitated the transport of trade with Assam and Eastern Bengal for which the Port of Chittagong is the natural outlet.  
 Chittagong, Bengal, Lat 22° 21' N, Long 91° 50' E, 1933 Pop 53,156

TRADE

**Imports**—Salt, mineral oil, machinery, tea estate stores, rice, coal and railway material.

**Exports**—Wax, jute, tea hides, cotton, capes, rice, paddy, eggs, poultry and live-stock.

**Accommodation**—Vessels of any size can proceed 9 miles up the Karnafull to Chittagong at H W O S draught of 22 ft to 26 ft.

There are 5 berths for ocean-going vessels at the Assam-Bengal Railway jetties, also two sets of fixed moorings.

Jetties are 2,100 ft long provided with hydraulic cranes 17 to lift 35 cwt and 4 to lift 10 tons, ample shed accommodation, and jetties are in direct rail communication with the Assam-Bengal Railway system, cargo in bulk being dealt with direct into wagons. Depth at jetties about 26 feet at L. W. S. T.

**Provisions**—Fresh provisions, good drinking water and coal obtainable.

**Navigation**—There are three river bars, two of which have been permanently improved by training works, and the third is being similarly treated. The necessity for dredging has been very greatly reduced.

Night pilotage is in force except during the S W monsoon.

**Charges**—Port dues 4 annas 6 pies per reg ton. Hospital dues 2 pies per reg ton. Harbour Master's fee Rs. 32. Mooring and unmooring in fixed berths Rs. 32, swinging berths Rs. 16. Berth alongside jetties Rs. 40, per day, night work and holidays extra.

Pilotage not exceeding—	Rs a	Rs a
10 ft to 20 ft from	67	8 to 304
21 ft	337	8
22 ft	385	4
23 ft	439	4
24 ft	486	0
25 ft	553	8
26 ft	684	8

Towage by Port Commissioners' Tug  
Port Authority Port Commissioners, Chittagong.

**Officials**—Deputy Conservator, Lieut. Commander I. B. W. Heavly, R.N., Port Engineer, F. J. Green, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., &c., Secretary, A. V. Ramasubba Aiyar, B.A., A.S.A., Lloyd's Agents, James Finlay & Co.

COCHIN.

The importance of Cochin harbour lies in the fact that it would lead to the development of a valuable hinterland and provide a ready outlet for agricultural and other produce. The scheme involved cutting a passage through the bar which previously blocked the entrance from the sea to an extensive backwater and then, by dredging and reclamation forming a sheltered harbour, giving full protection and facilities at all seasons of the year. An agreement was reached in 1925 between the Governments of Madras, Travancore and Cochin indicating how the work was to be carried out and outlining the financial arrangements necessary. A trial cut was made in 1922-23 and the effects of the monsoon thereon was observed. The results recorded were examined by a Committee of Harbour Engineers in England who reported favourably on the prospects of the scheme.

The first cut through the bar 400 feet wide by 324 feet deep was completed on 30th March 1928. The channel through the outer bar is now 3 miles long by 150 feet wide and a minimum depth of 30 feet at L. W. O. S. T. is maintained throughout the year. Since 1930 the Harbour has been in constant and regular use by all ships, and regular passenger services have been inaugurated by the P & O Co., the Bibby Line, and the B. I. S. N. Co. To facilitate night navigation, the channels have been lighted. A powerful tug has been provided and ships can enter and leave the harbour at all states of the tide. A hotel on modern lines has been constructed to provide accommodation for passengers calling at the port. During the

year 1936, the Bibby Line took more passengers from Cochin than from either Rangoon or Colombo.

Cochin was declared a major port under the control of the Government of India with effect from 1st August 1936, and the execution of the 4th stage works has been sanctioned and is now in rapid progress. These include the construction of deep water wharves with railway connections, construction of godowns and transit sheds, the installation of rapid handling cranes and other transport facilities. These improvements are being made on the new reclamation (Willington Island) of which about 775 acres have been formed already by dredgings from the harbour. This Island will be connected to the mainland by a rail and road bridge across the backwater, and by a road bridge to Mattancherry (Cochin). The Shoranur-Ernakulam railway line has been converted from metre to broad gauge and opened for traffic. The line will be extended to the wharves at Willington Island. These developments, which are expected to be finished by the beginning of 1940, will greatly enhance the utility of the port to the planting and agricultural areas in that part of the Presidency.

The Principal Officers are—  
Administrative Officer and Harbour Engineer—Chief—R. C. Bristow, C.I.E., M. Inst. C.E., M. I. Mech. E.  
Executive Engineer, Cochin Harbour Division—A. G. Milne, M. Inst. C.E., M. I. Mech. E.  
Port Officer—H. G. Fletcher  
Harbour Master—H. A. Sheppard

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR PROJECT.

The question of creating a harbour at Vizagapatam to supply an outlet for a large area of fertile country adjacent to the east coast of India hitherto undeveloped, with considerable mineral resources and without suitable access to the outside world, was first formulated in the

days of the East India Company. That the creation of such a port would have beneficial influence on this area was unquestioned. Vizagapatam lies in front of the only practicable gap in the barrier of the Eastern Ghats, is formed by nature to be the outlet of the

Central Province, from which a considerable amount of trade has taken this route in the past, even with the imperfect communications hitherto available. A necessary complement of the scheme was the construction of the proposed railway from Parvatipuram to Raipur now completed which, with the existing coastline of the Bengal Nagpur Railway would make a large and rich area tributary to the proposed port and obviate the long and expensive circuit by Calcutta. A link has also been supplied to the most direct route to Rangoon from Europe by way of Bombay, while, from an Imperial point of view, the provision of a fortified port on the long and almost unprotected stretch of coast between Colombo and Calcutta is held to be a consideration of great importance. The lofty projecting headland of the Dolphin's Nose would offer facilities for this purpose.

The Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State and the Legislative Assembly, sanctioned the construction of the new railway line from Raipur to Parvatipuram. The work is completed and the line opened to traffic. They also decided to develop the port of Vizagapatam under their direct control and the port has accordingly been declared to be a major Port.

The work was carried out by a staff of Engineers under the direct charge of an Engineer in Chief who comes under the administrative charge of an Administrative Officer for the development scheme a post which is held ex officio by the Agent of the B. N. Railway.

The scheme for the construction and development of the Harbour will be carried out in stages according to the demand of trade. The first stage is now complete. Ships started using the Harbour in October 1933 and the official opening by His Excellency the Viceroy took place on 19th December 1933.

The present provision includes a 1,000 ft diameter Turning Basin together with access to the steamer Berths and an Entrance Channel dredged out to afford a passage 300 ft wide at the bottom. Vessels of 28 ft 6 ins draft and 550 ft length are admitted at present.

A quay wall comprising three 500 ft Berths has been completed and equipped with 3-ton electric cranes. Storage accommodation aggregating 140,000 sq ft of covered area, in three single storied sheds, has been provided in the vicinity of the quay, equipped with full railway and road facilities. Two sheds with lighter berths have been completed for export cargo. Special facilities have been provided for the storage and shipment of manganese ore. In addition to the quays, four Mooring Berths and one coal bunkering Jetty have been installed around the Basin and additional facilities provided for dealing with lightered cargo.

A large area of land has been reclaimed in the course of the dredging operations and it has been laid out in blocks served by broad roadways. Plots are available for office sites and for industrial concerns. Water supply and electric lighting have been arranged for.

The floating equipment of the Harbour comprises five tugs of 1,500, 600, 450, 120 and 100 H.P. respectively and 27 lighters.

A graving dock with an entrance 60 ft 6 in broad has been provided, but though adapted for future extension and for use by vessels larger than the dredging craft which now use it, length of ships at present restricted to 300 feet.

The port is at present capable of dealing with lifts of 50 tons on the quays but cannot lift more than 3 tons into and out of vessels.

The sea entrance channel is protected on the South side by the provision of a sand trap and protecting Breakwater.

At present ships enter and leave the Harbour during day time only and pilotage is compulsory. The Port is administered by the Government of India through the Agent of the Bengal Nagpur Railway who is represented at Vizagapatam by a Deputy Administrative Officer.

The principal officers are —

Administrative Officer — A. Duncan, Calcutta

Deputy Administrative Officer & Traffic

Manager — E. G. Lilley, Vizagapatam

Port Engineer — S. Nanjundiah

Harbour Master — J. W. Day

Superintendent of Machinery — F. H. McD. Wilson, Vizagapatam

## PRINCIPAL PORTS AND TRADE CENTRES IN INDIA AND BURMA.

Following is a list of the principal ports in India & Burma —

Karachi	Tellicherry	Karikal	Balasore
Bech	Cakut	Cuddalore	Chandbail
Okha	Cochin	Madras	Cuttack
Porbander	Alipore	Masulipatam	Puri
Indrapatgar	Quilon	Coimbatore	Calcutta
Bombay	Tuticorin	Vizagapatam	Chittagong
Mangalore	Dhanushkodi	Bhimilpatam	Akyab
	Nagapatam	Gopalpur	

Following are the principal Ports and Trade Centres in Portuguese and French India —

Marmugao (Portuguese India) Mahe (French India) Pondicherry (French India)

Following is a list of Trade Centres additional to the list of principal ports given above —

Cawnpore	Amraoti	Lucknow	Mirzapur
Delhi	Jalpur	Nagpur	Madura
Ahmedabad	Indore	Bilugar	Vizagapatam
Amritsar	Bangalore	Hyderabad	Dacca
Agra	Lahore	Baroda	Sholapur
Asansol	Slakot	Gwalior	Allahabad
Mandalay	Benares	Jubbulpore	Mysore

Indian education is unintelligible except through its history. Seen thus, it affords the spectacle of a growth which, while to one it will appear as a blunder based on an initial error easily avoided, to another it stands out as a symbol of sincerity and honest endeavour on the part of a far-sighted race of rulers whose aim has been to guide a people alien in sentiments and prejudices into the channels of thought and attitude best calculated to fit them for the needs of modern life and western ideals. There is to-day no subject in the whole area of administrative activity in India which presents greater complexities and differences of opinion than education. Government, local bodies and private persons of learning have in the past devoted their limited funds to meeting the demands of those who perceived the benefits of education, rather than to cultivating a desire for education where it did not exist. The result is that the structure has become top-heavy. The lower classes are largely illiterate, while the middle classes who constitute the bulk of the *intelligentsia* are in point of numbers at least educated to a pitch equal to that of countries whose economic conditions are more highly developed. As might be expected from this abnormal distribution of education, the form which it has eventually assumed contains corresponding defects. In recent years, however, strenuous efforts have been made to remedy these defects. Primary Education Acts have been passed in the several provinces in favour of the expansion of primary education among the masses. On the other hand, the numbers of students in colleges and universities have grown apace, and, especially during the period of financial depression, the volume of middle class unemployment has reached alarming proportions. A movement has therefore set in with the object of stemming the drift of unsuitable students to universities by means of a radical reconstruction of the school system of education. The inauguration of provincial autonomy in 1937 has given a further impetus to educational reconstruction.

#### The Introduction of Western Learning

—In the early days of its dominion in India, the East India Company had little inclination for the doubtful experiment of introducing western learning into India. Warren Hastings, the dominating figure of the time, was a genuine admirer of the laws and literature of the East. His policy was to enable the ancient learning to revive and flourish under the protection of a stable government, and to interfere as little as possible with the habits and customs of the people. Even the Act of 1813 which set apart a lakh of rupees for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences was interpreted as a scheme for the encouragement of Sanskrit and Arabic. In the following year the Court of Directors instructed the Governor-General to leave the Hindus "to the practice of usage, long established among them, of giving instruction in their own homes, and to encourage them in the exercise and cultivation of their talents by the stimulus of honorary marks of distinction and in some cases by grants of pecuniary assistance."

It was from sources other than Government that the desire for western knowledge arose in India. In 1816, David Hare, an English watchmaker in Calcutta, joined hands with the enlightened Brahmin, Mohan Roy, to institute the Hindu College for the promotion of

western secular learning. The new institution was distrusted both by Christian missionaries and by orthodox Hindus, but its influence grew apace. Fifteen years later, the Committee of Public Instruction in Bengal reported that a taste for English had been widely disseminated and that independent schools, conducted by young men reared in the Hindu College, were springing up in every direction. In Bombay, the Elphinstone Institution was founded in memory of the great ruler who left India in 1827. A still more remarkable innovation was made in 1835 by the establishment of the Calcutta Medical College, whose object was to teach "the principles and practice of medical science in strict accordance with the mode adopted in Europe." Many pronounced the failure of the undertaking to be inevitable, for, under the Hindu custom the higher castes were forbidden to touch the dead. This obstacle was surmounted by Madhusudan Gupta who, with a few courageous pupils, began the dissection of a human body. From that time onward Indians of the highest castes have devoted themselves with enthusiasm and with success to the study of medicine in all its branches.

Another impetus to the introduction of western learning was the devotion of Christian missionaries. The humanitarian spirit, which had been kindled in England by Wesley, Burko and Wilberforce, influenced action also in India. Carey, Marshman and Ward opened the first missionary College at Serampore in 1818 and twelve years later, Alexander Duff reversed the whole trend of missionary policy in India by his insistence on teaching rather than on preaching, and by the foundation of his school and College in Calcutta. In Madras, the missionaries had been still earlier in the field, for as early as in 1787 a small group of missionary schools were being directed by Mr Schwarz. The Madras Christian College was opened in 1837. In Bombay, the Wilson School (afterwards College) was founded in 1834.

Lord William Bentinck's minute of 1835 (based upon Macaulay's famous minute) marks of somewhat tardy acceptance by Government of the new policy. Government then determined, while observing a neutrality in religious matters to devote its available funds to the maintenance of secondary schools and colleges of western learning to be taught through the medium of English. But this decision did not entail that Oriental learning should be neglected, still less that the development of the vernaculars should be discouraged. Other chances powerfully contributed to the success of the new system. The freedom of the press was established in 1835, English was substituted for Persian as the language of the Courts in 1837, and in 1844 Sir Henry Hardinge ordained that preference in Government appointments should be given to those who had received a western education. In the following decade the new learning took firm root in India and, though the Muhammadans still held aloof, the demand for English schools outstripped the means of Government for providing them. Fortunately there has been of late a marked appreciation among Muslim leaders of the need of improving the instructional level of their co-religionists, and in many of the provinces of India a great impulse towards educational advance among the Muhammadan community is now noticeable.



## GROWTH AND ORGANISATION OF ENGLISH EDUCATION

An epoch in Indian educational history is marked by Sir Charles Wood's despatch in 1854. Perhaps its most notable feature was the emphasis which it laid on the importance of primary education. The old idea that the education imparted to the higher classes of society would filter down to the lower classes was discarded. The new policy was boldly "to combat the ignorance of the people which may be considered the greatest curse of the country." For this purpose Departments of Public Instruction were created on lines which do not differ very materially from the Departments of the present day. The despatch also broke away from the practice followed since 1835 whereby most of the available public funds had been expended upon a few Government schools and colleges, and instituted a policy of grants-in-aid to private institutions. "Such a system as this, placed in all its degrees under efficient inspection, beginning from the humblest elementary institution and ending with the university test of a liberal education would impart life and energy to education in India, and lead to a gradual but steady extension of its benefits to all classes of people." Another feature of the despatch was an outline of a university system which resulted in the foundation of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay three years later. The affiliating type of university then became the pivot of the Indian education system. It has undoubtedly been of value in several ways. It enabled Government to select recruits for its service on an impartial basis. It did much, through the agency of its Colleges to develop backward places. It accelerated the conversion of Indians to a zeal for western education; and it cost little at a time when money was scarce. On the other hand, the new universities were not corporations of scholars, but corporations of administrators. They did not deal directly with the training of men, but with the examination of candidates, they were not concerned with learning, except in so far as learning can be tested by examination. The colleges were fettered by examination requirements and by uniform courses, their teachers were denied that freedom which teachers should enjoy and their students were encouraged not to value training for its own sake but as a means for obtaining marketable qualifications. In certain important respects the recommendations in the despatch were not followed. The Directors did not intend that university tests, as such, should become the sole tests qualifying for public posts, they also recommended the institution of civil service examinations. They did not desire the universities to be deprived of all teaching functions; they recommended the establishment of university chairs for advanced study. They were aware of the dangers of a too literary course of instruction; they hoped that the system of education would rouse the people of India to develop the vast resources of their country ... and gradually, but certainly, confer upon them all the advantages which accompany the healthy increase of wealth and commerce. The encouragement of the grant-in-aid system was

advocated to an even greater extent by the Education Commission of 1882, which favoured the policy of withdrawing higher education from the control of Government within certain limits and of stimulating private effort. In theory the decision was correct, but in practice it was irretrievably wrong. In its fatal desire to save money, Government deliberately accepted the mistaken belief that schools and colleges could be maintained on the low fees which the Indian parent could be expected to pay. And, in the course of time, an unworkable system of dual control grew up, whereby the Universities with no funds at their disposal were entrusted with the duty of granting recognition to schools and the Departments of Public Instruction were encouraged to cast a blind eye on the private institutions and to be content with the development of a few favoured Government institutions. There can be little wonder that, under such a system of neglect and short-sightedness, evils crept in which are now being removed gradually by the establishment of independent Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education charged with the administration of the high school and intermediate stages of education.

### The Reforms of 1902-4

In 1902, the Universities Commission was appointed by Lord Curzon's Government, and its investigation was followed by the Universities Act of 1904. The main object of the Act was to tighten up control, on the part of Government over the universities, and on the part of the universities over the schools and colleges. The Chancellors of the Universities were empowered to nominate 80 per cent. of the ordinary members of the Senates and to approve the election of the remainder. The Government retained the power of cancelling any appointment and all university resolutions and proposals for the affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges were to be subject to Government sanction. The universities were given the responsibility of granting recognition to schools and of inspecting all schools and colleges, the inspection of schools being ordinarily conducted by the officers of the Department of Public Instruction. Permission was also given to the universities to undertake direct teaching functions and to make appointments, subject to Government sanction, for these objects but their scope was in practice limited to post-graduate work and research. The territorial limits of each university were defined, so that universities were precluded from any connexion with institutions lying outside those boundaries. Neither the Commission nor the Government discussed the fundamental problems of university organisation, but dealt only with the immediate difficulties of the Indian system. They did not inquire whether the affiliating system could be replaced by any other mode of organisation, nor whether all schools might be placed under some public authority which would be representative of the universities and of the departments. They assumed the permanent validity of the existing system, in its main features, and set themselves only to improve and to strengthen it.

## Statement of Educational Progress in British India

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Area in square miles						
Population						
{ Male						
{ Female						
Total Population						
Recognised Institutions for Males						
Number of universities	16	16	16	16	16	16
Number of arts colleges	223	228	231	232	233	241
Number of professional colleges	66	64	60	60	64	66
Number of high schools*	2,801	2,886	2,998	3,091	3,138	3,243
Middle schools	3,875	3,902	3,939	3,995	4,065	4,122
{ English	5,894	5,790	5,744	5,697	5,637	5,610
{ Vernacular	103,835	106,536	106,880	106,588	105,240	104,804
Number of primary schools	6,870	6,378	6,262	6,096	6,258	6,396
Number of special schools						
Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges (a)	78,044	81,310	84,859	87,114	89,250	91,513
In professional colleges (b)	17,813	18,128	18,614	19,063	19,602	20,271
In high schools*	892,513	879,216	899,491	927,167	957,842	999,190
Middle schools	410,459	409,344	406,910	419,040	438,133	452,122
{ English	754,521	723,271	710,102	694,709	686,981	688,010
{ Vernacular	7,377,237	7,364,468	7,512,279	7,680,088	7,803,326	7,930,213
In primary schools	252,239	239,912	234,254	236,248	246,697	253,539
In special schools	96	6	7	7	7	7
Percentage of male scholars in Recognised Institutions to male population						
Recognised Institutions for Females						
Number of arts colleges §	20	24	24	27	28	31
Number of professional colleges	8	8	9	9	9	9
Number of high schools*	324	338	358	376	392	410
Middle schools	357	360	379	393	413	442
{ English	490	485	512	532	560	588
{ Vernacular	32,635	33,170	34,054	33,785	32,618	32,333
Number of primary schools	390	381	386	419	391	419
Number of special schools						

\* High Schools include vernacular high schools also in some provinces

§ Includes Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges of the new type

a) Includes scholars in University Departments and the Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges (including Intermediate colleges of the new type)

(b) Includes scholars receiving professional education in University Departments.

Statement of Educational Progress in British India—contd

	1932-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
<i>Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions</i>						
In arts colleges (a)	2,065	3,450	4,070	4,071	5,320	6,041
In professional colleges (b)	773	9,630	709	841	917	955
In high schools*	92	99,486	103,023	116,510	123,010	134,200
Middle schools	31	35,098	35,462	62,000	67,002	73,725
In primary schools	13,143	130,712	129,246	142,250	148,018	150,080
In special schools	2,027	2,167	2,204	2,403	2,505	2,611
Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population	1.50	1.82	1.00	2.00	2.18	2.28
<i>Female Scholars in recognised institutions</i>						
Total	6,732	9,715	6,866	10,063	10,241	10,434
Male	2,269	2,470	2,655	2,757	2,873	2,900
Female	12,122	12,102	12,461	12,850	13,115	13,434
Total	12,746	12,873	15,172	13,706	13,816	14,146
<i>Percentage of total scholars to population</i>						
Male	7.33	7.52	7.44	7.53	7.72	7.86
Female	1.80	1.98	2.00	2.20	2.29	2.38
Total	4.70	4.73	4.85	4.77	5.01	5.20
<i>Number of Pupils in Class IV</i>						
Male	832,673	802,777	918,322	1,017,250	1,038,312	1,072,020
Female	133,783	146,670	161,027	188,728	202,751	215,848
Total	1,016,456	1,040,952	1,079,349	1,205,978	1,241,063	1,287,868
<i>Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)</i>						
From provincial revenues	12,401	11,570	11,470	11,587	11,849	12,803
From local funds	2,401	2,468	2,894	2,516	2,663	2,568
From municipal funds	1,517	1,523	1,690	1,647	1,717	1,764
Total Expenditure from public funds	16,319	15,561	15,060	15,747	16,229	17,135
From fees	6,270	6,260	6,478	6,637	6,805	7,106
From other sources	4,118	4,066	4,098	4,137	4,206	4,249
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	25,107	25,776	26,164	26,521	27,240	28,050

\* High Schools include vernacular high schools also in some provinces  
 (a) Includes scholars in University Departments and in the Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges (including Intermediate colleges of the new type)  
 (b) Includes scholars receiving professional education in University Departments

## Recent Developments.

**Government of India Resolutions on Indian Educational Policy**—The Indian Universities Act of 1904 was followed by two important resolutions of the Government of India on Indian Educational Policy—one in 1904 and the other in 1913. The resolution of 1904 was comprehensive in character and reviewed the state of education in all its departments. The following passage from it summarises the intentions of Government—“The progressive devolution of primary, secondary and collegiate education upon private enterprise and the continuous withdrawal of Government from competition therewith was recommended by the Education Commission in 1883 and the advice has generally been acted upon. But while accepting this policy, the Government of India at the same time recognise the extreme importance of the principle that in each branch of education Government should maintain a limited number of institutions, both as models for private enterprise to follow and in order to uphold a high standard of education. In withdrawing from direct management it is further essential that Government should retain a general control, by means of efficient inspection, over all public educational institutions.” The comprehensive instructions contained in this resolution were followed in the next few years by the assignment to the provinces of large Imperial grants, mainly for University, technical and elementary education. The resolution of 1913 advocated, *inter alia*, the establishment of additional but smaller Universities of the teaching type, it reaffirmed the policy of reliance on private effort in secondary education, it recommended an increase in the salaries of teachers and an improvement in the amounts of grants-in-aid, and it insisted on proper attention being paid to the formation of character in the education given to scholars of all grades. It further discussed the desirability of imparting manual instructions and instruction in hygiene, the necessity for medical inspection, the provision of facilities for research, the need for the staffing of the girls' schools by women teachers and the expansion of facilities for the training of teachers. The policy outlined in 1913 materially accelerated progress in the provinces, but the educational developments foreshadowed were in many cases delayed owing to the effects of the Great War.

**The Reforms Act**—The Reforms Act of 1919 altered the conditions of educational administration in India. Education became a provincial ‘transferred’ subject in the Governors’ provinces under the charge of a Minister, but the education of Europeans was made a provincial ‘reserved’ subject, i.e., it was not within the charge of the Minister of Education. The introduction of the provincial autonomy under the Government of India Act, 1935, has brought education in these provinces under the full control of their Ministers of Education.

The Government of India still deal with matters relating to Universities like Aligarh, Benares, and Delhi, and certain other Universities which function in more than one province. The Government of India are also in charge of the

institutions maintained by the Governor-General in Council for the benefit of members of His Majesty's Forces or of other public servants or of the children of such members or servants. The Chiefs' Colleges are now the concern of the Crown Representative.

**Administration**—The transfer of Indian education to the charge of a Minister responsible to the Provincial Legislative Assembly, of which he himself is an elected member, has brought the subject directly under popular control in the eleven major provinces. Generally speaking, education, is not, however, under the charge of a single Minister in all the provinces of India. Certain forms of education have been transferred to the technical departments concerned and come within the purview of the Minister in charge of those departments. In each province, the Director of Public Instruction is the administrative head of the Department of Education and acts as adviser to the Education Minister. He controls the inspecting staff and the teaching staff of Government institutions and is generally responsible to the provincial government for the administration of education. The authority of Government, in controlling the system of public instruction, is in part shared with and in part delegated to Universities as regards higher education and to local bodies as regards elementary and vernacular education. In some provinces, boards of secondary, or of secondary and intermediate, education have also been set up and have to some extent relieved the Universities in those provinces of their responsibilities in connection with intermediate education and with entrance to a University course of studies. Institutions under private management are controlled by Government and by local bodies by “recognition” and by the payment of grants-in-aid, with the assistance of the inspecting staffs employed by Government and by local bodies.

**Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India**—In 1910 a Department of Education was established in the Government of India with an office of its own and a Member to represent it in the Executive Council. The first Member was Sir Harcourt Butler. In 1923, the activities of the Department were widened, in the interests of economy, by absorption in it of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. The enlarged Department has been designated the Department of Education, Health and Lands. The Hon'ble Kunwar Sh. Jagdish Prasad and Sh. Girja Shankar Bajpal are the present Member and Secretary, respectively. The Department possesses an educational adviser styled Educational Commissioner with the Government of India. The present Educational Commissioner is Mr. John Sargent, M.A., who is an eminent educationist of wide experience.

**Central Advisory Board of Education**—In 1920, a Central Advisory Board of Education was created in India under the chairmanship of the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India. This Board served a very useful purpose in offering expert advice on important educational matters. But as a result of the recommendations of the Indian Reattachment Committee, which was presided over by Lord

increase, it was abolished in 1923 in the interests of economy. This Board was revived in 1935. Its main functions are to serve as a clearing house of ideas and a reservoir of information. The constitution of the Board is as follows—

The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands (Chairman)

The Educational Commissioner with the Government of India

Ten nominees of the Government of India

One member elected by the Council of State

Two members elected by the Legislative Assembly

Three members nominated by the Inter University Board, India

One representative of each provincial Government (either the Minister for Education or his deputy or the Director of Public Instruction or his deputy)

There is also a Secretary to the Board, who is appointed by the Government of India

In 1935, the Board passed a series of important resolutions suggesting a radical reform of the present system of education so that apart from providing instruction which would lead to universities and to professional colleges, the system might have stages at the end of which students could branch off either to occupation or to vocational schools. All the provinces have reviewed their system of education in the light of these resolutions and several are considering the possibilities of reconstruction of that system on lines approximating to those suggested by the Board. The main subject of deliberation at its meeting held in 1936 was that of primary education. The Board referred this question to its Vernacular Education Committee with definite suggestions in regard to the nature of administration and control of primary education. The sub-committee reported that there was need of more efficient administration and control of primary education and recommended, *inter alia*, that Government should take over the control from local bodies. The Board considered their report at its third annual meeting and decided that a copy of it should be forwarded to Provincial Governments for consideration and such action as they might consider necessary. The report of the Women's Education Committee of the Board on the curriculum of girls' primary schools was also considered. The report first deals with certain conditions which are essential before any curriculum can work smoothly and then proceeds to the actual curriculum which would be suitable for girls' primary schools. The suggestions made in the report were generally accepted and the Board decided that a copy of this report should also be forwarded to Provincial Governments for consideration and such action as they might consider necessary.

Several provinces have taken action on the lines suggested in the report of the Vernacular Education Committee whilst others have appointed committees of their own to report on these questions. In view of the importance of this matter, the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India has been asked to watch any further development in the provinces and report again to the Board. The provincial Governments are also generally implementing the recommendations of the Women's Education Committee of the Board on the curriculum of girls' primary schools in India mentioned above.

Another subject of considerable importance that was considered at the third annual meeting of the Board in January 1938 was the report on Vocational Education in India by Mr. A. Abbott, C.B.E., formerly H.M. Chief Inspector of Technical Schools, Board of Education, England, with a section on General Education and Administration by Mr. S. H. Wood, M.C., Director of Intelligence, Board of Education, England. During the discussion on this report, what is popularly known as the Wardha education scheme was referred to. The basic idea of this scheme is that education should be imparted through some craft or productive work which should be the centre of all the other instruction provided in the school and by the sale of the produce make the school self supporting. The Board felt that a further examination was desirable and appointed a special committee to examine the scheme of educational reconstruction incorporated in the Wardha scheme in the light of the Wood Abbott Report and other relevant documents. This committee met in June 1938 and submitted its report to the Board in December 1938. The recommendation made in the report were generally accepted by the Board at the meeting referred to above, and the Board decided that copies of the report should be forwarded to provincial Governments for consideration and such action as they might consider necessary.

During the consideration of this report issues arose which did not come within the terms of reference of the Committee, e.g. the question of financing the Wardha Scheme and its co-ordination with the existing forms of higher education. The Board accordingly has appointed another committee to examine these and other questions arising out of this scheme.

Another subject of considerable importance that engaged the attention of the Board at its fourth annual meeting was the problem of adult education and illiteracy in India. Realising that a survey on an all India basis would be useful, the Board has appointed a committee to examine this problem and submit a report.

The Board has also decided that it should act as a National Centre of Educational Information for India.

**Bureau of Education in India**—As a measure of retrenchment, the Bureau of Education was abolished in 1923, but accepting the advice of the Central Advisory Board of Education in India, the Government of India revived it in 1937 under the control of the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India for dealing specially with the collection and dissemination of literature relating to educational problems in the various provinces. The Secretary of the Board is the Curator of this Bureau.

**Educational Services**—Until recently, the educational organisation in India consisted mainly of three services—(i) the Indian Educational Service, (ii) the Provincial Educational Service, and (iii) the Subordinate Educational Service. The Indian Educational Service came into existence as a result of the recommendations made by the Public Services Commission of 1886, and in 1896 the Superior Educational Service in India was constituted with two divisions—the Indian Educational Service staffed by persons recruited in England and the Provincial Educational Service staffed by persons recruited in India. These two divisions were originally considered to be collateral and

equal in status, though the pay of the European recruit was higher by approximately 50 per cent. than the pay of the Indian recruit. Gradually, however, status came to be considered identical with pay and the Provincial Educational Service came to be regarded of inferior status to the Indian Educational Service. Later as a result of the recommendations of the Islington Commission of 1912-16, the Indian Educational Service was formed into a superior educational service and all posts were thrown open to Indian recruitment. The Provincial Educational Service was simultaneously reorganised and a number of posts, generally with their Indian incumbents were transferred to the superior service. This reorganisation resulted in a considerable Indianisation of the superior educational services in India. It was then laid down that the proportion of Indians in this service should on an average be 50 per cent of the total strength, excluding the posts in Burma.

In 1924, all recruitment to the Indian Educational Service was stopped as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the superior services in India. The Commission recommended that "for the purposes of local Governments no further recruitment should be made to the all-India services which operate in transferred fields. The personnel required for these branches of administration should in future be recruited by local Governments." The Commission further recommended in regard to the question of the future recruitment of Europeans that "it will rest entirely with the local Governments to determine the number of Europeans who may in future be recruited. In this matter the discretion of local Government must be unfettered but we express the hope that Ministers on the one hand will seek to obtain the co-operation of Europeans in these technical departments and that qualified Europeans on the other hand may be no less willing to take service under local Governments than they were in the past to take service under the Secretary of State." As a result of the acceptance of these recommendations, the Indian Educational Service is dying out and with the gradual retirement of its existing members, the history of the service which has had a brief but fine record will be brought to an end. The present organisation of education in the provinces is largely the work of members of this service, while in the sphere of higher education, it has trained many men of more than ordinary attainments.

The new Provincial Educational Services which function under provincial control as the superior educational services, have been constituted in most provinces. These schemes vary from province to province, but it may be generally remarked that, while the rates of pay are not uniform, they consist of two main classes—class I into which the existing Indian Educational Services have been merged for the time being, and class II which may be said to represent the old Provincial Educational Service.

The existing Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services in the provinces have been affected, more in some provinces than others, by the changes which have taken place since 1919. Communal interests have influenced recruitment, and in some places they have influenced promotions also, in a direction which has not always tended towards service contentment. But these results are the natural consequences of the devolution of control of education and power of recruitment to provincial and local authorities and will for some time continue to affect the efficiency of the Education Departments in the provinces.

**Hartog Committee on Education.**—The Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission was appointed in 1928 under the Chairmanship of Sir Philip Hartog, to report on the growth of education in India. The report of the Committee, which was published in 1929, constitutes a valuable document for India.

**Lindsay Commission.**—Another Commission which deserves mention, was appointed in 1929 by the International Missionary Council to investigate the various problems connected with the higher education provided by the various Missionary bodies working in India. It was presided over by Dr. A. D. Lindsay, Master of Balliol College, Oxford. The Commission visited India in 1930-31 and its report was published in 1931.

**Unemployment Committee, United Provinces.**—This committee known popularly as the Sapru Committee from the name of its distinguished chairman the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was appointed by the Government of the United Provinces in 1934 to investigate the question of unemployment among educated young men and to suggest practical ways and means for reducing the same. The report of the committee, which was published in 1936, constitutes a valuable document not only for the United Provinces but for the whole of India.

### Statistical Progress

The two tables given below afford useful comparisons with previous years and serve to illustrate the growth and expansion of education in India.

#### (a) STUDENTS

Year	In Recognised Institutions			In All Institutions (Recognised and Unrecognised)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1928-29	9,515,109	2,032,888	11,547,997	10,028,086	2,157,768	12,185,854
1929-30	9,748,749	2,149,858	11,898,607	10,256,914	2,258,212	12,515,126
1930-31	9,796,683	2,200,154	12,056,837	10,318,403	2,375,593	12,693,996
1931-32	9,752,937	2,369,529	12,122,466	10,278,888	2,492,649	12,771,537
1932-33	9,715,753	2,476,384	12,192,137	10,247,029	2,606,470	12,853,500
1933-34	9,866,619	2,625,177	12,491,796	10,417,829	2,755,051	13,172,880
1934-35	10,063,528	2,757,232	12,820,760	10,616,623	2,890,246	13,506,869
1935-36	10,241,899	2,873,188	13,115,077	10,802,709	3,018,440	13,821,149
1936-37	10,434,818	2,999,524	13,434,342	11,007,661	3,138,357	14,146,018

## (b) EXPENDITURE

Year	Total Expenditure on Education in British India.	
	Public Funds	Total
	Rs	Rs
1928-29 ..	17,12,24,514	27,07,32,253
1929-30 ..	17,50,03,644	27,42,82,018
1930-31 . .	17,99,26,248	28,31,61,446
1931-32 . .	16,84,19,016	27,18,56,622
1932-33 . . . .	15,42,56,219	25,78,75,868
1933-34 . . . .	15,06,39,461	26,17,65,186
1934-35 . . . .	15,74,65,078	26,52,11,420
1935-36 . . . .	16,22,90,025	27,32,39,689
1936-37 . . . .	16,70,84,782	28,05,69,374

In 1936-37 the total expenditure on education in British India amounted to Rs 28,05,69,374 of which 43.1 per cent came from Government funds, 16.5 per cent from District Board and Municipal funds, 25.3 per cent from fees and 15.1 per cent from endowments and benefactions, etc.

The average annual cost per scholar in all institutions down from a university to a lower primary school, amounted to Rs 20-14-2 as follows: to Government funds Rs 8-15-10; to local funds Rs 9-7-2; to fees Rs 5-4-8 and to other sources Rs 3-2-6.

During the year 1936-37, 51.7 per cent boys and 17.9 per cent girls of school-going age were at school. Out of a total of 10,070,764 boys in primary and secondary classes, 3,705,517 were enrolled in the lowest primary class alone. The corresponding figures for girls were 2,969,217 and 1,687,209. Of the boys enrolled in the primary classes (I-V), no less than 42.6 per cent were reading in the 1st class, 21.1 per cent

in the 2nd class, 16.2 per cent in the 3rd and only 12.1 per cent and 7.8 per cent in the 4th and 5th classes respectively. 56.3 per cent of the girls enrolled in the primary classes were studying in Class I, 19.3 per cent in Class II, 12.7 per cent in Class III, 7.6 per cent in Class IV and 4.1 per cent in Class V. There is thus very uneven distribution of pupils in primary classes.

The wastage in primary education still continues. This wastage in the whole of British India calculated on the number of boys and girls who reached Class IV in 1936-37 comes to 72 per cent and 86 per cent respectively. But a comparison of the figures with the last five years shows that the wastage percentage has fallen from 79 per cent in 1931-32 to 72 per cent in 1936-37 in the case of boys. The corresponding figures for girls are 90 per cent and 86 per cent. Thus there are hopeful signs that even if this steady, though slow, progress is maintained the situation will greatly improve.

The different types of institutions with the scholars in attendance at them are shown in the following table—

Types of Institutions	Number of Institutions		Number of Scholars	
	1936	1937	1936	1937
<i>Recognised Institutions</i>				
Universities	16	16	11,311	11,728
Arts Colleges	261	272	81,864	86,407
Professional Colleges	71	75	20,049	20,645
High Schools	3,550	3,652	1,081,791	1,133,480
Middle Schools	10,678	10,762	1,341,127	1,361,346
Primary Schools	197,858	197,227	10,308,403	10,541,790
Special Schools	6,649	6,785	268,532	276,986
Total of Recognised Institutions	210,085	218,789	14,115,077	14,434,382
Unrecognised Institutions	35,126	36,920	701,072	711,656
Grand total of all Institutions	254,211	255,709	13,816,149	14,146,038

N.B.—The number of scholars in Universities represents the research students in the affiliating Universities or the number of students under the direct control of teaching or unitary Universities.

**Primary Education.**—The primary schools are mainly under the direction of the local boards and municipalities in recent years, eight provincial legislatures have passed Primary Education Acts authorising the introduction of compulsory education by local option. All the Acts are drafted on very similar lines. If a local body at a special meeting convened for the purpose decides by a two-thirds majority in favour of the introduction of compulsion in any part of the area under its control, it may then submit to Government, for approval, a scheme to give effect to its decision. The scheme must be within the means of the local body to carry out with reasonable financial assistance from Government. Ordinarily the age limits of compulsion are from six to ten years though provision is made for prolonging the period. Provision is also made in all the Acts for the exemption of particular classes and communities and for special exemption from attendance in cases

of bodily infirmity. Walking distance to a school is generally defined as one mile from the child's home. The employment of children, who should be at school, is strictly forbidden and a small fine is imposed for non-compliance with an attendance order. The Acts generally provide that, subject to the sanction of the provincial Government, education where compulsion shall be free. The Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 contained such provision, but it has recently been amended so as to allow fees to be charged in schools under private management situated in areas where education is compulsory, reserving however a number of free places for poor pupils in such schools in areas where there are no free schools. Provisions in brief are the ordinary provisions of the various provincial Education Acts. Local bodies have not however shown as yet any great alacrity in availing themselves of the opportunity afforded them by these Acts.

**Compulsory Primary Education.**—The following tables shows the urban and rural areas in which compulsion had been introduced by the year 1936-37 —

Province	Acts	Areas under "Compulsion"		
		Urban areas	Rural areas	No of Villages in Rural areas under compulsion
Madras	Elementary Education Act, 1920	27	7	104
Bombay	Primary Education (District Municipalities Act, 1918)	4		
	City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920	1		
	Primary Education Act, 1923	4	1	143
Bengal	Primary Education Act, 1919 & 1930	1		
United Provinces	Primary Education Act, 1919	36		
	District Boards Primary Education Act, 1926		*25	1,224
Punjab	Primary Education Act, 1919	63	2,981	10,450
Bihar	Primary Education Act, 1919	1	1	1
Central Provinces and Berar	Primary Education Act, 1920	27	8	508
Assam	Primary Education Act, 1926			
Sind	Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923	1	1	613
Orissa	Bihar and Orissa Primary Education Act (1 of 1919)			14
	Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920	1		
Delhi	(Punjab Act extended to Delhi, 1925)	1	9	15
Total		167	3,034	13,072

*N B*—This table does not include areas for which schemes of compulsory primary education are under consideration or have been sanctioned but not yet introduced. It includes, on the other hand, areas in which such schemes have been partially introduced.

\* In 357 selected areas of 25 districts



Due to the indifferent attitude of the local bodies, compulsion has not proved as fruitful as it was intended to be. The mere passing of a Compulsory Education Act even in those areas where compulsion is considered desirable does not in itself either bring children to school or keep them there. The effective administration of the Act is necessary. Difficulties arise in the administration which tend to make the Act inoperative. The lack of attendance officers, the difficulty of deciding who is to prosecute, in many cases the indifference of magistrates, the law's long delays, the absence of up-to-date local census records are instances of weaknesses in the administration of Compulsory Education Acts. These difficulties are, however, surmountable and in some provinces, steps are being taken to improve the situation.

The provinces now appear to realise the danger of the transference of the control of primary education to local bodies without retaining sufficient powers of control. In some provinces, there is a move to take over control of primary education from local bodies. For example, the Government of Madras amended their Primary Education Act during the year 1935-36 to enable them to exercise more powers in the control of primary education.

**Secondary and High School Education**—Some attempts have been made to give a greater bias towards a more practical form of instruction in these schools. The Commission of 1882 suggested that there should be two sides in secondary schools, 'one leading to the entrance examination of the universities, the other of a more practical character, intended to fit youths for commercial and other non-literary pursuits'. Some years later, what were called B and C classes were started in some schools in Bengal but, as they did not lead to a university course, they have not been successful. In more recent years the Government of India have advocated the institution of a school final examination in which the more practical subjects may be included. Efforts have also been made to improve the conduct of the matriculation and to emphasise the importance of oral tests and of school records. In Madras, this examination, which was placed under the direction of a Board representative of the University and of Government, proved somewhat cumbersome and certain modifications were made. In the United Provinces and the Central Provinces the control of secondary education has been made over to special Boards created for this purpose. Similarly, the Administration of Delhi has established a Board of Secondary Education for that province and the Government of India have established a Board of Intermediate and High School Education, with headquarters at Ajmer, for Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior. In the Punjab the school leaving examination is conducted by a Board. But the main difficulty has not yet been touched. The University which recognises the schools has no money wherewith to improve them and the Department of Public Instruction, which allots the Government grants, has no responsibility for the recognition of schools, and no connexion whatever with the private unaided schools. This dual authority and this division of responsibility have had unhappy effects. The standard of the schools also is very low so that the matriculates are often unable to benefit by the col-

lege courses. In some provinces an endeavour has been made to raise the standard of the schools by withdrawing from the University the intermediate classes and by placing them in a number of the better schools in the State. In Bombay, the gravity of the situation created by the dual control of secondary education was realised and consequently in 1935 negotiations began between the university and the Education Department which resulted in the passing of a number of new University Statute governing the inspection and affiliation of high schools by the university. These Statutes are expected to remove all causes for friction between the University and the Department in the matter of inspection and affiliation of high schools. Machinery has also been devised whereby any difference of opinion between the University and the Department as to the eligibility of a school to receive recognition will be decided by a joint inspection of the University and the Department.

As has already been stated, there is now a widespread desire to cure these evils by a radical reconstruction of the school system of education. The main defect of the present system is that all pupils, even those in the primary stages, are educated on the assumption that they will ultimately proceed to a university. In consequence, very many pupils drift on to a university and prolong unduly their purely literary studies. In order to counteract this tendency, the school system should be divided into separate stages, each with a clearly defined objective released from the trammels of a university. On the successful completion of each stage, pupils should be encouraged either to join the humbler occupation of life or to proceed to separate vocational institutions, which should be provided in more ample measure than at present.

Reconstruction along these general lines was first proposed by the Punjab University Committee, and was subsequently endorsed by the Universities Conference which met in Delhi in 1934. Its details were worked out in greater detail in an important Resolution of the Government of the United Provinces later in the same year. The matter was also considered by the Central Advisory Board of Education, which generally endorsed the views expressed by the Universities' conference and suggested that expert aid should be obtained to work out the scheme of school reconstruction in the provinces. The Government of India, in consultation with the provincial Governments, accepted this suggestion and the services of two experts—Mr A. Abbott, C.B.E., formerly Chief Inspector of Technical Schools, Board of Education, England, and Mr S. H. Wood, Director of Intelligence, Board of Education, England, were obtained for this purpose. As these experts considered that an intensive study of a limited area would be more profitable than a necessarily cursory survey of the greater part of British India, they limited their investigation mainly to three provinces, viz., the United Provinces, the Punjab, and Delhi, although they discussed their problems with administrators, teachers and others concerned with education from practically every province. Their recommendations are contained in their report commonly called the Wood-Abbott Report on Vocational Education in India of which mention has been made above.

Mention may be made here of the United Provinces Primary and Secondary Education Reorganisation Committee, which was appointed by the Provincial Government to suggest changes in the educational system of the Province in the light of the Wood Abbott Report and the Wardha Education Scheme. The Committee has now submitted its report to the Provincial Government. Its main recommendations are that there should be a uniform system of free and compulsory primary education for all children both in rural and urban areas extending over seven years beginning from the age of seven, the medium of instruction being "Hindustani" taught in both the scripts (Devanagari and Persian), that throughout this period education should, as far as possible, be carried on through concrete life situations and should be correlated with one or more forms of manual and productive work, and that the system of secondary education should be a complete and integrated whole and the courses should be self-sufficient and constitute a unit by themselves.

**Anglo-Indian and European Education**—There are schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians which are placed under the control of special inspectors for European Schools. The education of the domiciled community has proved to be a perplexing problem, and in 1912 a conference was summoned at Simla to consider the matter. The difficulty is that European schools are very remote from the general system of education in India. But efforts are being made to bring these schools more into line with the ordinary schools, and Indian Universities generally are affording special facilities for Anglo-Indian boys who may proceed for higher education in Indian colleges.

Recently, as a result of the recommendations made by the Irwin Sub Committee of the Third Indian Round Table Conference, Provincial Boards for Anglo-Indian and European Education have been constituted in almost all Provinces, and an Inter-Provincial Board has also been constituted, the first meeting of which was held in January 1935 under the auspices of the Government of India. The office of the Inter-Provincial Board has been located in Delhi. The present Secretary of the Board is Mr F C Edmunds, M.A., B.Sc., late Inspector of Schools, Coorg and Bangalore. He is also the Chief Inspector of Anglo-Indian and European Schools in India. The Provincial and Inter-Provincial Boards of Anglo-Indian and European Education are functioning satisfactorily and will, it is hoped, lead to an improvement in the courses of study and to a higher standard of education for the Anglo-Indian and European Communities.

#### Medium of instruction in public schools

—The position of English as a foreign language and as a medium of instruction in public schools was discussed by a representative conference which met at Simla in 1917 under the Chairmanship of Sir Sankaran Nair, the then Education Member. Although it was generally conceded that the teaching of school subjects through a medium which was imperfectly understood led to rambling and memorising of text-books, the use of English medium was defended by some on the ground that it improved the knowledge of English. The result of the conference was therefore inconclusive. Some local authorities have since then approved

of schemes providing for the recognition of local vernaculars as media of instruction and examination in certain subjects. There seems to be no doubt that the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination is gradually increasing all over India.

The main difficulty, however, is that school classes have often to be split up at considerable expense into a number of language sections. The problem needs further investigation, especially in the direction of evolving a common script for at least a single province, if not for the whole of India. In this connexion, Mr A. Latiff, I.C.S. has done good pioneer work in respect to the Romanised Urdu script. Some members of the Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education appointed to consider the Wardha Education Scheme also felt that the adoption of Roman script might prove a solution to the language difficulty and greatly minimise the work of both scholar and teacher.

**Boy Scout Movement**—A happy development in recent years has been the spread of the boy scout movement which has had an excellent effect in all provinces in creating amongst boys an active sense of good discipline.

It is gratifying that intimate contact is being established between the Boy Scout Movement and the Junior Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance Associations, as well as with movements for social uplift and improvement of village conditions.

**Girl Guide Movement**—This movement is making steady progress. There is, however, a lack of those competent and willing to give instruction.

**Medical Inspection**—Arrangements have been made for medical inspection of students but progress has been hampered owing to the shortage of funds and the continued apathy of parents. In Madras, with effect from the beginning of the year 1932-33, Government directed the discontinuance of grants from Provincial Funds towards the cost of medical inspection of pupils as a measure of retrenchment. Government have, however, been considering for some time past the question of adopting as early as possible an intensive scheme of medical inspection with provision for follow up work, though a satisfactory and practicable scheme has yet to be framed. In Bombay, a regular medical inspection is not held in every Government secondary school or in every aided school. The expense involved in such regular inspection has prevented it being introduced as yet. In Bengal very little has been done for any organised scheme of medical examination and supervision of the health of pupils. The Government has approved the scheme for the medical examination and supervision of pupils in Government High Schools and high madrasahs outside Calcutta but it has not so far been able to find funds for it. In the United Provinces schools are inspected by School Health Officers who are under the control of the Public Health Department. These officers pay regular periodical inspection visits and the health of the students has been generally satisfactory. In the Punjab the important question of medical inspection and treatment of school children has received attention and much useful work is being done in this direction. A beginning has also been made in introducing regular medical inspection and treatment in Government Girls' Schools.

In Bihar, there is a school medical officer and an assistant school medical officer for all the high schools of each division. In Assam, almost all Government High Schools and some aided high schools are inspected by medical officers whose work is generally quite satisfactory. In the Central Provinces, a regular system of medical inspection of all boys once a year and of recording the results of their examination in "Health Cards" is conducted in Government Anglo vernacular schools, and the expenditure on this account is admitted for grants in aid in schools maintained by other bodies. Private schools have also begun to follow this system in that province.

The activities of Junior Red Cross and St John Ambulance Societies have been particularly beneficial in improving the health of school children and in interesting them in the health of others.

**Professional and Technical Education**—A research Institute in agriculture was started by Lord Curzon at Pusa in Bihar, which has done valuable work. Its buildings were seriously damaged by the Bihar earthquake in 1931. The Institute has therefore been transferred to New Delhi, where new buildings have been constructed for it. Conferences have been held at Pusa, Shimla and Poona, with the object of providing a suitable training in agriculture. The Royal Commission on Agriculture submitted its report in 1928 and as a result of its recommendations an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has been established by the Government of India.

The following table shows in summary form the number of such institutions and of students attending them—

Type of Institution	1936.		1937	
	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students
I <i>Colleges</i> —				
Training	22	1,838	22	1,780
Law	14	7,336	14	6,808
Medical	10	5,138	10	5,130
Engineering	7	2,040	7	2,233
Agricultural	6	882	6	1,008
Commercial	6	2,801	7	3,266
Technological	2	60	2	75
Forest	2	64	2	74
Veterinary	4	410	4	492
Total	73	20,645	74	21,095
II <i>Schools</i> —				
Normal and Training	571	27,133	563	27,354
Law	2	202	2	154
Medical	31	7,003	31	7,102
Engineering	10	1,687	10	1,738
Technical and Industrial	513	28,809	536	30,548
Commercial	313	11,781	371	13,109
Agricultural	14	531	14	511
Forest	1	46	1	47
Art	15	2,144	15	2,151
Total	1,470	79,336	1,543	82,804
GRAND TOTAL	1,543	99,981	1,617	103,899

N.B.—Figures against training college include those of the training colleges attached to the Universities at Benares and Aligarh and of the teaching department of Rangoon University.

at their headquarters. Among commercial colleges, the most important is the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics in Bombay. Industrial institutions are dotted about India, some maintained by Government others by municipalities or local boards, and others by private bodies. The most important are the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay and the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, the product of generous donations by the Tata family. The tendency in recent years has been to place these institutions under the control of the Departments of Industries. In addition to a number of engineering schools, there are Engineering Colleges at Roorkee, Bilpur, Poona, Guindy (Madras), Mughalpur, Patna and Benares each of which except that at Roorkee is affiliated to a university. The engineering colleges maintain a high standard and great pressure for admission is reported from several provinces. There are schools of art in the larger towns where not only architecture and the fine arts are studied, but also practical crafts like pottery and iron work. There are two forest colleges at Dehra Dun and Combaratore and a Technical Institute is in existence at Cawnpore and a Mining School at Dhanbad. Mining and metallurgy are also taught at the Benares Hindu University which provides a 4 year course leading to a B.Sc. degree in each subject. Provision has been made by the Government of India for the training of cadets for the Mercantile Marine Service and a ship 'I.M.T.B. Dufferin' has been stationed for this purpose in Bombay waters.

**I. M. M. T. S. Dufferin.**—On the recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee in 1923 and Capt. Saver's Report the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce, started the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" in Bombay waters. His Excellency, the Viceroy, Lord Irwin formally opened the ship on 1st November 1927 with an opening batch of 30 cadets, Capt. H. Dighy-Beste, R.N., being the first Captain Superintendent.

Since its establishment 11 years ago, the "Dufferin" has trained 332 Indian cadets, of whom 13 are officers in the Royal Indian Navy, and 100 are in the Mercantile Marine, 20 are serving as officers in the auxiliary or other services and 150 are at present appointments either at sea or in workshops ashore. At present there are 125 cadets in training.

The affairs of the ship are managed by a Governing Body composed of the following—

**Chairman**—The Hon. Mr. Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, (Minister Member to the Government of India) (*ex officio*).

**Members**—W. Grieco, M.A., B.Sc., C.I.E., I.E.E., Director of Public Instruction (*ex officio*), M. A. Master, B.A., LL.B. (Indian Merchant's Chamber), K. C. Dinsshaw, J.P., (Indian Shipping);

Walchand Hirachand, C.I.E., (Indian Shipping). The Hon. Mr. Maulvi Sir Mohammad Yakub, (Non maritime Provinces), Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, M.L.A. (Central), (Bengal Province), Bashier Ahmed Sayeed, M.A., B.L., M.L.A. (Madras), (Madras Province), A. K. G. Hogg, (British Shipping), R. P. Masani, M.A. (University of Bombay), (Gordhandas Gokaldas Morani), (Bombay Port Trust), (Captain R. C. G. McClement, R.N., J.P. (*Secretary*)).

The present Captain Superintendent is Capt. R. C. G. McClement, R.N., J.P., who is assisted by 5 Executive Officers, 2 Engineer Officers, 1 Head Master and 6 Assistant Masters.

The age limit for admission is between 13 years 8 months and 16 years on 15th January of the year of entry. Annually 50 cadets—25 for the Executive and 25 for the Engineering Branch—are admitted for a 3-year course, terminating in the Final Passing Out Examination of the ship which is recognised as equivalent to Matriculation in India.

The total cost to the parent of training a boy is about Rs. 1,500 for the 3-year course. A number of scholarships are available for cadets of deserving parents or of those who are in straitened circumstances.

### Indian School of Mines.

The Government of India maintains the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad for high grade instruction in Mining Engineering and Geology. A Diploma (A.I.S.M.) is granted and certain statutory privileges are enjoyed by Diploma holders in respect of the examinations of the Department of Mines for the Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency. There are three year Certificate Courses but the full Diploma Course occupies four years. The Secretary for Mines Great Britain has approved the school in respect of its Diploma of Associate ship in Mining Engineering under Section 9(b)

of the British Coal Mines Act, 1911. A holder of the Certificate or Diploma of the school is thereby entitled to claim exemption from the period of practical mining experience normally required from applicants for first or second class certificates of competency prescribed by the Act. The Diploma has also been recognised by the University of London for the purpose of its B.Sc. degree in Engineering (Mining) and the University has agreed to the holding of its Intermediate and Final Examinations for that degree in the premises of the School at Dhanbad.

### Universities.

The first University in India, that of Calcutta, was founded in 1857. Between 1857 and 1887 four new Universities, at Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Allahabad were added. These five universities were all of the affiliating type. The Government of India had recognised in their resolution of 1913 the necessity of creating new local teaching and residential universities in addition to the existing affiliating universities. The development of this policy was accelerated by the strength of communal feeling and the growth of local and provincial patriotism, leading to the establishment of a number of teaching universities. The new type of universities has since been strongly advocated by the Calcutta University Commission which has offered constructive proposals as to the lines to be followed in university reform.

**Calcutta University Commission.**—The report of the Calcutta University Commission was published in August 1919.

The Commission gave detailed suggestions for the reorganisation of the Calcutta University, for the control of secondary and intermediate education in Bengal and for the establishment of a unitary teaching University in Dacca. These measures concerned only Bengal but it was generally recognised that some of the criticism made by the Commissioners admit of a wider application. Committees were consequently appointed by the Universities of Madras, Bombay, Patna and the Punjab to consider the findings of the Commission. In the United Provinces two committees were appointed, one to prepare a scheme for a unitary teaching University at Lucknow, the second to consider measures for the reorganisation of the Allahabad University and the creation of a Board to control secondary and intermediate education.

**The Punjab University Enquiry Committee** was appointed in 1932 and submitted its report in the following year. The committee reported that "the University is overburdened by the immense area of its jurisdiction and by the ever-increasing number of its students many of whom are ill-fitted for such education." The main recommendation was that the school system should be re-adjusted so that many pupils would be diverted at an earlier age to vocational and other forms of education.

### Statistics of Universities—1936-37

There are now 19 Universities in India, (including Burma) of which three are situated in Indian States. The last University in India was established in Travancore in 1937. The following table gives the latest available figures and certain other particulars about all these Universities except Travancore —

University.	Type (a)	Original date of foundation	Faculties in which degrees are awarded (b)	No of Members of Teaching Staff			No of Institutions			No of Students				No of Students who graduated in Arts and Science
				In University Departments	In Colleges	In Affiliated Colleges	University Departments	Consistent Colleges	Affiliated Colleges	In University Departments	In Colleges	In Affiliated Colleges	In Colleges	
1. Calcutta (c)	Affiliating and Teaching	1857	A. Sc, Ed, Eng, M, L, Com O	228	1,259	62	25		62	2,362		32,005		3,132
2. Bombay	Affiliating and Teaching	1877	A. Sc, Ed, Eng, M, L, Com O, Tech, Ag	10	801	36	2		36	191		17,575		2,055
3. Madras (d)	Affiliating and Teaching	1857	A. Sc, Ed, Eng, M, L, Ag, O, F, A	36	1,045	61	16	14	61	150		5,371	12,075	1,807
4. Punjab (c)	Affiliating and Teaching	1882	A. Sc, Ed, Eng, M, L, Com O, Ag	85	52	1,067	15	3	51	786		881	18,174	1,769
5. Allahabad (e)	Teaching	1857	A. Sc, L, Com	115			17			2,056				442
6. Benares Hindu	Teaching	1916	A. Sc, Ed, L, O, M, Th, Tech	262					8			3,385		361
7. Mysore (f)	Teaching	1916	A. Sc, Eng, M, Tech	277				8				2,953		224
8. Patna	Affiliating	1917	A. Sc, Ed, Eng, L, M		375				17					518

University	Type (a)	Original date of foundation	Faculties in which degrees are awarded (b)	No of Members of Teaching Staff			No of Institutions			No of Students			No of Students who graduated in Arts and Science
				In University Departments	In Constituent Colleges	In Amiliated Colleges	University Departments	Constituent Colleges	Amiliated Colleges	In University Departments	In Constituent Colleges	In Amiliated Colleges	
9 Osmania (g)	Teaching	1918	A, Sc, Ed, Eng, L, M, Th	116		9				1,723		110	
10 Aligarh Muslim	Unitary	1920	A, Sc, L, Th	111		17				1,822		225	
11. Bangalore	Teaching	1920	A, Sc, Ed, Eng, L, M, F	193	10	4		1		2,288	198	156	
12. Lucknow	Unitary and Teaching	1920	A, Sc, Ed, M, L, Com O	125	15	3				2,247	93	339	
13 Dacca	Unitary & Teaching	1921	A, Sc, L	92	9	12				1,171	97	276	
14 Delhi	Teaching	1922	A, Sc, L	9	98	3				132	2,120	270	
15 Nagpur	Affiliating & Teaching	1923	A, Sc, Ed, L, Ag	8	201	1			14	450	3,317	344	
16 Andhra (h)	Affiliating & Teaching	1923	A, Sc, Ed, M, O	52	331	2			22	280	3,379	638	
17 Agra	Affiliating	1927	A, Sc, L, Com, Ag		466				16		4,132	996	
18 Annamalai(i)	Unitary	1929	A, Sc, O	73		1				741		76	

(a) An "Affiliating" University is a University which recognises external colleges offering instruction in its courses of studies, a "Teaching" University is one in which some or all of the teaching is controlled and conducted by teachers appointed by the University, a "Unitary" University is one, usually localised in a single centre, in which the whole of the teaching is conducted by teachers appointed by and under the control of the University

(b) Faculties — A = Arts, Ag = Agriculture, Com = Commerce, Ed = Education (Teaching), Eng = Engineering, F = Forestry, F.A = Fine Arts, L = Law, M = Medicine, O = Oriental Learning, Sc = Science, Tech = Technology, Th = Theology.

(c) Reconstituted in 1904

(d) Reconstituted in 1923

(f) Reconstituted in 1933

(g) Reconstituted in 1921

(h) Situated at Hyderabad (Deccan)

(i) Situated at Annamalai Nagar, Chidambaram

**Intermediate Colleges**—One important part of the Calcutta University Commission's recommendations has been accepted by the Government of the United Provinces and the Government of India and incorporated in the Acts establishing the Lucknow and Dacca and reconstituting that of Allahabad, namely, the separation of the intermediate classes from the sphere of university work and of the two top classes of high schools from the rest of the school classes. The separated classes have been combined together and the control over them has been transferred from the University to a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education. Such a Board was constituted for the Dacca University area by a notification of the Government of Bengal in 1921.

The United Provinces Board was constituted by an Act passed in the same year. The All-India Muslim University has, however, reverted to the old system under which the intermediate classes form part of the University, and the separate intermediate college has been abolished. In Ajmer-Merwara the intermediate classes are under a separate Board which operates in Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior. Intermediate Colleges of the new type have also been established in the Punjab, but they are affiliated to the Punjab University.

**Inter-University Board**—The idea put forward by the Indian Universities Conference in May 1924 for the constitution of a central agency in India took practical shape and an Inter-University Board came into being during 1925. All the Universities in India are now members of the Board. Its functions are—

- (a) to act as an inter-university organisation and a bureau of information,
- (b) to facilitate the exchange of professors,
- (c) to serve as an authorised channel of communication and facilitate the co-ordination of university work,
- (d) to assist Indian universities in obtaining recognition for their degrees, diplomas and examinations in other countries,
- (e) to appoint or recommend, where necessary, a common representative or representatives of India at Imperial or International conferences on higher education,
- (f) to act as an appointments bureau for Indian universities,
- (g) to fulfil such other duties as may be assigned to it from time to time by the Indian Universities.

The Inter-University Board also functions as a National Committee of Intellectual Co-operation in India so far as questions of high education are concerned.

The Board has not yet had much influence on University policy in India but it has done a considerable amount of useful work in collecting information and in stimulating thought regarding current University problems.

### Education of Indian Women and Girls—

The female education continues to progress. It has now been recognised that the education of girls is necessary for happiness and progress in town and village with the result that the forces of conservatism have weakened. Customs and prejudices which were for long detrimental to the advancement of female education are now disappearing. In some provinces, co-education is regarded as a solution of many difficulties in the way of girls' education. For example, Madras and Assam have more girls under instruction in boys' institutions than in those for girls. There is, however, much leeway still to make up as only 17.0 per cent girls of school-going age were enrolled in the primary classes during the year 1936-37.

For the higher education of women, there are colleges specially meant for them, e.g., there were 31 arts colleges with 2,892 women students, 8 training colleges with 301 women students, and one medical college with 138 women students during the year 1936-37. In addition, women are also admitted to certain arts and professional colleges for men. In 1936-37, 9,149 women were reading in arts colleges for men, 147 in training colleges for men, and 369 in other professional colleges for men. The Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women at New Delhi continues to retain its all-India character by attracting students from all over India. It provides a full medical course for women students leading to the M.B.B.S. Degree and is affiliated to the Punjab University. The Women's Christian Medical College, Ludhiana, has also been affiliated to the University of the Punjab for the First Professional M.B.B.S. (Anatomy and Physiology) Examination.

The Shreeamati Nathibai Damodhar Thackersey Indian Women's University, which was started at Poona by Professor Karve in 1916, was transferred to Bombay in 1936. It is a private institution and is doing much useful work.

The All-India Women's Conference on Educational Reform, which holds its meetings annually and has constituent conferences established all over the country, is also doing much useful work. An All-India Women's Education Fund Association has also been established in connection with this Conference. This association appointed in 1930 a special committee to enquire into the feasibility of establishing a central Teachers' Training College of a specialised Home Science character. This committee recommended the establishment of such a college "on absolutely new lines which would synthesise the work of existing provincial colleges by psychological research." The proposal was adopted by the Association and a college, called the Lady Irwin College, has since been established in New Delhi. The college provides a three years' Teachers' course for those who wish to qualify as High School Teachers of Home Science. Others take the Home course of two years.

The comparative statement below shows the state of women's education during 1936-37 —

	No. of Institutions		Enrollment		Total No of Females under instructions	
	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37
<b>Recognized Institutions:—</b>						
Arts Colleges	28	31	2,359	2,892	5,329	6,041
Professional Colleges	9	6	431	439	917	955
High Schools	302	410	103,829	110,133	123,949	134,200
Middle Schools	67	1,020	156,152	164,059	216,010	223,214
Primary Schools	2,261	2,233	1,467,886	1,494,783	2,505,077	2,611,577
Special Schools	411	419	18,263	19,307	21,606	23,447
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,411</b>	<b>34,232</b>	<b>1,748,021</b>	<b>1,791,613</b>	<b>2,875,186</b>	<b>2,999,524</b>
<b>Unrecognized institutions</b>						
	3,979	4,030	98,818	96,486	140,252	138,833
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>38,390</b>	<b>38,262</b>	<b>1,847,738</b>	<b>1,888,099</b>	<b>3,015,440</b>	<b>3,138,357</b>



**Provincial Statistics**—The four tables, which are given below, summarise the salient features of educational progress in the different Provinces in British India (including Burma), and will be of general interest

(i) *Number of Institutions*

Province	NO OF RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS			NO OF UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS			TOTAL NO OF INSTITUTIONS		
	1935-36	1936-37	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	1935-36	1936-37	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	1935-36	1936-37	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Madras	50,118	47,813	-2,305	1,191	1,005	-186	51,309	48,818	-2,498
Bombay	16,937	13,919	-3,018	1,217	670	-547	18,154	14,589	-3,565
Bengal	68,076	67,519	-557	1,350	1,307	-43	69,426	68,826	-600
United Provinces	22,514	22,564	+50	2,058	2,081	+23	24,572	24,645	+73
Punjab	11,786	11,786	+136	6,576	6,680	+104	18,362	18,466	+104
Burma	7,419	7,482	+63	18,385	20,273	+1,888	25,804	27,755	+1,951
Bihar	28,148	22,255	-5,893	2,614	2,086	-528	30,762	24,341	-6,421
Central Provinces and Berar	5,579	5,664	+85	378	376	-2	5,957	6,040	+83
Assam	7,341	7,591	+250	789	869	+80	8,130	8,460	+330
North-West Frontier Province	1,012	1,016	+4	127	75	-52	1,139	1,091	-48
Sind	(a)	2,612	(c)	(a)	526	(c)	(a)	3,138	(c)
Orissa	(b)	7,913	(d)	(b)	788	(d)	(b)	8,701	(d)
BRITISH INDIA*	219,035	218,795	-240	35,126	36,920	+1,794	254,211	255,715	+1,504

(i) *Number of Schools*

Province	NO OF SCHOLARS IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS			NO OF SCHOLARS IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS			TOTAL NO OF SCHOLARS IN ALL KINDS OF INSTITUTIONS			PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SCHOLARS TO POPULATION	
	1935-36	1936-37	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	1935-36	1936-37	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	1935-36	1936-37	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	1935	1936
Madras	3,133,426	3,145,104	+11,678	40,514	36,677	-3,837	3,173,950	3,181,871	+7,921	6.8	7.2
Bombay	1,430,465	1,299,465	-130,999	45,939	36,320	-9,619	1,476,404	1,338,896	-137,508	6.8	7.5
Bengal	3,093,409	3,144,112	+50,703	62,832	61,784	-1,048	3,156,241	3,200,680	+44,439	6.28	6.4
United Provinces	1,557,944	1,583,315	+25,371	62,316	67,254	+4,938	1,620,260	1,647,934	+27,674	3.35	3.4
Punjab	1,132,876	1,140,685	+7,809	141,556	144,997	+3,441	1,274,432	1,292,931	+18,500	5.40	5.5
Burma	533,618	546,338	+12,720	210,107	210,126	+19	743,765	756,461	+12,696	5.07	5.2
Bihar	1,142,464	943,463	-198,999	72,393	63,943	-8,450	1,214,857	1,007,408	-207,449	3.22	3.1
Central Provinces and Berar	483,818	484,064	+246	15,282	15,676	+394	499,100	499,834	+734	3.22	3.2
Assam	399,812	425,071	+25,259	34,209	36,377	+2,168	434,021	459,878	+25,857	5.0	5.3
North-West Frontier Province	93,346	94,837	+1,491	3,850	4,052	+202	97,196	98,889	+1,693	4.0	4.1
Sind	(a)	183,075	(c)	(a)	8,922	(c)	(a)	192,897	(c)	(a)	5.0
Orissa	(b)	314,588	(d)	(b)	16,550	(d)	(b)	331,048	(d)	(b)	4.1
BRITISH INDIA*	13,115,077	13,434,382	+319,305	701,072	711,658	+10,586	13,816,149	14,146,038	+329,889	5.09	5.2

\* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas)  
 (a) Included under Bombay as Sind formed part of Bombay upto 1935-36  
 (b) Included under Bihar as Orissa formed part of Bihar upto 1935-36  
 (c) Not given in view of (a) above  
 (d) Not given in view of (b) above

N.B.—These footnotes hold good for both the tables

(iii) *Distribution of Scholars in Recognised Institutions, 1936-37*

Province	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES							
	In Universities (a)	In Arts Colleges	In Professional Colleges	In High Schools	In Middle Schools	In Primary Schools	In Special Schools	TOTAL
Madras	745	11,635	2,427	164,600	24,818	2,494,357	31,236	2,729,818
Bombay	146	9,864	3,947	85,729	19,965	964,082	16,106	1,090,230
Bengal	2,060	25,537	5,503	306,637	180,417	1,945,897	121,258	2,590,300
United Provinces	6,606	8,952	4,788	91,980	164,874	1,201,577	25,528	1,444,285
Punjab	8	13,132	2,632	144,966	42,622	376,687	12,360	972,827
Burma	2,031	3,694	975	65,356	118,041	278,908	17,666	875,068
Central Provinces and Berar		2,544	752	37,843	105,903	213,825	18,351	336,752
Assam		2,559	60	27,048	16,292	29,834	4,538	38,137
North-West Frontier Province		1,262	301	14,291	27,438	31,932	1,132	71,737
Sind		785	21	9,720	6,807	126,427	2,095	151,274
Orissa						284,465	3,278	287,743
British India*	11,728	83,715	20,206	1,023,347	1,199,287	9,047,007	257,679	11,642,769

Province.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES						
	In Arts Colleges	In Professional Colleges.	In High Schools	In Middle Schools	In Primary Schools	In Special Schools	TOTAL
Madras	636	75	21,046	7,620	340,760	5,819	415,576
Bombay			17,589	3,804	176,217	2,720	200,330
Bengal	1,074	78	22,367	12,825	514,610	3,869	550,585
United Provinces	379	9	9,691	49,357	79,306	868	139,630
Punjab	648	119	11,558	44,113	108,431	2,989	167,858
Burma			10,440	11,917	38,594	321	60,672
Bihar			2,294	6,182	57,006	829	66,311
Central Provinces and Berar	42	20	584	8,414	37,320	960	47,340
Assam	34		3,936	7,034	29,794	141	40,939
North-West Frontier Province			570	6,071	8,389	50	15,060
Sind			3,204	499	28,841	158	32,762
Orissa	12		515	1,876	15,459	91	17,953
BRITISH INDIA*	2,892	489	110,133	164,059	1,494,783	19,307	1,791,613

\* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas)

(a) The figures in this column represent the number of research students in the affiliating Universities or the number of students under the direct control of Teaching or Unitary Universities

## (iv) Expenditure on Education, 1936-37

Province	TOTAL EXPENDITURE		PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE (1936-37)						ANNUAL AVERAGE COST PER SCHOLAR (1936-37)									
	1935-36	1936-37	Increase or Decrease	Govern-ment Funds		Local Funds (a)	Fees	Other Sources	Govern-ment Funds		Local Funds (a)	Fees	Other Sources	Total cost				
				%	Rs				%	Rs				%	Rs	%	Rs	a
Madras	5,51,51,937	5,46,64,890	-4,87,067	45.65	15.33	18.13	20.89	7.15	2.10	0.7	2.5	3.10	117	6	5			
Bombay	3,60,58,951	3,76,01,889	+15,42,888	41.4	18.7	25.5	14.4	12.0	6.0	0.7	0.6	4.0	0.29	0	0			
Bengal	4,44,26,054	4,55,08,439	+10,82,385	31.0	8.2	44.9	15.9	4.0	5.1	1.7	6.9	5.2	4	10	14			
United Provinces	3,89,49,109	4,08,57,269	+19,08,160	52.6	12.9	20.5	14.0	9.12	10.15	4.3	5.10	1.8	0.16	10	0			
Punjab	3,22,09,044	3,19,98,212	-2,50,832	51.1	14.3	24.9	9.7	12.11	5.3	9.11	6.2	10.7	8	6	24			
Burma	1,61,33,219	1,65,51,510	+4,18,291	33.5	30.8	20.8	14.9	10.2	7.9	5.1	6.5	0.4	8	130	4			
Bihar	1,55,99,487	1,67,96,825	+11,97,328	33.4	29.3	23.7	13.6	5.15	2.5	3.6	4.3	5.2	6	9	17			
Central Provinces and Berar	1,09,15,608	1,11,74,406	+2,58,798	43.1	29.1	19.0	8.8	9.15	2.0	11.5	4.6	2.0	5	23	1			
Assam	53,05,161	57,38,134	+4,32,973	34.5	13.2	20.1	12.2	7.6	3.1	12.8	2.11	7.1	10	6	13			
North-West Frontier Province	30,88,294	31,76,099	+87,805	66.0	10.9	12.0	11.1	17.12	4.3	2.7	3.13	4.2	10	8	27			
Sind	61,06,937	61,67,065	+60,108	43.8	20.5	21.4	14.3	14.0	6.0	0.7	0.0	5.0	0.32	0	0			
Orissa	(b)	40,63,049		46.9	23.2	16.7	11.5	6.0	3.4	2.2	5.1	7	8	12	14			
BRITISH INDIA*	27,32,39,489	28,05,69,374	+73,29,885	43.1	16.5	25.3	15.1	8.15	10.3	7.2	5.4	8.3	2	6	10			

\* Includes figures for Centrally Administered Areas

(a) Includes both District Board and Municipal Funds

(b) Exact figures not available

**Education in the Indian Army**—The Army in India has a system of education whereby all soldiers are instructed in the three R's, and a part of their training. Their school knowledge, if any, is revived and extended. The lettered recruits are taught to read and to write and the certificates awarded range from elementary to advanced certificates of the order of matriculation. The army has a school for the training of its own teachers and these are available in every unit.

The objective is twofold—a modern soldier requires knowledge and initiative, if his training

is to be effective, and his future, after his service is ended, depends upon his standard of education and his trustworthiness. In short the army aims to make him an intelligent soldier and a good citizen.

Specialised schools are maintained according to English public school tradition, some pupils of which become commissioned officers.

The demand for education in the Indian Army is growing. Standards are rising continuously and the number of candidates for the higher certificates steadily increases. The annual number who take the highest Indian

Army certificate is 634 (1938). The soldier receives instruction in Rural Reconstruction and Citizenship and he is provided with an excellent newspaper printed in Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi and English.

**Doon School**—The efforts of the Indian Public Schools' Society, which owes its origin to the initiative and enthusiasm of the late Mr S R Das, have culminated in the establishment of a school at Dehra Dun. The school is attempting to develop, in an atmosphere of Indian culture and social environment, the best features of English Public Schools. It

was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Willingdon) in October, 1935. The School is located on the two estates known as Chandbagh (on rent from the Government of India) and the adjoining estate, known as Skinner's, which has been purchased by the Society. There are at present about 255 pupils who are distributed in four houses. Mr A. B. Foot continues to be the Headmaster. He is assisted by nineteen masters of whom six have been appointed from England. The School prepares candidates for the Senior Cambridge Examination and thereafter for the United Provinces Intermediate Examination, and subsequently for entrance to the Indian Military Academy and Medical and Engineering Colleges or for English Universities. The age of admission is between 11 and 13 years and the age of leaving is about 18 years. The oldest boys at present were born in 1921. The Board of Governors of the Society, which maintains the School, includes the Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad (Chairman), Sir B. L. Mitter (Vice Chairman), Mr J. G. Lalithwaite, Mr John Sargent, Mr M. S. A. Hydai, Ral Bahadur Amarnath, Atal Ral Bahadur Chuttni, Lal Dr Syama Prasad Mookerjee, and Mr B. M. Saig (Honorary Treasurer). His Excellency the Viceroy is President.

**Indigenous Education**—Of the 14,146,038 scholars being educated in India 711,656 are classed as attending 'private' or 'unrecognised' institutions. Some of these institutions are of importance. The Gurukul near Hardwar and Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore's School at Bolpur have attained some fame. There is also an Indian Women's University at Bombay, to which reference has been made under the education of Indian women and girls. This University provides instruction through the medium of vernacular, English being, however, a compulsory subject. Four colleges are affiliated to the University which are situated at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Baroda. Connected with every big mosque in northern India there is some educational organisation and the schools attached to the Fatehpuri and Golden Mosques at Delhi and the Dar-ul-Ulm, Deoband, are noted. These institutions generally have a religious or 'national' atmosphere.

The Aynrvedie and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi, founded by the late Hakim Ajmal Khan, is an important unrecognised institution. It provides instruction in the indigenous system of medicine up to the highest standard and also gives some training in surgery.

## BOY SCOUTS.

The Boy Scouts movement initiated in England by Lord Baden Powell (the Chief Scout), has spread widely in India both among Europeans and Indians. The Viceroy is Chief Scout of India and the heads of Provinces and States are Chief Scouts in their own areas. The aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self reliance—inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others—and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves. The Association is now directly affiliated with the Boy Scouts International Bureau.

### INDIAN HEADQUARTERS.

**Chief Scout for India**—His Excellency The Most Honourable the Marquess of Dalhousie, K.T., G.M.S.T., G.M.I.E.

**Chief Commissioner**—Lt Col Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Sald Khan, K.C.S.I., K.O.I.E., M.B.I., L.D., of Chitauri.

**Deputy Chief Commissioner**—H. W. Hogg, Esq., O.I.F., O.B.F., D.O.C., A.K.L.

**Honorary Treasurer**—F. B. Blomfield, Esq.

**General Secretary for India**—G. T. J. Thaddens, Esq., B.A., D.C.O., A.K.L.

**Headquarters Council for India**—

**President**—The Chief Scout for India.

**Chairman**—The Chief Commissioner (ex-officio).

**Members**—The Treasurer (ex-officio).

**The Deputy Chief Commissioners** (ex-officio).

Sir Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Kt., Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

**The Hon'ble Chief Justice Sir Douglas Young, Kt.**, Provincial Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Punjab High Court, Lahore.

**The Hon'ble Mr Justice Vivian Bose, Bar at Law**, Provincial Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, C. P. High Court, Nagpur.

**G. A. Small, Esq.**, I.E.S., Provincial Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association Assam, Shillong.

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**Prof. V. S. Ghurye, M.A.**, State Scout Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Junagadh.

**Dr. Shri Ram**, Scout Organiser, Boy Scouts Association, Jammu and Kashmir State, Jammu.

**K. P. Naidu, Esq.**, State Scout Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Dewas Senior (C.I.).

**Raja Sankar Pratap Singh Deo Mahindra Bahadur, Chief Scout, Dhenkanal State, Dhenkanal.**

**Secretary**—The General Secretary (ex-officio).

**The Boy Scouts Association in India,  
GRAND**

No	NAME	No of Groups			Sections of Groups			Officers Warranted & on Probation			
		"Open"	"Controlled"	Total	Troops	Pack	Crew	G S M	Troop	Pack	Crew
1	Assam	18	453	471	284	305	19	50	274	335	17
2	Baluchistan		12	12	12	11	2	4	25	12	
3	Bangalore		23	23	14	18		5	20	26	
4	Bengal	24	504	528	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
5	Bihar	7	247	254	261	177	25	157	284	145	13
6	Bombay	22	849	871	725	378	98	†	†	†	†
7	Central India	0	16	22	14	19	3	12	11	16	3
8	Central Provinces	30	640	710	408	411	17	23	684	481	54
9	Delhi	2	71	73	47	41	6	7	71	50	7
10	Eastern States Agency	11	131	142	103	273	4	25	113	333	3
11	Hyderabad British Administered Areas	0	55	61	20	41		6	27	58	
*12	Madras	33	667	700	418	412	94	53	695	527	125
13	N W F P	11	147	158	105	109	18	66	113	125	18
14	Orissa	1	50	51	46	12	2	19	51	12	4
15	Punjab	15	1058	1937	1534	914	61	266	1658	932	72
16	Rajputana	2	31	33	31	8	1	26	37	3	
17	Sind	6	282	288	196	285	17	26	270	135	18
18	United Provinces	27	874	901	733	704	54	106	661	709	44
19	W I States Agency		43	43	51	10	5	2	43		
20	Alwar State		30	30	22	8			22	8	
21	Baghat State		1	1	3	1		1	6	2	
22	Barwani State		3	3	6	3	1	2	3	2	
23	Benares State		1	1	4	2		1	4		
24	Bharatpur State		18	18	17	17	7	8	26	22	10
25	Bhopal State		51	51	51			26	85		
26	Bijawar State		1	1	1	1		1	1		
27	Bikaner State					CEN SUS	NOT	REC	EIV	ED	
28	Bundi State				3				3		
29	Cambay State					CEN SUS	NOT	REC	EIV	ED	
30	Charkhari State	4	7	11	6	5		3	2	4	

\* Subject to reaffiliation

† Figures not received

**General Headquarters.—Census 1938**  
**SUMMARY.**

Total Scouters	Number of					Total Scouts Cubs & Rovers	No of		1938 Grand Total all ranks	No of Boats
	Scouts	Sea Scouts	Cubs,	Rover Scouts	Rover Sea- Scouts		Commis- sioners	Local Association Officers		
670	6184		6211	347		12712	55	217	13690	
44	331		267	28		626	6	5	681	
51	460		438			898	4	20	973	
936	5179		5539	358		11226	†	†	15262	
509	6785		3183	392		10360	23	277	11261	
1435	14514	24	5435	507	6	20186	24	164	22109	2
42	256		420	28		713	3	21	779	
1244	13088		8713	890		22691	49	460	24444	
135	1057		828	81		1966	1	11	2114	
473	2655		1780	58		8493	38	211	9215	
93	491		874	46		1411	2	28	1764	
1400	9881		7709	1930	12	19532	61	51	21044	
322	5113		2008	455		5636	13	64	6035	4
86	1265		206	23		1501	13	23	1628	
3028	78434		17211	1119		56764	70	163	60030	
66	602		111	66		779	3		848	
419	3377	18	3821	212	1	7179	13	59	7980	
1610	11583		17039	823	12	30667	42	100	32419	
45	1279		116	112		1467	1	3	1516	
0	853		146			529	2	5	566	
9	72		24			96	1	3	109	
7	150		53	16		219	1	4	231	
5	137		22			159	2	4	170	
66	525		556	80		1161	5	133	1365	
111	885					885	3	3	1092	
2	32		42			74	1	2	79	
3	64					64	1	12	80	
9	73		129	30		232	1	4	246	

**The Boy Scouts Association in India**  
**GRAND**

No	NAME,	No of Groups			Sections of Groups			Officers Warranted & on Probation			
		'Open'	"Cont-rolled."	Total	Troops	Pack	Crew	G S M	Troop	Pack	Crew
31	Chatarpur State		1	1	19	2		1	19	2	
32	Cochin State	10	52	62	54	24	14	47	56	19	14
33	Datia State		18	18	12	6		1	15	6	
34	Dewas State (Senior)	9		9	6	4	2	1	9	9	3
35	Dhar State	1	27	28	28			1	27		
36	Dhenkanal State	1	78	78	24	71		†	†	†	†
37	Jaipur State	1	128	129	87	115	9	3	141	144	12
38	Jammu & Kashmir State		85	85	85	67	3	17	91	68	3
39	Jaadan State		1	1	3				3		
40	Jath State		17	17	15	1	1		16	1	2
41	Jhabua State		1	1	1			1			
42	Junagadh State	1	26	27	21	7	2		26	6	2
43	Karauli State		2	2	2	1			2	1	
44	Khilchipur State		1	1	1				2	2	
45	Kolhapur State	7	111	118	81	29	7	18	103	40	6
46	Kurwai State		1	1	1	1			1	1	
47	Kutch State		11	11	1	5		1	7		
48	Marwar State		195	193	82	106	5	20	125	159	5
49	Mysore State	7	442	449	248	244	30	49	278	259	12
50	Nagod State		3	3	2			1	1		
51	Narsinghgarh State		1	1	1		1		2		
52	Nawanagar State	5	23	28	25	3		1	24	3	
53	Orcha State	1	20	21	16	15	1	1	18	17	3
54	Patials State		28	28	17	17		2	40	15	
55	Puddukkottai State	2	16	17	13	7	3		23	9	3
56	Rajgarh State		3	3	3	1		1	2	1	
57	Rampur State		10	10	14	1		9	20	1	
58	Ratlam State		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
59	Sailana State	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
60	Sangli State		51	51	46	21	3	18	40	6	
61	Sawantwadi State		14	14	14				17		
62	Sirohi State		5	5	6	6		4	5	6	
63	Tonk State		2	2	2	1	1		2	1	
64	Travancore State	7	65	72	66	26	9	12	130	40	18
65	General Headquarters										
GRAND TOTAL		277	8691	8966	6112	5091	498	1230	6428	4847	495

† Figures not received.

General Headquarters—Census 1933—continued  
SUMMARY

Total Scouters	Number of					Total Scouts, Cubs & Rovers	No. of		1933 Grand Total all ranks	No. of Boys
	Scouts	Sea Scouts	Cubs	Rover Scouts	Rover Sea Scouts		Comma- nders	Local Association Officers		
22	230		18	12		280	1	1	284	
137	1174		403	107	15	1699	12	96	1944	6
22	450		226			676	1	3	702	
22	195		206	40		441	2		465	
28	620		28	18		666	1	3	728	
116	687		174			2412	3	66	2617	
320	2180		1915	215		4330	0	23	4682	
170	2380		1111	106		3617	16	14	3820	
3	51					51	1	1	56	
19	303	8	40	1		386	1	1	407	2
1	58					58	4	12	75	
34	690		166	53		909	2	29	974	1
3	100		10			140	1		144	
4	24		30			54	1	4	63	
167	2554		913	147		3614	3	124	4108	
2	40		40			70	2	1	75	
8	115		113			228	1		237	
407	1968		2354	31		4561	6	13	4891	
612	5056		4880	794		10730	41		11883	
2	60					60	2	5	69	
2	40			8		48	1	2	53	
28	718	16	92			826	2	2	866	1
39	583		130	40		753	5	8	806	
57	1013		390			1403	1	1	1462	
35	371		156	55		585	3	7	630	
4	140		30			170	1	5	186	
30	416		18			434	3		467	
5	25		15	5		45			51	
4	50		40	20		110	2	7	123	
64	798		256	37		1091	2	5	1162	
17	200					200	3		220	
15	128		95			223	1	4	243	
3	68		10	10		88	2	14	107	
200	1178		589	93		1860	13	11	2084	
							3			
15487	151052	66	106319	9712	46	267195	593	2518	285793	16



## The Co-operative Movement.

**Rural Poverty**—The outstanding feature of Indian rural economy that is bound to arrest the attention of any observer is the appalling poverty of the rural population. The various estimates, official and non-official, that have been made of the income per head of population in India at various times leave the matter absolutely in no doubt. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee estimates that the average income of an agriculturist in British India does not work out at a higher figure than Rs 42 a year. The vast magnitude of this evil will be better realised when we take into account the predominance of the agricultural population in India. In 1891, 61 per cent of the total population of the country lived on agriculture, this percentage rose to 66 in 1901 and to 78 per cent in 1921, in 1931, the percentage has fallen a little to 67. The poverty of the agriculturist may be due to a variety of causes, but we cannot ignore the fact that agriculture has in a large measure ceased to be an industry worked for profit, the cultivator labours not for a net return but for subsistence. The extent of an average holding which works out at about 6 acres for an agricultural family of 5 persons is too inadequate to maintain it in ordinary comfort even with the low standard of living which is so characteristic of the rural population of India. Moreover the Indian cultivation is in a large measure exposed to the vicissitudes of seasons and the vagaries of the monsoon. In every 5 years there is but one good year, one bad year and three indifferent years. These unfavourable conditions might be mitigated to some extent by a well conceived policy of irrigation by the State, but so far, of the total cultivated area in the country, about 10 per cent only has irrigation facilities from rivers, tanks or wells while the remaining 90 per cent depends merely on rainfall. Thus the frequency of failure of crops, owing to drought and floods, frost and pests, coupled with the low vitality and high mortality of the live-stock, render the economic position of the cultivator worse still. The inadequacy of the subsidiary occupations to supplement the slender income from agriculture contributes further to his extreme economic weakness. He has sufficient spare time on his hands to devote himself to subsidiary occupations but he has been exposed to the full blast of competition of forces from the rest of the world and many of the industries on which he relied in the past have suffered largely from or been wiped out by the competition of machine-made articles. The recent fall in the world prices of agricultural produce has affected him powerfully for he is now being drawn steadily into the sphere of influence of markets both national and international and he has neither the organisation nor the credit facilities to help him as in countries like the United States of America and Canada and several European countries. In addition to these numerous difficulties, the Indian agriculturist has another serious handicap in this that

he is largely illiterate. The percentage of literacy in India is still very low being only 8 per cent and any progress in agriculture is well nigh impossible without the background of general education. All these factors lead to the most outstanding feature of Indian rural economy—the chronic and almost hopeless indebtedness of the cultivator. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee has estimated that the total rural indebtedness in India is about Rs 900 crores. Though indebtedness of the agricultural population has been there from old times, it is acknowledged that the indebtedness has risen considerably during the last century and more especially during the last 50 years. This colossal burden of debt is the root problem which has got to be faced in any attempt towards the economic regeneration of the masses. Numerous causes have been advanced to account for rural indebtedness and we already have pointed out some of the general causes which give rise to it. A peculiarity, however, that we notice is that the debt which remains unpaid during the lifetime of the cultivator who contracted it passes on as a burden to his heirs so that many agriculturists start their career with a heavy burden of ancestral debt which they in their turn pass on with some further increase to their successors. Ignorance and improvidence, extravagance and conservatism have further been held forth as the reasons for the continued growth of this heavy load. A marriage festival in the family tempts him to launch out into extravagance while funeral feasts prove no less costly. All these factors—the uneconomic nature of the agricultural industry, chronic and heavy indebtedness and illiteracy form a thoroughly depressive background of Indian rural economy.

**Genesis of the Movement**—It is no wonder under the circumstances detailed above to find that the Indian agriculturist has constant recourse to borrowing and that too not only for any land improvement that he may contemplate but for his current agricultural needs as also for periodical unproductive purposes such as weddings and funeral feasts. The absence of any banking organisation in the country side has driven him into the arms of the sower and the mahajan who, while proving a very accommodating person, has exercised a grip on him from which it has been found almost impossible to extricate him. The usurious rates of interest charged, coupled with various devices which increase still further the actual rate of interest, and the numerous services which the sower performs as a retail tradesman and the buyer of his produce, make him the dominant force in the village, reducing the agriculturist to the position of a serf, toiling for generation after generation, without ever hoping for a release from his clutches, getting bare subsistence as a reward for all the trouble that he might take and therefore becoming listless, fatalistic and absolutely unprogressive. In 1883 the Land Improvements Loans Act was passed and this was followed in the next year

by the Agriculturists Loan Act enabling Government to advance loans repayable by easy instalments and at low rates of interest for improvements and also for current agricultural needs. In 1892 Sir Frederick Nicholson submitted a report to the Madras Government on the possibility of introducing land and agricultural banks and the discussion thus initiated by him was continued by Mr Dupernex of the U P. In his "Peoples Banks for Northern India". The caste system of the Hindus and the ideas of common brotherhood among the Moslems were evidences of the peoples' natural aptitude for co-operation and the *midis* of Southern India furnished a practical proof of this aptitude. The Government of India in 1901 appointed a committee to consider the question of the establishment of agricultural banks in India and the report of this committee resulted in the passing of the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act of 1904. The co-operative movement was thus launched in India on the 25th March, 1904. The Act aimed at encouraging thrift, self-help and co-operation amongst agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means and the societies that were to be started were intended to be small simple credit societies for small and simple folks with simple needs and requiring small sums only. Knowledge of and confidence in their fellow members which are the keynote of success were ensured by providing that a society should consist of persons residing in the same town or village or group of villages and should be members of the same tribe, class or caste. In order to provide facilities in urban areas for the small man, urban societies were also permitted. The Act introduced the principle of unlimited liability for rural societies following the Raiffeisen system in Germany, though it permitted urban societies to choose the Schulze-Delitzsch model. The local Governments were empowered to appoint special officers called Registrars of Co-operative Societies, whose duty it would be to register societies formed under the Act, to get the accounts of such societies audited by a member of their staff and in general to see that the societies worked well. The seed thus sown has grown to-day in the course of 30 years into a fine tree with twigs and branches, spread out in many directions. In spite of several weaknesses in the co-operative movement in India to-day, it is beyond dispute that the movement has been a powerful instrument towards the awakening of the country-side and has led to a steady improvement in various directions of the life of the Indian cultivator. Moreover, the use of the vote, the elective system, self-help, self-reliance, compromises, gives and takes, work on an organized plan, rounding of angularities are great items in the training up of a citizen and the co-operative societies have been great schools for political and civic education. Since the launching of the movement in 1904, there have been amendments of the co-operative law and committees and commissions of enquiry to remedy defects and to suggest further lines of action. These we shall note later on.

**Growth of Co-operation.**—In the first few years of the movement the number of societies grew up very slowly but the growth was considerable accelerated from 1910 and the average

number of societies from 1910 to 1915 was about 1,100. The pace of growth still further quickened and now there are 96,209 agricultural societies and about 13,438 non-agricultural ones. Table 1 shows the distribution of these societies by provinces. It will appear from the table that progress in different parts of India has not been uniform. Bengal, the Punjab and Madras have the largest number of societies—while the other major provinces like Bombay, Bihar, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, Burma and Assam show distinctly smaller figures. The Punjab with 23,129 societies stands first in the number of societies (91) per one lakh inhabitants, while Bengal which has a larger number of societies than the Punjab stands second in that respect with 46. The progress in smaller areas, like Coorg and Ajmer-Merwara, must be regarded as very satisfactory in view of their small population, since the number of societies per one lakh inhabitants works out in their case at 146 and 130 respectively. It is satisfactory to note that the co-operative movement has spread not only among the British Indian Provinces but also in Indian States and compared to the total population, Bhopal and Gwalior lead in this matter though the premier States of Kashmir, Mysore, Baroda and Hyderabad have also made considerable progress. Even more instructive are the figures in Table 2. The total number of members of primary societies stands on the 30th of June 1937 at 47 lakhs. Taking the normal family at a little under 5, it is clear, therefore, that about two and a half crores of the people of India are being served by this movement. There is no single movement in the country fraught with such tremendous possibilities for the uplift of masses as the co-operative movement and there is no single movement with such a large percentage of the population affected by it. Though the Punjab leads in the number of members of societies 82.6 per one thousand inhabitants, Bombay comes next with 20.7, while Madras, Sind and Bengal rank thereafter. This shows that the size of societies varies in different provinces and that Bombay, while having a smaller number of societies, has a larger average of membership per society as compared with the other provinces of British India. Of the smaller areas, Coorg takes a leading place with 93.7 members per one thousand inhabitants, while Travancore has an average of 35.6. Membership is a much better test in many respects of progress than the number of societies and from this point of view, the progress in Bombay, the Punjab, Coorg, Travancore and Ajmer-Merwara must be regarded as distinctly satisfactory. There is, however, a third aspect also of the growth of the movement. Merely the number of societies, or the membership in the societies is not an index of the work that is being done and of the benefits which are being conferred by the movement on the population affected. The societies are predominantly credit organisations or rather small banking institutions and the part that they play can be better appreciated from their working capital than from merely the number of members. In this direction also we must note the marvellous progress so far achieved by the movement. From about Rs. 68 lakhs, which was the average up to 1910, the working capital has advanced very rapidly and stands to-day at more than 101

crores. It is pleasing to note from Table 3 that this large sum has been derived mostly from non-Government sources. The share from capital, the reserve fund and the deposits from members together contribute more than Rs. 41 crores and this is really owned capital or the members' own money. The provincial or central banks and other societies contribute a little less—1.9 crores while the non-members or the outside public contribute about 30 crores. This latter item shows to a remarkable extent the growth of public confidence in co-operative institutions and speaks well in general of the management of the societies and the very useful purpose they serve in the banking organisation of the country. The distribution of the working capital by provinces and States gives us a further insight into the progress made in this direction by the co-operative movement in different parts of India. Bombay and Sind lead in this respect with 127 and 130 annas per head of population respectively. The Punjab is a close second with 115. Madras and Bengal fall behind with 57 and 58 respectively. Among the smaller areas, Ajmer Merwara comes out first with 153 annas per head of population while Coorg follows with 149. Of the Indian States, Indore takes the first place with 101, while Mysore, Baroda and Bhopal follow with 55, 53, 37 respectively. Bombay stands an easy first in the matter of deposits from members which amount to over three crores out of a total working capital of 15 crores and this is one of the best tests of the success of a co-operative society. It is obvious from a glance at the figures in the tables that there has been very rapid progress in the number of societies, in their membership and in the working capital of these societies. The Punjab, generally speaking, leads in many respects with Bombay coming close behind. The smaller areas and the Indian States have also achieved considerable progress though the movement there started comparatively later. The agricultural societies predominate in all the provinces and States while non-agricultural, that is, urban societies show a much slower development. While there is much room for satisfaction at the phenomenal growth of the movement in rural and urban areas, it must be admitted, however, that merely the figures of the number, membership and working capital are not enough to base conclusions upon. But before we proceed further, we must now explain the chief component parts of the structure, as it has now been built up, of the co-operative movement in the country.

**Financial Structure of the Movement.**—Apart from the comparatively few co-operative societies at present working in India for non-credit purposes, it must be recognised that whether in urban or rural areas, a co-operative society largely means a small bank or a credit institution for providing financial accommodation to its members on a co-operative basis. Of these credit institutions, by far the greater proportion is rural. The rural credit society has, for its main purpose, the financing of the agriculturist and as such it needs funds. The original idea of co-operative credit lies in making available to the needy the surplus of the well-to-do brethren through the medium of the society but in Indian villages, the well-to-do and the

needy rather form distinct groups, the former playing or trying to play the sower. Thus instead of comprising more or less all sections of the population of the village, the society is rather made up of the needy section only, at any rate, very largely. Even otherwise, the slender savings of the well-to-do would not be enough to meet the wants of the needy and each village society is not, therefore, able to be self-sufficient, making available the deposits of its well-to-do members as loans for the needy ones. The heavy load of unproductive debt of the average Indian farmer, his habit of investing his savings, if any, in lands and ornaments, and his illiteracy and consequent lack of the banking habit, soon made it apparent that the rural credit societies could not be expected to raise the required funds in deposits either from members or locally. The question of funds for the working of a rural co-operative Society thus becomes a vital question indeed. Central banks have therefore been brought into existence at the district headquarters in order to raise money from towns and make them available to the primary rural societies. Following up the idea further, it has been found necessary to have a provincial bank at the provincial headquarters to serve as a balancing centre for the central banks and to make available larger funds for the primary societies through the central banking institutions. The financial structure of the co-operative movement is thus largely composed of three parts—(i) the Agricultural Credit Society, (ii) the central financing agencies, and (iii) the provincial banks. Obviously one more part in the structure seems possible and desirable, namely, an Apex All-India Co-operative Bank. So far, however, such an All India Bank has not been started and the provincial banks have been content with an All-India Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association.

**Agricultural Credit Societies.**—The success of these societies is closely related to their very peculiar constitution. In an ordinary joint stock company, a member is liable only to the extent of the value of his share holding and his liability is therefore limited, but in the case of agricultural credit societies, the liability is unlimited, that is to say, members are jointly and severally liable to the creditors of the society for the full amount of the debts incurred by it. Such a liability would never be acceptable to any person, unless he was imbued with the broader vision of brotherhood between members and unless he himself had an active voice in the management of the society and had a more or less full knowledge of the character and antecedents of his fellow members. Co-operative credit is the capitalisation of character and unlimited liability is the great instrument to secure the admission into a society as members of these persons only, who by their character and antecedents deserve to be taken into that brotherhood which imposes such an obligation of unlimited liability on all, so that they either swim or sink together. To secure success, therefore, the proper selection of members is the most important, and it has been unfortunate that in India this has not been in practice as well kept in view as it should have been, in the eager desire to promote the formation of more and yet more societies.

Credit is a blessing only if turned to productive account; if used up for unproductive purposes, it is a curse. It would enrich the producer but it would only impoverish the consumer. It is capable of fruitful employment by the intelligent but it leads the illiterate and the ignorant towards perdition. The Indian agriculturist needs money for productive purposes, such as his current agricultural needs, land improvement, purchase of stock and implements, manures and seeds as also for unproductive purposes, such as repayment of old debts, weddings and funerals. He thus requires credit not only as a producer but also as a consumer—a producer who hardly makes profits from his industry and a consumer who has no past savings to enable him to tide over a bad period, but who is a perpetual borrower ready to live for to-day and letting the to-morrow take care of itself. He is besides ignorant and illiterate and though sufficiently conversant with the routine of his industry, hardly awake to the need or scope for improvements in his methods. Under such circumstances, it is imperative for the management of the rural co-operative society very carefully to scrutinise the loan applications and examine the purpose for which loans have been asked and to see carefully that the loan when sanctioned is used for the specific purpose. And yet, it is in this respect that there is considerable scope for improvement.

The funds of an agricultural credit society are raised from entrance fees, share capital deposits or loans from non-members, loans from the central or provincial banks, loans from Government and the reserve fund. The income from entrance fees and share capital is small compared with the financial requirements of the members. The large sources from which funds are derived are deposits and loans. The volume of deposits which a society is able to secure on terms offered by it is an index of the measure of the public confidence it has inspired and the soundness and the stability of its financial position. The ideal placed before these societies is the development of members' deposits to the extent of making the society financially self-sufficient. These deposits by members further serve the purpose of stimulating thrift and saving habit among them, and are, therefore, eminently desirable. Attempts are everywhere made to encourage them, but the response has been small, except in the province of Bombay, where they form one tenth of the total working capital. Loans from central banks therefore furnish the bulk of the working capital of these agricultural credit societies at present.

Low dividends and voluntary services resulting in low cost of management have made it possible to divert a substantial proportion of the profits of these societies to reserve funds, and thereby provide against unforeseen losses, bad debts and losses on the realisation of certain assets such as by investment depreciation. The general practice in regard to the use of the reserve fund in the business of the societies is that it is used as ordinary working capital.

The funds collected by the agricultural societies in India at present are by no means negligible. They aggregate to over 34 crores

of rupees. Their financial position as on the 30th of June 1937 stood thus:—

	In thousands of rupees
Share capital	4,81.63
Reserve and other Funds	9,87.77
Deposits	3,81.28
Loans	17,58.03
Total Working Capital	34,58.72

The figures show that these tiny agricultural societies in India work with about Rs 17 crores of their own capital (including members' deposits in this head) as against their outside borrowed capital of about Rs 18 crores. The owned capital was thus about 49 per cent of their total working capital, and this proportion is rising steadily as years pass by.

**Central Financing Agencies.**—The formation of banks in urban areas on co-operative principles, with the sole object of raising funds for advances to societies having been found necessary to place the financial structure of the movement on a sound basis, the Co-operative Act of 1904 was amended in 1912 and the Co-operative Societies Act II of that year provided for the registration of central banks with the sole object of financing societies. Soon thereafter the number of central financing agencies grew rapidly all over the country, especially in the United Provinces. The function of these central societies was not only to supply the required capital to the primary societies but also to make the surplus resources of some societies available for other societies suffering from a deficiency of funds and to provide proper guidance and inspection over them. On the 30th June 1937 the number of central banks was 611.

There are four main sources from which a central bank derives its working capital which stood in 1936-37 at 29.5 crores: (a) Share capital, (b) Reserve, (c) Deposits, (d) Loans.

The paid up share capital and reserves of central banks constitute the owned resources of these banks as distinguished from borrowed resources and provide the guarantee fund against which additional funds are raised by them in the shape of deposits or loans. It is usual to prescribe a suitable proportion between the owned and borrowed resources of central banks in each province. The most usual proportion observed in practice between the borrowed and owned resources in all parts of the country is 1 to 8. Deposits from members and non-members constitute the bulk of the borrowed capital of central banks. The total amount of deposits held by central banks in the year 1936-37 from individuals and other sources amounted to Rs 17.0 crores, and from primary societies to Rs 3 crores. Deposits in central banks are mainly of two kinds, viz., savings and fixed. Current deposits are not universal but confined only to selected central banks in selected areas. The principle usually observed by these banks is not to grant loans to societies for periods longer than those for which deposits are available and where loans for long periods are advanced, the periods of deposits are also comparatively long. In addition to funds obtained by deposits, central banks raise loans either from outside banks, from other central banks, from the local

provincial bank or from Government. The total amount of loans held by the central banks in 1936-37 from outside banks, from other co-operative banks and from the provincial banks was Rs. 7 crores and from Government Rs. 87 lakhs. Excepting in Burma, central banks in other provinces of British India do not directly borrow loans from Government, the central banks of Indian States, excepting Mysore and Cochin do to a greater or less extent hold loans from Government, while in Gwalior, loans from Government constitute the most important item of the total working capital. Borrowings from outside banks are generally confined to accommodation obtained from the Imperial Bank of India against Government Securities or Promissory Notes executed by societies in favour of the central bank and endorsed by the latter in favour of the Imperial Bank. This accommodation is, however, limited and advances from other joint stock banks are also now rare. The main source of loans is, therefore, the provincial bank, and where a provincial bank exists, the central banks are generally prohibited from having any direct dealings with either the Imperial Bank or any other joint stock bank or with one another. This rule is however not rigidly observed in the Punjab and Madras. Several central banks in the country, due to their long standing, now possess sufficient resources to be independent of any outside financial assistance but they all continue credit arrangements mainly with the provincial bank on which they rely for emergencies.

In the initial stages, several central banks developed from ordinary urban societies which granted advances to individual shareholders. A few of such central banks have continued the practice and the amount advanced by central banks to individual members during the year 1936-37 was Rs. 1.25 lakhs chiefly in the Punjab, Bombay and Madras. This practice, however, is gradually being abandoned as the chief function of a central bank is to finance societies and to serve as their balancing centre. The total advances made by central banks to societies at the end of the year 1936-37 amounted to over Rs. 79 crores.

After meeting management expenses the profits of central banks are distributed as allocations to reserves and dividends to shareholders. The combined net profits of the 611 central banks of the country during the year 1936-37 amounted to Rs. 41 lakhs on the total working capital of Rs. 29½ crores, the rate of dividend paid varied from 3 to 6 per cent in different parts of the country but the most usual rate paid was 6 per cent per annum.

**Provincial Co-operative Banks.**—In India, at present, all the major provinces except the United Provinces have apex banks functioning in them. There are apex institutions in two of the Indian States, Mysore and Hyderabad, though in the others also there are institutions corresponding to the apex bank or functioning as such. The Bank in Burma being in liquidation, there are 11 such institutions in all out of which, 9 are in British India and two in the Indian States. The constitutions of these institutions vary considerably, but the functions of all these institutions are more or less the same, namely, the co-ordination of the work of the

central banks and provincialization of finance in them. It is found that in a large majority of the apex banks, the constitution is a mixed one, that is, both in the general body of the banks as well as in the directorate, there are individual shareholders as well as representatives of co-operative societies and central banks.

All apex banks both in British India and in the Indian States depend for their working capital largely on deposits from the affiliated co-operative societies as also from the public. It is, therefore, thought necessary to insist upon the maintenance of fluid resources on a certain scale and in some provinces the Government of the province has prescribed definite rules with regard to the maintenance of fluid resources. The period for which deposits are accepted determine the maximum period for which they can lend out these borrowed funds to their clients, and in every province the apex bank has fixed for itself a maximum term, beyond which no loans are, in general, sanctioned to the borrowing client. The following figures will clearly show the position and transactions of the apex banks in 1936-37—

*Provincial Banks, 1936-37*

	In thousands of rupees
<b>Working Capital—</b>	
Share Capital	70,00
Reserve and other funds	1,06,11
<b>Deposits and loans—</b>	
from Individuals	5,98,00
from Provincial and Central banks	3,68,35
from societies	91,55
from Government	16,70
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,77,91</b>
<b>Loans made during the year to—</b>	
Individuals	2,90,96
Banks and societies	5,04,50
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,05,46</b>
<b>Loans due by—</b>	
Individuals	27,08
Banks and societies	5,45,99
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,73,07</b>

While accepting deposits from co-operative banks and the general public, most of the apex banks have also dealings in current account with the latter. The Punjab bank does not encourage such accounts with individual non-members, as it does not wish to enter into competition with central banks. Apex banks also generally carry on ordinary banking business, such as collecting hundis and dividends from companies and collecting the pay and pensions of public servants. The provincial banks of Bombay, Madras and the Punjab have floated long-term debentures. The Bombay bank has so far issued debentures of the value of Rs. 9.8 lakhs and these debentures are recognised as a trustee security. The bank at Madras has floated debentures of the value of 2.18 lakhs on the security of a floating charge of the general assets of the bank, while the Punjab bank has issued debentures of the value of 5 lakhs. At

in every banking institution, these banks also are frequently troubled with surpluses and deficits, though at different times in the different institutions. There is therefore intertending of surplus funds between these apex banks, and during the period of shortage of funds, deposits are accepted from surplusing banks, and some of them call for special season deposits allowing favourable rates of interest to tide over the period of shortage. The All-India Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association enables the member banks to ascertain which of them are surplusing in the period and by correspondence to arrange for inter-provincial borrowings.

**Overdues**—Among the most important tests of the success or otherwise of a co-operative credit society is undoubtedly the promptness in repayment of loans by members and it is in this respect that one has to recognise that in

India, the societies have not attained any very great measure of success. On the 30th June 1937, the overdue loans in agricultural societies amounted to Rs. 11,35,96,547 as compared with Rs. 11,67,23,325 the year before; the working capital of the agricultural societies was Rs. 84,58,72,371; the loans due by individuals were Rs. 26,07,18,128. The overdue loans were therefore 33 per cent. of the working capital and 44 per cent. of the total loans due by individuals. The position is however rendered more serious when one realises that the figures are considerably obscured by book entries and extensions of the date of repayment and in some cases, by the farmers' borrowing from the sower to pay the society's dues and that the percentages represent merely an average for all-India. The following table shows the position by different provinces on the 30th June 1937.

*Overdue Loans in Agricultural Societies, 1936-37*  
(In lakhs of rupees)

Province	Working Capital	Loans due by individuals	Overdue loans by individuals	Percentage of overdue loans to	
				Working capital	Loans due
Madras	6.08	4.60	1.82	30	40
Bombay	3.37	2.68	1.32	39	49
And	.07	.71	.30	21	28
Bengal	6.18	4.10	3.67	58	85
Bihar	1.53	1.11	1.00	65	90
Orissa	.60	.46	.43	70	91
United Provinces	1.11	.79	.87	33	47
Punjab	8.40	6.46	.86	4	6
Burma	.09	.78	.42	42	54
Central Provinces and					
Bihar	1.16	.89	.60	60	78
Assam	.31	.19	.14	58	95
Mysore	.65	.46	.26	47	57
Baroda	.37	.20	.14	38	48
Hyderabad	.82	.56			
Gwalior	.30	.49	.33	110	67
Kashmir	.64	.41	.8	15	20
Travancore	.35	.29	.20	57	69
Others	.96	.80	.10	10	13
Total	34.59	26.07	11.36	33	44

The position has since June 1937 grown more serious, since the fall of prices of agricultural produce and the world crisis and trade depression have reduced the repaying capacity of the agricultural borrower considerably and increased the terrible load of overdue loans in rural credit societies. This continued growth of overdue loans is an ominous portent and reflects very badly on the soundness of the co-operative structure. The loans having been based on the basis of the assets of members, the ultimate solvency of the societies is beyond dispute; but severe pressure on members and the consequent wholesale liquidation of societies would react very seriously both politically and economically. The causes that have led to this phenomenon, which menaces the entire existence of the co-operative movement are chiefly to be

found in not basing the loans sanctioned on the repaying capacity of the borrowing member in sanctioning loans for unproductive though perhaps necessary social or domestic purposes or for the redemption of old debts and generally in the uneconomic nature of the agricultural industry. The loose scrutiny of the purposes stated in the loan applications and the absence of a careful watch on the way the loan is spent by the members, which must be the case, where almost every member is a borrower or a surety to other borrowers and where the societies are composed almost wholly of the needy section of the village, the well-to-do standing aloof, the remission in exerting pressure and in taking action against the defaulter, even when he is wilfully defaulting, add considerably to the growth of this menace of excessive overdues.

The central financing agencies are more concerned with the assets that in the last resort are the security for their lendings and, with more funds than they could use, are more eager even than the Registrar himself for organising new credit societies.

**Land Mortgage Banks.**—The loans advanced by co-operative societies to their members and by the central financing agencies to their constituent societies are, from the very nature of the source from which they derive the bulk of their finance, for short or intermediate terms only. By concentrating upon the growth and multiplication of rural credit societies and thus upon facilities for short and intermediate term loans, the co-operative movement did not provide for the redemption of old debts or for increasing the earnings of agriculturists which alone would prevent any further increase in their debts and pave the way for the paying off of the old ones. It does not seem to have been adequately realised that the removal or the lightening of the heavy load of indebtedness does not depend so much upon the easy terms on which co-operative finance can be made available, as upon the ascertainment of the amount of individual indebtedness to the sower, upon so fully financing the agriculturists that they could be prevented from recurring to the *sowcar* any more, and above all on making agriculture an industry sufficiently paying to leave a little saving after all legitimate current expenditure on agriculture and the household has been met, so that this saving could be applied to the liquidation of old debts. The mistaken notion associated with the start of the movement that co-operative credit could serve this purpose and which has clung more or less till now as evidenced by permitting this purpose to be regarded as a legitimate purpose for loans is largely responsible for increasing the load yet further. Short or intermediate term loans can, if judiciously employed, prevent any further increase in the burden, though even that in the present state of uneconomic agriculture seems scarcely possible; but it cannot leave any adequate margin of saving which could be employed to redeem past follies or misfortune. The *sowcar*, it is often forgotten, is the village retailer as also the purchaser of the villagers' produce and what he cannot recover from the borrower by way of interest or the part payment of the principal of the loans, he can more than make good on the threshing floor or in his shop. The co-operative movement by concentration on the credit side has attacked him on one front only, so that the risk of non-payment are saddled on the society while the profits of the merchant and the retail shop-keeper are still enjoyed by the *sowcar*, the attack ought to have been on all fronts. However, under the circumstances, the clarification of the situation of indebtedness is most desirable as a preliminary towards tackling the important questions of the redemption of old debts. The Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee has wisely emphasised the need for a vigorous policy of debt conciliation on a voluntary basis and for exploring the possibility of undertaking legislation to secure, if need be, the settlement of debts on a compulsory basis. A simple Rural Insolvency Act as recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture and endorsed by the Central Banking Committee would also be an important step towards liber-

ating those who have already given up all their assets, from the incubus of ancestral and old debts, so that at least they and their heirs could start with a clean slate. In any case, the need for long term loans to the agriculturists for land improvement and for the redemption of old debts seems obvious, and it has now been recognised that the time has come for the provision of this facility by the starting of land mortgage banks.

There are three main types of such banks. The strictly co-operative type is an association of borrowers who raise credit by the issue of mortgage bonds bearing interest and made payable to bearer and is well illustrated in the German *Landschaften*. The commercial type is represented by the *Credit Foncier* of France, which works for profit and declares dividends. The third type—the quasi co-operative has a mixed membership of borrowers and non-borrowers, operating over fairly large areas and formed with share capital and on a limited liability basis. The banks organised so far in India are in a sense of the co-operative type, though strictly speaking they belong to the quasi co-operative variety, admitting as they do to the membership a few non-borrowing individuals for attracting initial capital as well as business talent, organising capacity and efficient management.

At present there are 12 co-operative land mortgage banks in the Punjab. Two of these operate over whole districts, the rest confine their operations to a single tehsil. Bombay has 16 land mortgage societies, which have only recently started their operations. Bengal has two, Assam has five, while Madras has 38 primary land mortgage banks and a central land mortgage bank has been started recently. It is too early to pronounce on the success or otherwise of these few banks. Among the objects for which these banks advance loans are the redemption of old debts, improvement of land and method of cultivation and the purchase of land in special cases. The Central Banking Committee think however that for a long time to come the resources of these institutions will be mainly required for enabling the cultivator to redeem his land and his house from mortgage and to pay off his old debts. One feels, however, extremely doubtful whether the emphasis should not be laid on the intensive and extensive development of agriculture, since as pointed out above, unless agriculture becomes a paying industry, the redemption is impracticable and illusory. The bulk of the funds of these banks will have to be raised by debentures and for these purposes, there will have to be in the provinces central land mortgage banks as in Madras and in Bombay. Government will have also to render assistance to these institutions for the success of the debenture issue, and its guaranteeing the interest as in the Punjab ought to meet all reasonable needs, though in special cases there would not be much harm in the Government purchasing debentures of a certain value. While mutual knowledge of and control over one another among members is the insistent feature in the case of the unlimited liability credit society, the insistence in the case of a land mortgage bank with limited liability is on the capacity and business habits of the directorate, in order to ensure sound valuation of security, careful investigation of

titles, correct assessment of borrower's credit and repaying capacity and on the efficient management of affairs

**Propaganda, Education and Training** — In the initial stages of the movement, it fell on the Registrar to carry on propaganda and organise co-operative societies. For this purpose the assistance of non-official honorary workers was imperative and in the various provinces a band of such workers was brought into existence, who as honorary organisers of the district or talukas actively co-operated with the officials in carrying on propaganda, organising new societies as a result thereof and looking after the societies so started in some measure. With the rapid growth of co-operative societies, however, it was felt that for the further propagation of the movement it was desirable to carry on work by the non-officials in a more organised manner and for that purpose co-operative institutes were started in the various provinces. In some provinces, like Bombay, these institutions are mixed institutions with a membership of individual sympathisers and workers and of co-operative societies. In others, like Madras and the United Provinces individuals were not admitted as members and the institutions became provincial unions of co-operative societies. In some provinces, like Bihar and Orissa, they became federations of co-operative societies while in others, like Bengal and Assam, they are known as co-operative organisation societies. Whatever the exact form assumed by these provincial institutions, their functions were more or less the same in all provinces, comprising propaganda and the focussing of non-official co-operative opinion on the various problems that confronted the movement from time to time. They have come to be regarded in an ever increasing measure as the third arm of the movement, the Registrar and his staff representing the administrative side performing more or less the functions assigned to them under the statute, the provincial bank with the central banks and banking unions representing the financial side and as such concerned more with the financing of the movement and the institutes, unions, federations or organisation societies representing the propaganda side and as such concerned more with educating popular opinion and representing non-official views to the authorities. A few years ago, the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association was established, with a view to co-ordinate the activities of the provincial institutes, to formulate non-official co-operative opinion on important co-operative problems from time to time and to encourage the growth of co-operative literature.

It was soon perceived that one of the serious handicaps to the successful working of co-operative societies was the ignorance of the members and the absence of trained men as office-bearers of societies. Illiteracy of the rural population, however, has been found too big a problem for these institutes and they have, therefore, attempted only to spread knowledge of co-operation and co-operative principles to the members of societies and to train up the office-bearers in various ways. Education has thus developed into an important function of these institutes.

In Bombay, the Institute has created a special education board which maintains co-operative schools at different centres and conducts periodically training classes suitable for different types of workers and employees of co-operative societies. In the Punjab, however, co-operative education has been organised by the Co-operative Department, though the Punjab Co-operative Union renders active assistance therein. In Bihar and Orissa a permanent Co-operative Training Institute has been established at Bahor in the Bhagalpur Division which is controlled by a governing body which includes the Registrar, and a few representatives of the Co-operative Federation. Madras has organised 6 training institutes in the United Provinces, Bengal and the Central Provinces, arrangements for co-operative training and education have not yet been properly made, though there also it is the Department assisted by the provincial union which organises the training classes. The need for proper co-operative training and education has been felt in an increasing degree in recent years and the Central Banking Enquiry Committee has recommended very strongly the establishment of provincial co-operative colleges and an All-India Co-operative College for the higher training of more important officials in the Department, banks or societies. No action apparently has been taken till now on these recommendations, but there is no doubt whatever that any serious attempt at improvement of the co-operative societies in the country must include a proper organisation of co-operative education not only for the office-bearers of societies or the managers and inspectors of central and provincial banks but also for the inspectors, auditors and assistant registrars of the co-operative departments. The Government of India have for the last two years have placed at the disposal of each of the Provincial Governments about one lakh of rupees which were being devoted to a better organisation of co-operative training and education for the staff of the co-operative departments as also of other institutions.

In some provinces, like the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa, the provincial union or federation has been actively associated in discharging the Registrar's statutory function of the audit of societies and the Second All India Co-operative Institutes' Conference held at Hyderabad (Deccan) in 1931 also expressed an opinion that the Registrar's statutory obligation in this matter could be discharged by a system of licensing and that audit should be a function entrusted to the provincial unions or federations. If this idea of a uniform system of audit through the provincial unions be accepted, it will naturally follow that they will also have to assume the responsibility for supervision of the co-operative societies. The departmental audit or inspection by the central banks cannot dispense with the need of careful supervision, which to be effective must be from within and the provincial federation or union is obviously the best agency for this friendly and efficient supervision. The combination of the functions of audit and of supervision as suggested by the All-India Conference and endorsed by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee would mean improved efficiency in the working of the movement while de-officialising it considerably and giving it the popular touch it lacks.



**Non-Credit Agricultural Co-operation.**—For some years past increasing attention has been directed on other forms of co-operation for the benefit of the rural population. Credit is but one of the needs of the cultivator, its organisation through co-operation touches but the fringe of the problem, and different provinces have been experimenting upon the application of co-operative organisation to meet his different non-credit needs. The problems of irrigation, consolidation of holdings, improved sanitation, fencing, cattle insurance, dairying and supply of agricultural requisites and above all the marketing of agricultural produce have been therefore engaging the attention of co-operators and societies for these purposes have been established here and there and have been working with varying success. In a land of ignorant and illiterate agriculturists, it would appear wiser to adopt the rule of one village, one society,

but the complexities of the non-credit forms of co-operation have induced the authorities to avoid the multiple-purpose or general society and to favour the single purpose society, and we have the curious spectacle of an agriculturist being viewed as one person with a bundle of needs, each one of which it is proposed to meet separately. A single society trying to meet all the needs of the agriculturist would attack the sowcar on all fronts and would become a live force in the village which would tend to promote the ideal embodied in the famous phrase 'Better living, better farming and better business'. However, co-operative opinion in India has not yet accepted the wisdom of this and yet believes in the theory of almost water-tight compartments. The agricultural non-credit societies in India on the 30th June 1937 were 5,150 distributed as under—

Non-Credit Agricultural Societies, 1936-37

Province	Purchase and Purchase and sale	Production	Production and sale	Other forms of co-opera- tion	Total
Madras ..	126		24	351	501
Bombay .. ..	68	17	84	135	304
Sind	3		15	11	29
Bengal	67	915	246	39	1,327
Behar	4		124	2	130
Orissa	9				9
United Provinces	5		710	641	1,356
Punjab	18	255	1,481	98	1,852
Burma	1		10		11
Central Provinces and Berar	47	15	10		72
Mysore	22		19	30	80
Haroda	10	20	22	96	157
Other areas	22	5	45	24	96
Total	402	1,206	2,700	1,436	5,924

Of these the important are the marketing societies, particularly for the sale of cotton in Bombay, and the consolidation holdings and better living societies in the Punjab.

**Marketing Societies.**—Marketing of Agricultural produce is the real crux of the whole question of rural prosperity and betterment and as group marketing is always more effective than individual marketing especially in India where an individual producer is illiterate and constitutes a small unit, co-operative marketing has been accepted now as one of the most desirable ideals to work for. It is only the complexity of the working of co-operative sale societies, the difficulty of providing for marketing finance, the lack of expert knowledge on the part of co-operative officials and the lack of godown and storage facilities that have prevented the rapid multiplication of sale societies and their efficient working. It is really in the development of this form of co-operative effort that ultimate success must be sought for in India, for credit alone could never bring comfort. Where it has been tried with success, the results have been extremely satisfactory to the members. The tremendous headway made in European countries like Denmark and in the United States of America in co-operative marketing organisation and the successful examples of the cotton

sale societies in Bombay should arrest attention and invite concentration on the co-operative organisation of agricultural marketing. The jute and paddy sale societies of Bengal have not met with success, it is true, but the cotton grower in Gujarat and the Bombay Karnatak has reaped considerable benefit from the cotton sale societies. Absence of fraud in weighing, adequate and high prices, insurance of the produce against risks of fire, prompt payment of sale proceeds, financial accommodation till the produce is sold, information of daily price fluctuations in the Bombay market, supply of gunnies and genuine and certified seed, bonus and a dividend are no small gains to the agriculturist, who was otherwise at the mercy of the *adaya* or worse still of his village sowcar. The cotton sale societies of Surat have recently combined in a federation which has taken over the co-operative ginning factory already started by the members. A few societies for the sale of other articles have also been organised in Bombay, such as jaggery, tobacco chillies, paddy, onions and areca nut. Bengal has several jute sale societies with a Jute Wholesale at Calcutta and several paddy sale societies with a sale depot in Calcutta. The Punjab has several commission shops which provide storage facilities so that the grower could wait for better prices, but which sell to local mer-

chants yet, rather than to the merchants at the port. Madras has a number of sale societies, but their transactions are small and they have not yet made much progress.

**Consolidation of Holdings.**—The law of primogeniture, by which the eldest son alone succeeds to the property of his ancestor and which is in force in some European countries does not obtain in India. Each heir is given a proportionate share of each item of the inherited property and not a share of the whole, equivalent to his portion. The result is that successive generations descending from a common ancestor inherit not only smaller and smaller shares of his land but inherit that land broken up into smaller and smaller plots. This continuous partition of each field amongst heirs leads to fragmentation, which is accentuated by the expansion of cultivation, irregularly over the waste, by purchase and sales, by the extinction of families in default of direct heirs and the division of their property amongst a large number of distant relatives, and by the break up of the joint family system and the custom of cultivation in common.

The disadvantages of fragmentation are obvious. A part of land is wasted owing to fragmentation being so excessive as to prevent any agricultural operations, and another part is lost in boundaries. Fragmentation involves endless waste of time, money and effort. It restrains the cultivator from attempting improvement, it prevents him from adopting scientific methods of cultivation, it discourages him from carrying out intensive cultivation, it enforces uniformity of cropping, and especially restricts the growing of fodder crops in the period during which cattle are usually sent out to graze on the fields. The economic loss due to this system can be easily imagined, and the only solution is consolidation of holdings. This most difficult, important and interesting experiment originated in the Punjab in the year 1920. The procedure adopted in establishing a Co-operative Consolidation of Holdings Society is to call together all persons directly interested in land in a given village, persuade them to accept the by-laws whereby a majority in a general meeting might approve a method of repartition, and then carry out actual adjustment of fields and holdings in such a manner that no single individual might have any grievance. As the result of patient work which has now extended over ten years, some very striking results have been achieved and the movement for consolidation in the Punjab has assumed the dimensions of an important agricultural reform. It is steadily gaining in popularity, and, as more staff is trained and the people become better educated to the advantages of the system, the figures for the area consolidated are mounting up year by year. This work began in 1920-21 and in the 10 years that have elapsed since then, 2,63,462 acres have been consolidated by the end of July 1930, out of the whole cultivable area of about 20 millions, at an average cost of Rs 2-5 per acre.

In the Central Provinces some success in consolidation has been achieved in the Chhattisgarh Division where scattered holdings are particularly common and it is not rare to see 10 acres broken into 40 plots. The Local Government found it desirable to resort to legislation

and passed the Central Provinces Consolidation of Holdings Act in 1928. Any two or more permanent holders in a village holding together not less than a certain minimum prescribed area of land, may apply for the consolidation of their holdings, but the outstanding feature of the Act is that it gives power to a proportion, not less than one-half of the permanent right-holders, holding not less than two-thirds of the occupied area in a village, to agree to the preparation of a scheme of consolidation, which scheme, when confirmed, becomes binding on all the permanent right-holders in the village and their successors in interest.

In Bombay a Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council in 1928 to deal with certain features of the problem. When this Bill was introduced a good deal of opposition was created and it had to be ultimately dropped.

There are 11 societies for consolidation of holdings in the United Provinces, and 11 in the Baroda State based on the Punjab model.

**Rural Reconstruction.**—One of the main reasons why the achievements of the co-operative movement fall so short of the expectations of the promoters and workers lies in the extreme backwardness of the rural population and it is not too much to state that the ultimate success or otherwise of the co-operative movement lies bound up with general rural development and progress. So long as agriculturists remain steeped in illiteracy and ignorance, are heavily and almost hopelessly indebted, have a fatalistic and listless outlook on life and have an extremely low standard of living, carrying on agriculture with simple tools and implements in more or less a primitive fashion, no great approach to the ideals and the goal of the co-operative and all other rural movements is possible. The co-operative movement itself is indeed a great experiment in rural reconstruction aiming to protect the agriculturist from exploitation of the usurer, the middleman, dala and the merchant, but concentration on the credit side of the movement with but half-hearted attempts for the co-operative organisation of supply and marketing, a growing multiplicity of institutions for various purposes and above all the neglect of the educational, sanitary, medical and the social sides of village life explain very clearly why the achievements of the movement during the last 35 years have fallen far short of its objective. Rural reconstruction has, however, of late years claimed an increasing amount of attention, but so far attempts on a mass scale have not been made, what has been done has been individual effort—the efforts of individuals fired by the impulse of social service and moved by enthusiasm to utilise their opportunities to the best advantage by contributing to the welfare of the humble village folk. The best known of such centres is at Gurgaon in the Punjab. The work done there covers education, sanitation, medical relief, improvement of agriculture, female education and maternity welfare.

In the Central Provinces and Berar the local Government carried on similar work from November 1929. The later part of 1932 saw a considerable impetus imparted to the cause of rural reconstruction in India. His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay, concentrated on village uplift

and carried on an intensive propaganda in that behalf which has led to the formulation of a scheme whereby the work is being carried on earnestly by District Committees under the guidance of the District Collectors, the work being co-ordinated by Divisional officers. The Punjab has appointed Mr. Brynne of Gurgaon fame as Commissioner for Rural Reconstruction and Bengal has made a similar appointment, and it appears that all Provincial Governments are devoting considerable thought to this very important work.

**Better Living Societies**—The Punjab has been responsible for introducing this very desirable type of co-operative society to promote better living among its members. There are about 800 such societies in that province and they have been doing quite important work in their own way. The societies do not collect any levy from their members, except the small entrance fee and they lay down a programme of work and make rules for carrying it out from year to year, violation of which is punishable with fine under the by-laws. Though these societies in the first instance have for their object the curtailment of ruinous expenditure on marriages and other social occasions, they have also helped in various other matters, so that apart from saving to their members thousands of rupees each year, they are contributing to the general village uplift in some measure. Some of these societies have levelled and paved and swept the village lands, some have promoted sanitation, some have induced the villagers to improve ventilation in their houses, some have repaired and roofed the village drinking well, some have arranged that all manure should be pitted, some have discouraged expenditure on jewellery, and some have stopped waste on farms. Thus in a variety of ways these societies generally have been great factors in the improvement of conditions in the life of the village. It is earnestly hoped that such better living societies will be started in large numbers in the various provinces of India or better still that the co-operative credit societies would take upon themselves the function performed by these societies and that the term better living be given as wide a connotation as possible so that the co-operative movement would be doing good to itself and the nation by carrying on the general work of village uplift, as well as its own economic objective of strengthening the position of the agriculturist.

**Urban Credit Societies**—While the chief objective of the co-operative movement was from the first to do service to the rural population, it must be remembered that the Act of 1904 permitted two classes of societies, rural and urban, recognising thus the suitability of the co-operative method for solving the problems of urban population also. At present there are all 13,417 non-agricultural societies with a membership of 15,47,071. Of these, 5,936 are credit societies, the rest being societies for other purposes.

An important class of the urban population is that of the merchants and traders, and though the joint-stock banking system that has so far developed in India is quite well suited in many respects for them, from the point of view of the

small trader, it is co-operative banking that is obviously wanted. The importance of **Peoples' Co-operative Bank** promoted for the benefit of urban people without any distinction of caste or creed is, therefore, very great, for the finance of small merchants, artisans and craftsmen for the stimulation of trade and industries in and around district and taluka towns. The principal business of these banks is short-term credit and in this respect they resemble the ordinary commercial banks. In the absence of any industrial co-operative bank, it is also for the peoples' bank to finance small industrialists and help the development of cottage industries, which still play a very considerable part in the industrial economy of India. Another very important function which falls to peoples' banks is the financing of the marketing of the produce of the land from the field to the port or to the principal market centres and thus assist in the development of the internal trade of the country. It is only, however, in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies that we meet with some good institutions functioning as peoples' banks. In Madras there are 1,055 non-agricultural credit societies but most of these are not real peoples' banks. The Punjab has 1,030 unlimited liability societies and only 162 with limited liability. Even here we hardly find any development of real peoples' banks. In Bengal the limited liability urban credit societies number 527 and though these societies seem to have won public confidence the more important of them are salary earners' credit societies. Some of the divisions especially the Chittagong divisions have several big concerns, however, working on sound lines. The question of starting Peoples' Banks in Bihar and Orissa has not yet been seriously taken in hand. In the Bombay Presidency, institutions with a working capital of Rs. 50,000 and more are classed as urban banks. Since 1922 co-operators in this Presidency have been very keen on having a full-fledged peoples' bank in every taluka town, for it has been realised that with the proper development of urban co-operative banking, there is no doubt that the various units will come into touch with one another and that mutual settlement of terms and co-ordinated and harmonious work will greatly assist the development of inland trading agencies. Peoples' banks are a repository of peoples' savings, a nucleus for co-operative activity and an institution giving facilities for internal remittance and it is quite necessary therefore that their share capital must be pretty large. In the Bombay Presidency on the 30th June 1927 there were 127 urban banks most of which are fairly successful. The total membership was 1,85,829, the working capital was Rs. 4,65,22,694 and the reserve fund amounted to Rs. 59,34,804. It can be said without exaggeration that the development of urban banking has been a distinct contribution of Bombay to the co-operative movement in India and other provinces might well follow Bombay's example in this direction.

An important variant of the urban co-operative society is the **Thrift Society**. The system adopted is to collect regular savings every month for a continuous period of two to four years, invest the collected amount to the best advantage and pay back to the subscriber his amount at the

end of the term with interest. In many societies, loans are advanced also, but not exceeding a certain fixed proportion, usually  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the deposits. The Punjab has about 1,000 such societies and the bulk of the members are school masters. There are about 125 thrift societies for women only having a membership of about 2,000. Madras has also more than 100 thrift societies and Bombay has half a dozen. Recently however, Life Insurance Societies have been started in Bombay, Bengal and Madras. The Bombay society was started in July 1930 and for a few months worked as a provident society only, issuing policies of Rs 150 to Rs 500 and that too without medical examination, the idea being to bring life insurance within easy reach of the small man in the village as in the town. It has no share capital and works on a mutual basis. It has now, however, widened its scope and has been writing policies for larger amounts under its ordinary branch, while under the rural branch, besides the ordinary small policies, it has recently issued a scheme for decreasing term insurance, which will, it is hoped, meet the needs of the primary societies and their borrowing members much better. It has by now written a business of over Rs 60 lacs. The Bengal society is yet a provident society issuing small policies, while the Madras society—the South India Co-operative Insurance Society—has started vigorously as a full fledged life insurance society with share capital and comparatively low rates of premium, and has already written a large business of about Rs. 60 lacs.

**Review.**—The Co-operative Societies Act of 1904 had limitations which were soon recognised and at a conference of the Registrars, a bill was drawn up which became the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912. This Act remedied the defects of its predecessor, authorised the registration of societies for purposes other than credit, substituted a scientific classification based on the nature of the liability for the arbitrary one into rural and urban and legalised the registration of Unions and Central Banks.

In 1914 the Government of India reviewed the situation in a comprehensive resolution and recommended a change in the policy regarding the grant of loans to members, so that they might lend money for domestic purposes as well as for agricultural ones in order that the members might confine their dealings with the Co-operative Societies and be weaned from the sowcars. In 1914, the Macleagan Committee on Co-operation was appointed and its report in 1915 led to the reorganisation and overhauling of the whole administration of co-operation. Punctual repayment of loans was insisted upon, and all those societies that failed to live up to the ideal of co-operation were sought to be eliminated. From this time onwards the share of non-officials in the movement assumed increasing importance and it came to be realised that for the success of the movement, decentralising of the same was necessary. The Government of India Act of 1919 made co-operation a provincial transferred subject and the local Governments were left free to adapt the 1912 Act to their own requirements.

The steady growth of the Central Financing Agencies relieved the Registrars partly of the need for attending to this very important matter in the development of co-operation, but propaganda still remained the function of the Registrar

and his staff, paid or honorary, and it was perceived that non-official institutions should be established to take over this function from official hands. Accordingly Co-operative Institutes were started in various provinces, in some cases as unitary societies reaching down to the village through their branches in the divisions and the district, in other cases as a federation or union more or less complete of the primary societies. The part these non-official bodies began to play henceforth became increasingly important, some adding to the primary function of propaganda, others such as co-operative education, supervision over societies and even audit.

The steady progress of the movement—sometimes even too rapid—for nearly 20 years, however, was found hardly to lessen the colossal burden of the indebtedness of the ryot, for co-operative credit necessarily confined itself to short-term loans. It was in the Punjab that the first Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank was started at Jhang in 1920. Soon after other provinces also followed suit.

While the movement was developing at a rapid pace it was found that financially the situation was worsening. Defaults in repayment were becoming increasingly common and Co-operative Committees of Enquiry were instituted in various provinces. The Central Provinces thought it necessary to have such a committee in 1922, while Bihar and Orissa followed with a similar committee in 1923. A few years after the Oakden Committee made similar inquiries for the U. P., the Townsend Committee for Madras and the Calvert Committee for Burma. These Committees have carefully analysed the position in their respective provinces and have made recommendations for the consolidation and rectification of the co-operative credit organisation and the extension of the non-credit side of agricultural co-operation. The powers conferred upon the Local Government by the Act of 1919 to modify the Act of 1912 have been exercised so far in but few provinces such as Bombay, Burma, Madras, Bihar and Orissa. Bombay passed the Co-operative Societies' Act of 1925 incorporating the suggestions made from time to time for the amendment of the previous All-India Act. This new Act made the object of the movement still wider than that of its predecessor and its preamble refers to "better living, better business and better methods of production" as the aim of the movement. The chief features of the Bombay Act of 1925 are the adoption of a scientific system of classification of societies, the improvement of the procedure for liquidation of cancelled societies, the extension of summary powers of recovery to the awards of arbitrators and the provision of penalties against specified offences. The Burma Act came into force in 1927 and the Madras Act in July 1932. Bihar and Orissa has also now passed a similar Co-operative Act of its own recently. The progress of the movement in forms other than credit has not been very remarkable and credit societies still predominate, especially the Agricultural Credit Societies.

The non-credit movement has had naturally more obstacles to overcome than the credit but the former is slowly gathering force in the shape

of sale societies for cotton in Karnatak, Gujarat and Khandesh, cattle insurance societies in Burma and irrigation societies in Bengal and the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. Perhaps the most remarkable instance of the non-credit movement in India is to be found in the Pujab where consolidation of holdings has been successfully attempted through co-operation. In the non-agricultural non-credit sphere, a still smaller headway has been made. There are a number of housing societies especially in Bombay, Madras and Mysore, and artisans' societies and unskilled labour societies in Madras. It may be noted that on the agricultural side, co-operative farming has hardly been touched and on the non-credit side the consumers' movement has made but meagre progress.

In 1926, the *Royal Commission on Agriculture* was appointed and co-operation formed only a part—though an important one—of its extensive enquiry. Recently, in consequence of the appointment of the provincial committees under the *Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee* the co-operative movement in the different provinces has been surveyed. But the provincial committees, for obvious reasons, confined their inquiries to banking in relation to agriculture, small industries and trade. Thus only those aspects of the co-operative movement which have an intimate bearing on the credit needs of the population and the development of banking facilities have been examined, while the need for separate enquiries into the whole movement in the different provinces of the lines of those undertaken in C. P. U. P. and Madras and emphasised by the *Royal Commission on Agriculture* is still to be met. Bihar and Orissa recently got its movement examined by a committee, Travancore followed suit and Mysore too appointed a Committee which has published its report last year. The Government of Bombay convened in June 1933 a Round Table Conference of official and non-official Co-operators to discuss the problems that confronted the Movement in Bombay. As a result of this Conference, three Committees were appointed, one to examine the system of supervision over Co-operative societies by the Supervising Unions in the Presidency, another to report on the best way to help the agriculturists in these times of falling prices and trade depression, and the third to examine the problem of extension of land mortgage banking on a Co-operative basis. These committees have submitted their reports, their recommendations have led to a tightening up of supervision, an extension of land mortgage banking and efforts to meet the growth of overdue loans.

Recently the Government of Bombay appointed a small committee to inquire into the co-operative movement and to suggest how effective action could be taken to improve, extend and strengthen the movement. The report has been submitted and early Government action may be expected. The one welcome feature of the suggestions is the adoption of the multiple society as the primary unit in villages suggested by us for years and advocated strongly by the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India. The reconstruction of the primary societies on these lines will be a great step in the right direction, but cannot yield the fullest

benefit, unless the curse of illiteracy and ignorance is removed or mitigated by a strong drive for adult education in rural areas.

The growing difficulties of the Co-operative Movement throughout India in these times of unprecedented depression led the Government of India to hold an All-India Co-operative Conference at New Delhi on the 29th January 1934. In December 1936, another Conference of Registrars met at Delhi and discussed the situation further.

It may also be mentioned that the Indian States were not slow in introducing the co-operative movement within their limits, and the movement in some of the more important of the States, such as Hyderabad (Deccan), Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior and Indore has made considerable progress, more or less on the same lines as those followed in the neighbouring British Indian Provinces.

The landmarks in the history of the co-operative movement in India are the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904, the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912, the Madigan Committee Report, 1915, the provincialisation of co-operation, 1919, the establishment of institutes, unions and federations for propaganda, the Committees of Enquiry into the co-operative movement in several provinces, provincial legislation, the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1929, Reports of the Indian Central and Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees, 1931, and marketing surveys, debt conciliation schemes and land mortgage banking.

The movement has thus developed rapidly and the stages of its evolution may be briefly summarised as—agricultural credit, urban credit, central credit organisations; apex co-operative banks, propaganda by non-officials, non-credit agricultural co-operation, urban co-operative banking, long-term loans and debt redemption schemes, land mortgage banks, co-operative education, rectification and consolidation of the credit movement, organisation of supervision over primary societies and rural reconstruction.

At present the Provincial Governments, particularly in the Congress Provinces have been seriously undertaking programmes in the interests of the agriculturists. Money-lenders' bills have been passed to restrict the evils of usury and debt legislation has been or is being passed in Madras, Central Provinces, Bombay and a few other provinces so as to reduce agricultural debt and to bring it within the repaying capacity of the debtor. The strengthening and reorientation of the co-operative movement has also been taken earnestly in hand, which would by the conversion of the credit primaries into multi-purpose societies, by organising co-operative sale of agricultural produce and by promoting secondary occupations for the agriculturists on a co-operative basis, change the whole emphasis of the movement from merely credit to the entire needs of the rural population. Active mass-scale efforts at rural reconstruction and at increasing the earnings of agriculturists represent the keynote of the present day trend of the Co-operative Movement.

TABLE NO. 1  
Number of Societies by Provinces and States for 1936-37 only.

Province	Estimated Population (Millions)	Central	Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions	Agricultural	Non-Agricultural	Total Number of Societies	Number of Societies per 1,00,000 inhabitants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	48.1	32	279	11,068	1,487	12,555	26.7
Bombay	19.8	14	127	4,037	892	4,929	26.3
Sind	4.3	18	18	1,024	315	1,339	31.6
Bengal	82.3	118	3	21,255	2,899	24,154	29.1
Bihar	34.6	54	15	9,687	2,10	11,787	34.1
Orissa	7.2	15	14	2,487	172	2,659	37.1
United Provinces	50.3	72	3	7,768	474	8,242	16.3
Punjab	25.5	120	198	18,846	4,163	23,009	90.7
Burma	14.1	11	1797	1,797	181	1,978	13.5
Central Provinces and Berar	16.4	36	6	3,792	132	3,924	23.2
Assam	19.4	21	1,296	1,296	119	1,415	15.2
N W F Province	2.5	3	632	632	57	689	27.7
Coorg	0.2	1	13	236	41	291	145.5
Almer-Merwara	0.2	7	2	640	133	773	130.3
Hyderabad Administered Area	0.2	1	1	220	91	312	44.6
Dahli	0.7	1	1	220	91	312	44.6
Total (British India)	285.7	506	673	81,805	11,322	93,127	33.0
Mysore	6.9	11	1	1,417	434	1,851	27.0
Baroda	2.7	8	1	913	203	1,116	41.7
Hyderabad	16.8	40	1	2,546	506	3,052	19.6
Bhopal	0.8	18	1	785	18	803	102.6
Gwalior	3.7	18	1	4,028	49	4,077	110.7
Indore	1.4	5	1	664	58	722	51.9
Kashmir	3.9	14	29	2,576	363	2,939	75.7
Travancore	5.9	1	1	1,346	247	1,593	29.2
Cochin	1.4	1	1	129	126	255	18.3
Total (Indian States)	42.5	116	31	14,404	2,104	16,508	39.2
Grand Total	328.2	622	710	96,209	13,426	1,10,635	33.8

TABLE No. 2.  
Number of Members by Provinces and States for 1936-37 only.

Province.	Estimated Population (Millions)	Central (Including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions)	Supervising and Guar- anteeing Unions (Including Re-insurance Societies)	Agricultural (Including Cattle Insurance Societies)	Non-Agric- ultural (Including other Insurance Societies)	Total Number of Members of primary Societies.	Number of Members of primary Societies per 1,000 Inhabitants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Madras</b>	48.1	1,5733	8,724	5,77,591	3,04,105	8,81,696	18.3
Bombay	19.3	14,423	3,275	2,72,031	3,00,249	5,72,280	29.7
Andhra Pradesh	4.3	2,722	718	30,820	44,271	75,091	17.5
Bengal	52.3	25,515	254	5,07,312	3,06,853	8,14,265	15.6
Bihar	34.6	8,658	7,145	1,64,176	30,829	1,05,005	5.6
Orissa	7.2	3,407	410	80,807	11,455	1,01,262	14.1
United Provinces	50.3	12,780	122	2,08,788	52,170	2,60,968	5.2
Punjab	26.5	26,908	1,298	6,67,735	1,64,827	8,32,562	32.6
Burma	14.1	1,578	7,222	35,584	38,921	74,505	5.3
Central Provinces and Berar	16.4	43,652	2,013	53,940	22,752	76,692	4.7
Nagpur	9.4	580	43,335	14,014	58,249	58,249	6.2
North-West Frontier Province	2.5	580	238	21,868	5,127	24,498	9.8
Coorg	0.2	444	45	13,605	5,127	18,732	93.7
Assam	0.6	1,722	43	14,635	7,772	22,407	37.3
Assam-Mewar	0.2	495	56	6,139	10,960	10,960	54.5
Andhra Pradesh	0.2	495	56	6,139	10,960	10,960	54.5
Delhi	0.7	1,70,300	29,467	27,07,348	7,432	40,32,623	14.1
<b>Total (British India)</b>	285.7	1,70,300	29,467	27,07,348	13,25,287	40,32,623	14.1
<b>Myore</b>	4.9	2,192	43	63,929	80,042	1,43,171	20.7
Barda	9.7	5,110	2,515	30,586	21,972	52,568	19.2
Hyderabad	15.8	1,820	1,820	59,421	31,092	90,513	18.6
Bengal	10.8	1,820	1,820	1,47,614	513	1,48,127	18.6
Madras	3.7	6,996	6,996	75,980	692	83,668	20.7
Andhra Pradesh	1.4	2,085	12,484	12,484	12,484	24,968	17.8
Kachin	3.0	3,430	44,823	44,823	6,955	53,023	18.6
Travancore	5.0	3,762	1,604	1,43,809	67,317	2,10,126	38.8
Cochin	1.4	150	9,452	9,452	14,595	24,047	17.2
<b>Total (Indian States)</b>	42.5	29,249	1,162	4,47,375	2,33,143	6,86,518	16.1
<b>Grand Total</b>	328.2	1,99,549	33,629	31,54,711	15,63,430	47,18,141	14.4

Province	Estimated Population (Millions)	Working (capital by Provinces and States for 1936-37 only)										In lakhs of rupees	
		Loans and Deposits held at the end of the Year from						Reserve and other Funds	Total.	Number of Annas per head of Populations.			
		Share Capital Paid-up	Members.	Societies.	Provincial or Central Banks	Govern-ment	Non-Members and other sources						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
	Millions	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Annas.		
Madras	48.1	2.22	1.11	1.91	5.16	20	4.76	2.46	17.23	57			
Bombay	19.3	2.13	3.09	80	2.35	5	4.62	2.06	15.28	127			
Sind	4.3	49	1.8	24	55	0	1.22	32	3.49	130			
Bengal	52.3	21.8	1.56	33	4.97	6	6.38	3.42	10.08	58			
Bihar	34.6	12	2.1	4	1.74	10	1.58	54	4.82	22			
Orissa	7.2	14	4	3	50	1	38	19	1.28	28			
United Provinces	50.3	66	23	8	47	50	50	63	2.57	8			
Punjab	25.5	1.97	7.4	45	5.24	4	540	4.25	18.26	115			
Burma	14.1	34	4	10	120	4	16	64	2.21	25			
Central Provinces and Berar	16.4	35	6	25	1.84	1	1.62	95	6.38	52			
Assam	9.4	4	10	3	17	29	29	18	5.5	14			
North-West Frontier Province	2.5	4	2	1	4	4	6	3	24	15			
Coorg	0.2	4	4	1	12	4	13	4	19	149			
Aligar-Merwara	0.6	8	8	4	4	1	12	12	57	153			
Hyderabad Administered Areas	0.7	3	7	4	4	1	11	15	4	123			
Delhi	0.7	4	6	1	5	1	11	5	32	73			
Total (British India)	285.7	12.10	8.11	3.95	23.56	77	27.59	15.81	91.02	51			
Mysore	6.9	54	39	7	27	7	67	44	2.40	56			
Baroda	0.7	10	4	5	13	1	20	16	90	53			
Hyderabad	15.4	57	7	5	65	3	51	48	2.36	24			
Bhopal	0.8	1	1	1	5	26	11	9	19	37			
Gwalior	3.7	13	1	3	16	2	11	29	84	36			
Indore	1.4	8	12	1	25	1	18	20	89	101			
Kashmir	3.9	25	35	2	11	1	17	24	95	39			
Travancore	5.9	35	9	3	11	1	17	11	88	24			
Cochin	1.4	4	3	1	9	9	9	7	27	31			
Total (Indian States)	42.5	2.05	9.6	29	1.66	40	2.23	2.06	9.67	36			
Grand Total	328.2	14.15	9.07	4.24	25.22	117	29.81	17.87	101.80	49			



TABLE No. 4  
Operations of Co-operative Societies, 1936-37

(In Thousands of Rupees)

	Provincial Banks	Central Banks	Agricultural Societies		Non-Agric- ultural Societies	
			Credit	Non- Credit	Credit	Non- Credit
Number	11	611	80,915	15,074	5,936	7,481
Working Capital —						
Share Capital	76,60	2,77,90	4,31,63		6,29,10	
Loans and deposits held from —						
Members	5,98.60	16,58.61	1,42,04		7,64,41	
Non-Members			1,38,11		5,85,81	
Societies	91,55	3,00,4	20,16		12,04	
Provincial or Central Banks	3,64,35	3,03,02	17,27,19		1,23,64	
Government	16,70	36,93	10,69		5,27,3	
Reserve and other Funds	1,06,11	5,73,03	9,87,77		3,25,29	
Total	12,57,91	29,49,90	34,54,72		24,03,02	
Loans made during the year to —						
Individuals	2,06,96	1,25,39	5,40,89		14,20,31	
Banks and Societies	5,08,50	7,88,59	70,60		1,29,92	
Loans due by—						
Individuals	27,08	81,71	26,07,18		17,64,76	
Of which overdue			11,35,99		2,94,66	
Banks and Societies	5,45,99	18,84,17	89,03		89,59	
Profits .. .. .	9,02	40,59	72,80		67,63	

## Societies : Literary, Scientific and Social.

**AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY (THE ROYAL) OF INDIA (Calcutta).—**Founded 1820. A Class. Annual subscription Rs 32 Entrance fee Rs 8 B Class. Annual subscription Rs 12 Secretary S Percy Lancaster, F.L.S., F.R.S., M.R.S. 1, Allpore Road, Allpore

**AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF BURMA.—**Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Kandawplay, P O Rangoon, Burma

**AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS.—**Established 1835. Quarterly subscription for members in Class A Rs 7, in Class B Rs 3 President H E The Governor of Madras, (Chairman) The Hon Mr Justice S Wadsworth, I.C.S. Hon Secretary Mr R S Nrody, M.Sc. Hon Treasurer Mr H A Buller, Teynampet, S W Madras

**ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—**Founded 1886, to promote the prosecution of Anthropological research in India, to correspond with Anthropological Societies throughout the world, to hold monthly meetings for reading and discussing papers, and to publish a journal containing the transactions of the Society Annual subscription Rs 10 President H T Sorky, I.C.S. Hon Secretary Dr N A Thootil, B.A., Ph.D. (Oxon) Office Address C/o K R Cama Oriental Institute Bldg., 134-136, Apollo Street, Bombay

**BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.—**Founded in 1918 for the encouragement and promotion of research in the various branches of Pure and Applied Mathematics, and in the History of Mathematics. It conducts a journal "The Proceedings of the Benares Mathematical Society" in which original papers on Mathematics are published and maintains a library. There are about 80 members from all parts of India Admission fee Rs 10 Annual subscription Rs 12 (Resident members) and Rs 5 (non-resident members) President Dr Gorakh Prasad, D.Sc., Secretary Prof Chandil Prasad, M.A., B.Sc., Editor Dr A N Singh, D.Sc., Treasurer Prof Pashupati Prasad, M.A., B.Sc. 22, Senpura, Benares City

**BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, POONA.—**The Institute was inaugurated on the 6th of July 1917, the 80th birthday of late Sir E. G Bhandarkar, at the hands of H E Lord Willingdon, who became its first President. Its objects are to publish critical editions of texts and original works bearing on Oriental antiquities, to provide an up-to-date Oriental library, to train students in the methods of research and to act as an information bureau on all points connected with Oriental Studies. The valuable library of the late Dr Sir E. G Bhandarkar, which he had bequeathed already to the Institute, was after his demise handed over by his executors to the Institute, and is now located in the Central Hall of the Institute. Since the 1st of April 1918 the Government of Bombay

have transferred to the custody of the Institute the unique collection of nearly 20,000 manuscripts formerly accommodated in the Deccan College, together with a maintenance grant of Rs 5,000 a year. Government have likewise entrusted to the Institute a grant of Rs 10,000 a year for the publication of the B S S and the Government Oriental Series. The Institute has undertaken to edit *Mahabharata* critically (Editor-in-Chief Dr V S Sukthankar), at the initiation of the Raja of Aundh who has promised a total grant of Rs one lakh for that purpose. Grants are being received from the Government of India (Rs 4,000 a year), the University of Bombay (Rs 3,000 a year) and the Government of Bombay (Rs 6,000 a year), Burma, Hyderabad (Deccan), Baroda and Mysore as well as from several Southern Mahratta States. The Institute issues a Journal called *Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute* published four times a year. It also held under its auspices the First Oriental Conference on the 6th, 6th and 7th of November 1919 under the patronage of H E Sir George Lloyd and the presidency of Sir R. G. Bhandarkar. Thanks to liberal donations from the Tatas and the Jain community, supplemented by Grants-in-Aid from the Government of Bombay, the Institute is housed in a fine building near the hills behind the Home of the Servants of India Society. Since August 1927 the Institute has been conducting regular M.A. classes in Sanskrit, Pali, Arthamagadhi and Ancient Indian Culture. Lectures by eminent scholars are also delivered occasionally. Membership dues Rs 10 a year or Rs 100 compounded for life. Members can, subject to certain conditions, borrow books from the library and get the "Annals" free and other publications (a list covering about 100 titles sent free upon request) at concession rates. Secretary Dr V S Sukthankar, M.A., Ph.D. Curator P K Godse, M.A.

**THE BHARATA ITIHASA SAMMUDHAKA MANDALA, POONA.—**Founded in 1910 by the late Mr V K Rajwade and Sardar K C Mehendale and registered under Act XXI of 1860 in 1916 with the object of collecting and conserving historical materials, erecting suitable buildings for preserving and exhibiting them, publishing such materials and other works of historical research and generally to encourage and foster critical study of and research in Indian history. Has a building of its own, possesses the best collection of Persian and Marathi historical papers owned by any private society. Has a rare collection of about a thousand Indian paintings now housed in a special wing recently added, maintains a coin cabinet and an armoury of old weapons. Has a section for Copper plates, sculpture and archaeology and has a library of rare books. Holds fortnightly and annual meetings where notes and papers based on original documents are presented, discussed and afterwards published. Has published 7 volumes of

original historical letters and other historical and literary books whose total number exceeds 80. Has received Rs. 5,000 for publishing materials of the Shivaji period from the late Raja Sahib of Mudhol. Conducts a quarterly journal devoted to research work done mostly in Marathi. Celebrated the Silver Jubilee by calling the first All India Modern History Congress in 1935. Has planned a commemorative volume in English giving an analytical account of researches in various fields. Depends entirely on public subscriptions. Is supported by many Rajas, Jahaagirdars, Sardars and the public. The late Dr J. E. Abbot of New Jersey, U.S.A., left by will a gift of 30,000 dollars to the Mandala for buildings. Annual membership fees for various classes are Rs. 3, 6, 12, 25, 125 and 300 which can be compounded for life by paying ten times the annual subscription of a particular class in a single year. Effective members over 700. Annual income averages between 3 to 4 thousand Rupees. *President* Mr N. C. Kelkar, B.A., LL.B., *Vice Presidents* Mr D. V. Apte, B.A., Prof V. G. Kale, M.A. Shrimant Babasaheb Ghorpade of Ichalkaranji. *Secretaries* Prof D. V. Potdar, B.A., corresponding member, Indian Historical Records Commission, and Sardar G. N. Mujundar, C.I.E., *Treasurer* Mr A. V. Patwardhan, B.A. and eight ordinary members all elected. *Readers* Mr S. N. Joshi and Mr G. H. Khare, *Librarian* Mr V. M. Kolhatkar. *Munsifi* — Mr Abdul Aziz. *Address* 312 13, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

**BOMBAY ART SOCIETY**—Founded 1888, to promote and encourage Art by exhibitions of Pictures and Applied Arts, and to assist in the establishment and maintenance of a permanent gallery for pictures and other works of Art. Annual exhibition usually held every January. Annual subscription Rs. 10; Life member Rs. 100. *President* Shri Govindji Jehangir, Bart., *Hon. Treasurer* Rao Sahib N. G. Agawkar, *Hon. Secretary* V. V. Oak, Bar-at-Law. *Office Secretariat*, Ground Floor, Bombay.

**BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY**—Founded 1804, to investigate and encourage Oriental Arts, Sciences and Literature. Annual subscription Rs. 60. *Secretary* J. S. Tiley, Town Hall, Bombay.

**BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION**—Founded 1883 to promote friendly intercourse and exchange of views and experiences between its members and to maintain the interest and status of the medical profession in Bombay and the Presidency. The Entrance Fee for Resident members Rs. 5, monthly subscription Rs. 2, Absent members Rs. 1, and non resident members yearly subscription Rs. 5. *President* Dr S. K. Vaidya, *Vice-Presidents* Dr K. S. Barucha and Dr K. J. Guretti, *Hon. Treasurer* Dr R. D. P. Mody, *Hon. Librarians* Dr V. B. Desai and Dr S. H. Nanavaty, *Hon. Secretaries* Dr Sorab J. Popat and Dr M. B. Thakore, Blavatky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay.

**BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY**, (Registered under Act XXI of 1860)—Founded 1883 to promote the study of Natural History in all

its branches. The Society has a membership of about 1,400 all over the world and a museum with a representative collection of the different vertebrates and invertebrates found in the Indian Empire and Ceylon. In 1921 the Society was entrusted with the management of the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, and a great part of the Society's collections have been transferred to that Museum. A Journal is published three times during the year which contains articles on natural history and sport as well as descriptions of new species and local lists of different orders. The Society's library is open to members and books may be borrowed under special arrangement by members residing in the mofussil. Annual subscription Rs. 25, entrance fee Rs. 10. *Patrons* H. E. The Viceroy of India, *Vice-Patrons* H. H. The Maharaja of Travancore, C.I.E., H. H. The Maharaja of Cutch, C.I.E., C.I.E., H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur, C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., H. H. the Maharaja of Itawa, K.C.S.I., H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, K.C.S.I., H. H. The Nawab of Junagadh, C.I.E., K.C.S.I., and Mr F. V. Evans, Liverpool, Sir David Ezra, Kt., Mr A. S. Vernay, London, Lt.-Col. K. G. Gharpurey, I.M.S. (Retd.) Poona. *President* H. E. The Rt. Hon. Sir Roger Lumley, C.I.E., D.L. *Vice Presidents* H. H. The Maharaja of Cutch, C.I.E., C.I.E., Rev. Fr. J. F. Calus, S.J., Rt. Rev. R. D. Arland, M.A. *Honorary Secretary* Mr P. M. D. Sanderson, F.R.S. *Curator* S. H. Prater, O.M.S., M.L.A., J.P. *Asst. Curator* McCann Head Clerk, Mr A. F. Fernandes. *Gallery Assistant* Mr P. F. Gomes. *Office* 114, Apollo Street, Bombay.

**BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION**—Founded to create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, (b) to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene generally, and of the prevention of the spread of disease amongst all classes of people by means of lectures, leaflets and practical demonstrations and if possible, by holding classes and examinations; (c) to promote sanitary science by giving prizes, rewards or medals to those who may by diligent application add to our knowledge in sanitary science by original research or otherwise, (d) to arrange for homely talk or simple practical lectures for mothers and girls in the various localities and different chawls, provided the people in such localities or chawls give facilities. The Sanitary Institute Building in Princess Street, which has lately been built by the Association, at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,00,000 the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Willingdon in March, 1914, and opened in March, 1915, is a large and handsome structure with a large Lecture Hall, Library, Museum, etc., and also provides accommodation for King George V. Anti-Tuberculous League Dispensary transferred to the Municipality in 1924 and Museum and the office of the Assistant Health Officer, C and D Wards, and the Vaccination Station. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* Dr R. K. Mhatre, L.M. & S., D.Ph., T.M. & S. (Contab.), Executive Health Officer, Bombay. *Joint Honorary Secretary* Dr C. Coutinho, B.Sc., L.M. & S., D.B.Y.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.**

Since 1811 the British and Foreign Bible Society has been at work in this country. It has 6 Auxiliaries in India and an Agency in Burma. The first Auxiliary was established in Calcutta, in 1811, then followed the Bombay Auxiliary in 1813, the Madras Auxiliary in 1820, the North India Auxiliary in 1845, the Punjab Auxiliary in 1863, the Bangalore Auxiliary in 1875, while the Burma Agency was founded in 1899. The Bible or some portion of it is now to be had in over 100 different Indian languages and dialects and the circulation throughout India and Burma reached 1,273,788 issues in 1938. The Bibles, Testaments, and Portions in the various vernaculars are sold at rates which the very poorest can pay and at considerable loss to the Society. Grants

of English Scriptures are made to students who pass University examinations, as under:—

The New Testament and Psalms to Matriculates and the Bible to Graduates.

Portions of Scriptures in the important vernaculars have been prepared in raised type for the use of the Blind and large grants of money are annually given to the different Missions, to enable them to carry on Colportage and Bible Women's work. Besides the British and Foreign Bible Society, there is Bible work carried on in India, and Burma in a much smaller way by the Bible Translation Society—which is connected with the Baptist Missionary Society—the National Bible Society of Scotland, the American Bible Society and the Tranquebar Tamil Bible Society.

The following table shows the growth in the British & Foreign Bible Society's work during the past few years in India and Burma:—

TABLE OF CIRCULATION OF THE B.F.B.S. IN INDIA.

Auxiliaries	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931.
Calcutta	238,342	244,202	244,770	212,558	232,004	230,657	250,744	211,040
Bombay	242,494	240,528	213,276	243,474	190,800	214,544	206,019	185,720
Madras	356,886	338,985	352,700	294,700	286,522	301,306	254,504	261,549
Bangalore	38,924	44,705	31,410	34,083	23,912	26,077	25,624	18,007
North India	185,568	187,220	190,834	238,306	222,512	236,800	203,750	153,403
Punjab	107,845	94,402	87,904	97,500	77,786	94,605	89,696	90,212
Burma	113,929	115,251	104,821	112,077	106,623	134,457	90,079	85,073
Total	1,273,788	1,255,448	1,231,834	1,232,818	1,140,258	1,238,436	1,120,422	1,005,904

These returns do not include the copies which any Auxiliary has supplied to London or to any other Auxiliaries during the year.

**General Secretary for India and Ceylon** The Rev J S M Hooper, M A, Mayo Road, Nagpur, C P  
**BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (Bombay Branch)**—Founded 1886, to promote Medical and the Allied Sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interests of the Medical Profession *Secretary* Dr. B B Yodh, Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay

**CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY** was established in 1927 to help forward the operation of the Bombay Children Act by taking over responsibility for the maintenance of the Umar khadi Children's Romand Home, for the organization of inquiry work regarding the cases of boys and girls dealt with by the Juvenile Court, for the upkeep of a Junior Re-

formatory School for boys under 12, and for the co-ordination of work done by voluntary supervision workers appointed by the Court. The Society is a private charitable organisation with a grant-in-aid from Government. Its work lies amongst destitute children hailing from all parts of India, juvenile offenders less than 16 years of age and children offended against by adult persons, all of whom have been arrested under the Bombay Children Act in either Bombay City or Suburban District. *President*, H. E Sir Roger Lumley, C S I K, *Vice-President* The Hon. Mr K. M. Munshi, M L A

**Chairman :** Mr C. P. Bramble *Hon Treasurer :* Mr B. R. Tannan *Secretary :* Miss B. Budden

**CONSUMPTIVES' HOMES SOCIETY**—This Society was started by the late Mr. B. M. Malabari and Mr. Dayaram Gidmal on the 1st of June 1909. It was registered under Act XXI of 1880. Mr. Malabari secured a large grant of land in a Himalayan pine forest in Dharampur (Simla Hills) from H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, for a Sanatorium for Consumptives. His Highness also gave a donation of Rs. one lakh. In 1911 by special permission the Sanatorium was named "The King Edward VII Sanatorium." The Sanatorium has its special water works known as the Lady Hardings Water Works, presented by the late Sir Chinubhai Madhavai, Bart., of Ahmedabad. The Sanatorium has a Guest House. The Noshirwan Adul Guest House for visitors to Dharampur. It has accommodation for 100 patients including the special Punjab Block built from a grant of the Punjab Government and reserved for European patients. Most of the blocks and cottages are built by Parsis. The Sanatorium has its own dairy and is called the Bai Pirojshah B. H. Patuck Dairy. The Sir Chinubhai Madhavai Dispensary has an out-patient department. The Recreation Hall is called "The Sir Bhupinder Singh Recreation Hall" after the name of the Maharaja of Patiala. Mr. Malabari collected an Endowment Fund of about Rs. 67,000 lodged with the Treasurer, Charitable Endowments under Act VI of 1890. The Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Charities have given a gift of Rs. 55,000 for the "X-Ray and Electric Equipment" plant in addition to their other donations amounting to over a lakh of rupees. Nearly Rs. 8,16,000 have been spent on laying out the sites, buildings, etc., and the current annual expenditure is about Rs. 56,000. The Senior and Junior Medical Officers are in charge of the Sanatorium. The Office of this Society is situated at the Seva Sadan Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay. Mr. S. P. Wadia is the Hon. Secretary and Mr. Pirojshah P. Mistri is the Hon. Treasurer.

**EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION OF INDIA**—The Employers' Federation of India was registered early in 1933 with the following among its main objects—To promote and protect the interests of employers engaged in the trade, commerce, industries and manufactures of India, to promote or oppose legislation or other measures affecting their interests, to collect and circulate statistics and other information of interest to employers, to nominate legates and advisers to the International Labour Conferences and to formulate opinions on the subjects coming for discussion before such bodies, and to promote or oppose their recommendations, to secure concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of its members, to consider and support well-considered schemes for the welfare and uplift of Labour and establish harmonious relations between Capital and Labour, and to carry on propaganda for the purpose of educating public opinion with regard to the character, scope, importance and needs of industrial enterprises as represented by the Federation.

Most of the leading employers' organisations in India are members of the Federation.

The office-bearers for the year 1939 are—*President :* Sir H. P. Mody, K.B.E., *Vice-Presidents :* Sir Edward Benthall and Mr J. H. S. Richardson.

The office of the Federation is at present located at Patel House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

**EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION**—The European Association was established in 1883 under the title of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association and was re-established in 1912 under the title of the European Defence Association, but the present title was adopted in 1913. The Association has for its major object the organisation of European influence in the political life of India. The Head Office (Central Administration) are at 6, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. *President :* Sir Edward Benthall, *Vice-Presidents :* Mr M. A. F. Hirtzel, M.L.A. and Mr W. K. M. Langley, O.B.E., M.L.A. *Hon. General Treasurer :* Mr. R. S. Arthur, *General Secretary :* Miss N. Dalling.

**BRANCHES OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION**

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**CACHAR**—*Chairman,* Mr H. F. Clerk, *Hon. Secretary,* Mr G. Kydd.

**SIKHEE**—*Chairman,* Mr A. F. Bendall, M.L.A., *Hon. Secretary,* Mr W. B. Barrowman.

**E. BENGAL**—*Chairman,* Mr J. J. E. Manson, *Hon. Secretary,* Mr W. M. Lamond.

**W. BENGAL**—*Chairman,* Mr G. I. Hudspeth, *Hon. Secretary,* Mr R. F. Orme.

**CALCUTTA**—*Chairman,* Mr A. R. Elliott Lockhart, *Secretary,* Miss N. Dalling.

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**KANKINABRAH**—*Chairman,* Mr G. M. Martin, *Hon. Secretary,* Mr W. C. Lowden.

**BOMBAY**—*Chairman,* Mr W. H. Hammond, *Hon. Secretary,* Mr G. H. Hastings.

**NORTH BIHAR**—*Chairman,* Mr E. G. Munns, *Hon. Secretary,* Mr W. H. Meyrick, O.B.E., M.L.A.

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**UNITED PROVINCES**—*Chairman,* Mr H. A. Wilkinson, *Hon. Secretary,* Mr H. W. Morgan.

**INDIAN ADULT EDUCATION CONFERENCE COMMITTEE**—The First Session of the Indian Adult Education Conference was held at Delhi in March, 1938 in order to make a beginning with organizing all adult education work.

being carried on throughout the country. At this Conference it was decided to set up a provisional committee to gather information and make preparations for the next Conference, to be held in 1939. The Committee consists of President, The Hon. Justice Sir Shah Mohammad Sulaiman, Judge, Federal Court of India. *Vice-Presidents* H. I. H. The Princes of Berar, Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, Ran (Rajwade, President of All India Women's Conference, Prof. A. N. Basu, Mr. Ranjit M. Chetangh, Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. and Prof. J. B. Raju. *Honorary General Secretary* Prof. H. B. Richardson, Government College, Lahore. *Joint Secretaries* Miss Godavari Gokhale, Prof. Eric Franklin, Prof. Bal Dev Khanna, Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., Mr. Rais-uddin Ahmad, and Mr. P. M. Gopala-krishnan.

From its Information Bureau at No. 23, Daryaganj, Delhi the Committee issues periodical bulletins and answers all questions concerning adult education. An Adult Education Handbook, edited by Sir S. Radhakrishnan, is about to be published. The next Conference will be held during the Diwali holidays, 1939.

**INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY**—Was founded in 1924 with Sir P. C. Ray as *President*, located in the University College of Science buildings, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. Dr. H. K. Sen, *President*, Sir U. N. Brahmachari, Prof. N. R. Dhar, Dr. Gilbert J. Fowler, Prof. S. Bhatnagar, Prof. J. C. Ghosh, Prof. P. Neogi, Sir P. C. Ray, Prof. B. K. Singh, Prof. B. B. Dey, Prof. J. N. Mukherjee. *Vice-Presidents*, Prof. P. Ray and Dr. J. N. Ray. *Hony Editors*, Dr. P. K. Bose, *Hony Secretary*, Dr. A. C. Sircar, *Hony Treasurer*, Dr. C. Barak, Dr. J. K. Chowdhury, Prof. K. L. Moudgill, Mrs. Sheila Dhar, Dr. S. Dutt, Prof. Sudhamoy Ghosh, Dr. M. Goswami, Dr. B. C. Guha, Prof. P. C. Guha, Dr. A. N. Kapanna, Dr. S. Krishna, Dr. B. L. Manjunath, Dr. P. C. Mitter, Prof. K. U. Naik, Prof. B. Sanjiva Rao, Prof. J. N. Ray, Dr. H. K. Sen, Dr. P. B. Sarkar, Prof. V. Subrahmanyan, Dr. M. S. Patel, Dr. N. A. Yajnik, *Members of the Council*, Mr. G. Banerjee, *Asst Secretary*, Dr. S. G. Chaudhury and Dr. D. Chakravarti, *Asst Editors*.

**Bombay Branch** Dr. R. C. Shah, *President*, Khan Bahadur Dr. A. K. Turner, and Dr. K. Venkataraman, *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. S. M. Mehta and Dr. B. K. Vaidya, *Joint Hon Secretaries*, Mr. P. M. Bhargava, *Hony Treasurer*.

**Lahore Branch** Prof. S. B. Bhatnagar, *President*, Prof. Ruchi Ram Sahni and Prof. S. D. Musaffar, *Vice-Presidents*, Dr. H. Subba Jola, and Mr. P. L. Kapur, *Hony Secretaries*, Prof. N. A. Yajnik, *Hony Treasurer*.

**Madras Branch** Dr. B. Sanjiva Rao, *President*, Dr. K. L. Moudgill, *Vice President*, J. N. Roy, *Hony Secretary and Treasurer*.

The Society publishes a monthly Journal dealing with original researches in Chemistry in India and a quarterly Industrial Edition of the main Journal specially devoted to industrial topics. Annual subscription for the Industrial Edition is Rs. 12 for non-Fellows. Subscription to Fellows Rs. 15, Non-Fellows Rs. 16.

Fellowship is open to graduates of Chemistry and to those who are interested with the progress of Chemistry. Particulars and Election form can be had from the Hony. Secretary, Indian Chemical Society, P.O. Box No. 10857, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

**INDIAN AND EASTERN NEWSPAPER SOCIETY**.—Formed in February 1939 to act as a central organisation of the newspaper press of India, Burma and Ceylon and to promote the common interests of its members. *President*, Mr. Arthur Moore, The "Statesman". *Deputy President*, Mr. Devadas Gandhi, "Hindustan Times". *Vice-President*, Mr. Desmond Young, the "Pioneer". *Hony. Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. B. J. Kirchner, The "Statesman". Committee 1939-40, Mr. E. G. Pearson, "Times of India", Mr. K. Srinivasan, The "Hindu", Mr. M. L. Sen, "Hindustan Standard", Mr. V. Prasad, The "Leader", Mr. F. W. Bastin, The "Civil and Military Gazette". *Address* Statesman House, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

**INDIAN LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION**—(Central Committee).—The original Committee set up in Delhi in 1924. *Secretary* Mr. U. N. Sen, C/o Associated Press, New Delhi.

**BOMBAY**—(LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION)—*President* Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bt. *Chairman of the Executive Committee* The Hon. Khan Bahadur Cooper, Finance Member to the Government of Bombay. *Address* C/o Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bombay.

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**CALCUTTA**—*President* Sir A. K. Roy, Bar-at-Law, Advocate-General, Bengal. *Joint Secretaries* Messrs N. C. Roy & P. C. Mallik 99, Bakul Bagan Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

**PUNJAB**—*Hon. Secretary* Mr. C. L. Anand, Principal, Law College, Lahore.

**LUCKNOW**—*President* Raja Rampal Singh, *Hon. Secretary*, Dr. V. S. Ram, Lucknow University, Lucknow.

**INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY**.—Founded in 1907 for the advancement of Mathematical studies in India. It conducts two quarterly journals, *The Journal of the Indian Mathematical Society* and *The Mathematics Student*; the former publishes original papers on Mathematical subjects and the latter is devoted to the needs of students and teachers of mathematics. The Society maintains a library with current mathematical periodicals in all

languages and new books on the subject. The library is located in the Fergusson College, Poona, whence the journals and books are circulated to members by post. The journals of the Society are published in Madras. There are about 400 members from all parts of India. *President* R. P. Paranjpye, M.A., D.Sc., Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University. *Secretaries* B. Vaidyanathaswamy, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D., Reader, University of Madras, Madras; Ram Behari, M.A., Ph.D., St. Stephen's College, Delhi. *Librarian* R. P. Shintre, M.A., Professor of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Poona.

**THE INDIAN ROADS AND TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION LIMITED**—Registered Office—41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay

*Patrons* His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., D.L. Governor of Bombay, His Excellency The Hon'ble Sir Archibald Douglas Cochrane, K.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor of Burma, His Excellency Sir John Hubback, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Governor of Orissa, His Excellency Sir Lancelot Graham, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of Sind.

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The Association was formed in 1926 and registered in October 1927 having a Council with headquarters in Bombay and Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Assam, Lahore, Nagpur and New Delhi, each with a Local Committee.

The subscriptions for membership of the Association are:

	Per annum
Associate Members	Rs. 5
Ordinary Members	" 10
Supporting Members	" 300

The aims and objects of the Association are to promote the cause of Road, Motor and Air Transport Development throughout India by making representations to the Government of India, Governments of Provinces, District Boards and other Public Bodies concerned, regarding the construction, improvement and maintenance of roads, bridges and aerodromes and methods of transport, to make representations to all or any of the bodies regarding the adjustment of taxation, customs duties and excise affecting motor vehicles and other modes of transport and the employment of same in such a manner as to facilitate the development of motor and air transport throughout India, to educate the public by means of propaganda and to create authoritative public opinion with regard to the needs of, and advantages to be derived from, improved road and air communications and the use of these forms of transport.

All persons, associations, firms or companies interested in Road, Motor and Air Transport Development and their problems are eligible for election as members.

The present constitution of the Council of the Association is—

*President* The Hon'ble Mr R. H. Parker, J.P.

*Vice-President* : D. E. Gough, Esq., B.Sc.

*Members of Council* Major General Sir Reginald Ford, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., H. F. Ormerod, J.P., S. Guevrek, Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E., J.P., R. J. Watson, Nurmahomed M. Chhoy, J.P., T. R. S. Kynersey, W. B. Whiteside, H. M. Haldet, D. Nilsson, E. A. Nadirshah, B.A., B.E., B.Sc., M.Inst. C.E., G. H. Richmond, P. G. Price.

*General Secretary* Lt.-Colonel H. C. Smith, O.B.E., M.C.

Branches are already in existence in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Assam, Lahore, Nagpur and New Delhi and others will be formed as and when occasion demands. The former Branch in Burma has now been reconstituted under the name of the Burma Transport Development Association and is working in close co-operation with the Association. The application for membership should be made to the General Secretary of the Association at 41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, or to the Secretaries of the Branches, Bombay, P.O. Box 853, Calcutta, P.O. Box 2285, Madras, P.O. Box 1270, Karachi, P.O. Box 168, Assam, P.O. Mohanaghat, Lahore, P.O. Box 165, and New Delhi P.O. Box 56.

**INDIAN SOCIETY OF ORIENTAL ART (Calcutta)**—

*Patron* Marquess of Zetland, G.C.I.E., Office 11, Samavaya Mansions, Hogg Street, Calcutta.

**INDIA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION**.—The India Sunday School Union is an interdenominational organisation having for its object the strengthening of religious and moral education in the Christian schools throughout the Indian Empire. It has five full time workers, both Indian and European. It was founded in Allahabad in 1876. Its General Committee is composed of representatives from the National Christian Council, from the Provincial Representative Councils and from local Sunday School Unions which are Auxiliaries of the I.S.S.U.

The headquarters of the Union are at Coonoor on the Nilgiri Hills, where besides the office and well-stocked book shop, there is the St. Andrew Teacher Training Institution. In this institution Summer Schools are held where a short but intensive course of study and training is offered to leaders in religious education from all parts of India.

Besides the activities at headquarters, the Union offers courses of lectures in any part of the country, delivered by members of its staff. A Quarterly Journal is published in English, and Lesson Notes for teachers in English and several vernaculars. Text-books

on subjects connected with the work of Bible teaching are also published in various languages, and Scripture examinations are organised

The officers of the Union are as follows:—

**President** The Hon Sir David Devadas  
Madras

**Vice-President** Prof B. B Malves, Ph D  
Allahabad

**Treasurer** W H Warren, Madras

**General Secretary** Rev L Watts, Coonoor

The most recent statistics show that there are in India 18,322 Sunday Schools with 30,428 teachers, and 707,204 scholars

**INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA)**—The Institution was inaugurated by H E Lord Chelmsford in 1921. It was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1935. Its objects are to promote and advance the science, practice and business of engineering in India on the same lines as are adopted by the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers in the United Kingdom. Membership is divided into five classes, viz Members, Associate Members, Companions, Honorary Life Members and Honorary Members. There are also Students, Associates and Subscribers. **President** Mr E J B (Greenwood, M.A., M.I.E.E., M.I.E. (Ind)) **Secretary** Rai Bahadur C C Seal. Offices: 8, Gokale Road, P O Elgin Road, P O Box 669 (Calcutta)

**MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY AND AUXILIARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY**—

The Society's Library contains 99,935 books which are circulated to Members

**Patrons** His Excellency Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras and the Lord Bishop of Madras,

**President** The Hon'ble Mr Justice C Madhavan Nair,

**Hon'y Secretary** Mr B H Swallow,

**Librarian** Mr C N Ramakrishna Iyer, B.A.,

**Address** College Road, Nungumbakam Madras

**NATIONAL HORSE BREEDING AND SHOW SOCIETY OF INDIA**—Formed in 1923, by Major-General Sir Bernard James, Kt., C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O., who was President from 1923 to 1925. **Objects.** To form a national body of public opinion on horse-breeding matters, to encourage and promote horse-breeding in

India; to protect and promote the interests of horse-breeders and to give them every encouragement; to improve and standardise the various types of horses bred in India; to prepare an Indian stud book, and to promote uniformity in all matters connected with horse shows in India. **Patron-in-Chief** H. E. The Viceroy, **President** (for 1938-39) Nawab Malik Sir Mohammad Hayat Khan Noon, Kt., C.S.I., M.L.A. (Punjab), **Secretary**: Lieut Col W H Blood, M.V.O. The Society issues the following publication "Horse Breeding," an illustrated half-yearly Journal in English. The Society holds the Imperial Delhi Horse Show annually in February. **Registered Office**—New Delhi

**PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.** (Established in 1918). **Head Office**—Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. **Objects** (a) To ascertain and endeavour generally to obtain redress of grievances of passengers travelling either by Railways, Steamers, Tramways or Motor Buses, (b) To deal with problems of transport in general (c) To represent to Government, Local Bodies, and other authorities as also to Railway Steamship Companies, Tramway Company, carrying passengers and traffic to take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress of such grievances (d) To take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress of aforesaid grievances and tackling of problems relating to transport in general and (e) To hold or join with other Associations, organisations or Institutions, having similar aims and objects, in holding lectures, gatherings, public meetings etc., and to carry on propaganda to further the objects of the Association and to educate the travelling public and the mercantile community with regard to their rights and remedies

**President**—Mr Behram N Karanjia, M.L.O., J.P.

**Vice-Presidents**—Mr Sultan M Chitney and Mr J M Kamdar, Solicitor. **Hon. Joint Secretaries**—Khan Bahadur P K Ghulam and Mr Mohanlal A Parikh. **Asst Secretary**—Mr S S Iyer

**P E N INDIA CENTRE**—The India Centre of this International Society of eminent poets, playwrights, editors, essayists, novelists (P E N) was founded in 1953 by Sophia Wadia, under the Presidency of Dr Bhabindranath Tagore, long an honorary member of the London Centre. **Vice-Presidents**, Mr Ramananda Chatterjee, Brimati Sarojini Naidu and Sir S. Radhakrishnan. The aim of the P E N everywhere is to promote friendliness among writers and to



uphold freedom of speech. The India Centre, in addition, is working for national cultural unity by spreading appreciation of the many Indian literatures outside their own language area and also abroad. This it does by means of public lectures and through its monthly journal, *The Indian PEN*, available to the general public in India for Rs 8 per annum. The headquarters of the India Centre are in Bombay with a branch in Calcutta. Membership is open to any Indian of recognized position as a writer, subject to the approval of the Managing Committee. Entrance fee Rs 5, and the annual subscription Rs 8, which includes subscription to *The Indian PEN*. The fee for life membership is Rs 100. *Honorary Secretary* N. K. Bhagwat, M.A., "Aryasanga," 22, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

**PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA**—Formed March 1897, Annual subscription Rs 5. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* E. Franklin DeSouza, 80-C, Khotachiwadi, Bombay 4.

**POONA SEVA SADAY SOCIETY**—This Institution was started in 1909 by the late Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, the late Mr. G. K. Devadhar, O.R., M.A., and a few other ladies and gentlemen in Poona and registered in 1917. Its main object is to make women self-reliant and to train them for missionary work undertaking educational and medical activities for their sisters and brethren, especially the former in backward areas and working on a non-sectarian basis. Nominal fees are now being charged for instruction in all classes. There are eight different departments sub-divided into about 100 classes. The total number of women and girls on the rolls at the various Centres of the Society is over 2,000. Thus there are in Poona 8 hostels located at the headquarters. The number of resident students is about 82 in these three hostels. Two fully qualified Nurses have so far been sent by the Society for their post-graduate course in Public Health Nursing at Bedford College for women, London, with the partial help of a scholarship of the League of Red Cross Society, Paris. Besides, there are Maternity Hospitals and Nursing Homes at Ahmednagar, Ailbag, and Sholapur under the management of the society in connection with other organisations. The institution is largely dependent upon public contributions and Government assistance. The annual expenditure of the whole organization now exceeds Rs 1,60,000. *President* Shrimant Saubhagyaaji Rani Saheb of Phaltan; *Local Secretary and Treasurer* Mrs. Yamunabai Bhat; *Lady Superintendent and Secretary for Development and Collections* Mrs. Janakibai Bhat (Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal); *General Secretary* Mr. G. B. Garud, B.A. (Senior Life Member); *Hon. Jt. General Secretary* Dr. N. L. Ranade B.A., M.B.S.

**PRESS-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION**, Bombay—Started on 30th April 1919 to promote the interests of the printing and litho presses and allied trades, to bring about harmony and co-operation among press owners and proprietors and to take such steps as may be necessary in furtherance of the above objects.

**Office**—190 B, Gaiwadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

*President*—Shet Pandurang Javjee, J.P.

*Secretary*—Mr. Manilal C. Modi

**RANGOON LITERARY SOCIETY**—*Patron* H. E. The Governor of Burma; *President* Mr. J. A. Carpenter, *Hon. Secretary* Mrs. C. Peacock, 35, York Road, Rangoon.

**RECREATION CLUB INSTITUTE**—This Institution—a philanthropic and humanitarian body—was established by the members of the Ismaili Dharmin Library in the year 1911 with the object of uplifting and elevating the poor without distinction of caste and creed. It also tries to improve the social, economic and spiritual condition of the depressed—Harijan—and poor classes of people and with that intent has founded primary schools, associations and such other departments in order to ameliorate their condition and to achieve these objects by constructive and constitutional means. It also possesses orphanages, lecture halls and Missionaries who constantly travel and impart general education. It has got several branches, namely, at Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind), Poona, Warrangal, Gondia, Dhoraji, Burma and East Africa. It publishes two Anglo-Vernacular papers, namely the "Ismaili" (a weekly), "Nizari" (a monthly) and one Anglo-Urdu paper "Al-Islah" for the benefit of its members and the propagation of Islam. Its central office is situated in Bombay at Kandi Moholla, Imamwada Road.

Telegraphic address is "Recreation, Bombay."

Telephone number is 42107.

*President* Major Ali Mahomed Mecklal, J.P., *Hon. Presidency Magistrate*.

*Hon. Secretaries* Mr. Gulamhussein Virji and Alijah Kasamali & Phanawalla.

**ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, INDIAN SECTION**—This Society was founded in 1754 "for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce," and devotes itself primarily to the application of science and art to practical purposes. The Society ranks as one of the three oldest learned societies in England, and numbered among its early members most of the famous Englishmen of the 18th century. During its long history it has been the source of many reforms and improvements in all branches of art and industry, and it is from its activities that most of the more specialised British societies have sprung.

The Society has from its earliest days extended its interests and membership to all parts of the British Empire, and in 1869 it founded an Indian Section, and a little later a Dominions and Colonies Section. The Indian Section is under the control of a Committee comprised largely of former Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, and others who have held the highest Indian administrative posts. Under its auspices a series of important lectures on Indian subjects is given each year, which, with the other lectures delivered before the Society, are published in the weekly "Journal" and circulated to members of the Society all over the world. There are a large number of Fellows resident in India. *Patron* H. M. the

King, President H R H the Duke of Connaught, Chairman of Council The Right Hon Lord Amulree, P O, G B R, A C, LL D Chairman, India and Burma Section Committee Sir Reginald Glancy, K C S I, K O I R, Secretary K W Luckhurst, M A Assistant Secretary and Secretary, India and Burma and Dominions and Colonies Sections Frank R Lewis, M A, D Phil, Society's House 18, John Street, Adelphi, London, W C 2

**THE SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA**—(Incorporated in 1932) Registered Office Electric House, Colaba (aunseway, Bombay)

The Association is registered under Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act The liability of its members is limited by guarantee to a contribution of Rs 5 There are six classes of membership ranging from Rs 5 per annum for Associate Members and Rs 10 per annum for full Ordinary Members to a single payment of Rs 1,000 for Supporting Life Member

The aims, objects and activities include the promotion of safety teaching and safety measures for the prevention of accidents on roads, in factories, mines workshops, schools and homes and the encouragement of co operation between different sections of road users and between employers and employed

The maintenance of a continuous educational safety propaganda through the Press, Platform, the Wireless and the Association's monthly magazine 'Safety News' and 'Radiant Youth' as well as through other publications such as Industrial Safety Service (communications, Games Lessons, 'Stop Look Listen,' Indian Highway Codes, periodical leaflets and posters combined with film exhibitions

The holding of conferences, organisation of Safety Weeks, and the promotion of legislation covering all phases of road and industrial accident prevention

**President**—The Hon ble Sir Rahimtoola Chitroy, Kt

**Hon Jt General Secretaries**—A S Trollop and Amar S Tyabjee

**Bombay Provincial Branch**—Chairman A S Trollop, B Sc, J P Hon Secretary P J D Souza

**Bengal Provincial Branch**—Chairman Sir Henry Birkenyre, Bart Hon Secretary J B Daymond

**Ahmedabad Provincial Branch**—Chairman I R Bhagat, B A, LL B Hon Secretary M D Mehta

**Surat Local Branch**—Chairman P J Taleyarkhan Hon Secretary Dhun Framji

**Utkal Provincial Branch**—Convener M L Tiwary, Jamshedpur

**SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY**—The Servants of India Society, founded by the late Hon. Mr G K. Gokhale in 1905, is a body of men who are pledged to devote all their lives to the service of the country on such allowances as the Society may be able to give Its objects are to train

national missionaries for the service of India and to promote, by all constitutional means, the interests of the Indian people. Its present strength is 26 Ordinary members, 7 members under training, and 1 permanent assistant The Society has its headquarters in Poona with branches at, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and Nagpur and other centres of work at Mayanur, Mangalore and Calcutta in the Madras Presidency Shendurjana in C P, Lucknow and Moradabad in U P, Lahore in the Punjab and Cuttack in Orissa

The Society's work is primarily political but as it believes in all round progress of the Indian people, it has always laid equal emphasis on social, economic, educational, labour and depressed class activities and has worked in these fields The political work is done through the legislatures the non-official political organizations, deputations to foreign countries and propaganda

In the field of social, economic and educational work, the Society's activities are equally varied Some of its members are practically the founders of such institutions as the Poona Seva Sadan, Bombay and Madras Social Service Leagues, the U P Seva Samiti, the Bhill Seva Mandal catering for the needs and uplift of the aboriginal tribes in Gujerat The Seva Sadan has been a model institution for the education of women which gives training to over 1,500 girls and women in all useful directions. It has many branches in different parts of India carrying on social and educational work. The Social Service League has done good co-operative, educational and welfare work for the mill workers in Bombay by starting Co-operative Societies, adult night and technical schools and conducting welfare centres. The Seva Samiti is an unique organization in Upper India doing service to the pilgrims going to religious places such as Hardwar and Benares, and working in times of epidemics Its Boy Scouts organization is a well-knit body recognised both by the public and Government Mr Chittala has started a rural centre at Amreli in Kathiawar The Society has been conducting a model Depressed Class Mission in Mangalore and the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust activities in Malabar district In the Co operative movement the Society has done the pioneering work in the Bombay and Madras presidencies During natural calamities such as floods, famines and epidemics, the Society has done relief work in every part of India By its work in the Moplah rebellion, the Society has become a household name in Malabar During recent years several members of the Society have paid special attention to rural reconstruction, including rural education

The Society conducts three papers—*The Servant of India*, an English weekly of which Mr. S G Vaze is Editor, the *Dnyan Prabash*, the oldest Marathi daily of which Mr Limaye is the Editor and the *Himayat*, a weekly. Mr Parulekar conducts the *All-India Trade Union Bulletin*, and Mr A V. Patwardhan, the *Santosh Suvraj*, a Marathi weekly for the benefit of the subjects of Indian States. The Society has also published several pamphlets on public questions of the day

The question of the subjects of the Indian States has also engaged the attention of the Society and some of its members, particularly Messrs. A. V. Patwardhan, S. G. Vase, and A. V. Thakkar are devoting a part of their energies for that work.

Mr. H. N. Kunzru, is the President, Mr. N. M. Joshi, the Vice-President and Mr. P. Kodanda Rao, the Secretary. Messrs. V. Venkatasubaiya, Joshi, Kunzru and Dravid are senior members of the four branches.

The Society is a non-communal, non-sectarian body which does not recognise any caste distinctions.

**SEVA SADAN**—The Seva Sadan Society was started on the 11th of July 1906 by the late Mr. B. M. Malabari and Mr. Dayaram Ghikmal. It is the pioneer Indian ladies society for training Indian sisters in ministrant and serving (through them) the poor and the sick and the distressed. To spread its Gospel far and wide, the first branch was opened at Poona as early as 1909. The Society has its headquarters in Gamdevi, Bombay. The Society maintains the following departments of work: (1) Home for the Homeless, (2) Ashrams (Training Homes), (3) Marathi Normal Classes with a primary School, (4) Home Education Classes, (5) Industrial Department including a workroom, Sewing Cutting, Hosiery, Cooking and Pastry and machine and hand Embroidery are among the chief industries taught. Total number of women in the different classes is over 400. **Secretary**, Miss B. A. Engineer, M.A., LL.B., M.B.B., J.P.

**SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA**.—Office and Homes at King's Circle, Matunga.

The Objects of the Society are To rescue children of all castes and creeds from the Streets of Bombay, to prevent begging or other improper use of poor children by adults, to pass such children on to existing charitable institutions and to provide for those otherwise unprovided for, with the support and assistance of the police, to prevent children so far as possible from appearing in Police Courts, to prevent the public and private wrongs of children and the corruption of their morals, to take action for the enforcement of the laws for the children and if necessary to suggest new laws or amendments of the existing laws, to promote education, to provide and maintain an organisation for those objects, to do all other lawful things incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects.

The Society is responsible for the pioneer work of training public opinion and regarding the children's Act of 1924.

It has also given a lead in the matter of training sub-normal children, for which a special class is conducted in the Home Subscription for Annual Membership, Rs 10, for Life Membership, Rs 100.

**President** The Hon'ble Mr. Kanaiyalal M. Munshi, **Chairman** Mr. Frank Oliveira, **Vice-Presidents** Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., Lady Blackwell, **Hon. Secretaries** Mr. Mrs. C. D'Monte, Mrs. R. P. Masani, Mrs. K. Kania, Mrs. B. P. Seervai, **Hon. Treasurer** Khan Bahadur H. S. Katrak, Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy.

**WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION**—(12, Wodehouse Road, Bombay).—The objects of the Association include the encouragement and development of motoring, the improvement of road communications, the provision for its members of a centre of information and advice on matters pertaining to motoring, the provision for its members of protection and defence of their rights as motorists, free legal advice and defence facilities for touring abroad and the use of International Touring Documents. **Tel. Address**—Windautas' Phone No. 51071 (**Three Lines**) **Branch Offices** POONA—1 B, Arsenal Road, AHMEDABAD—Tal Darwaja, NAGPUR—Velloz Buildings, King's way.

**Patrons** H. E. The Right Hon'ble Sir Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., D.L. Governor of Bombay and H. E. Sir Francis Wylie, K.C.S.I., D.L., Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, **President** H. E. Ormerod, J.P., **Vice President** N. M. Chitnov, J.P. and S. Guevrek, **Members of the Managing Committee** A. R. Abdulla, J.P., A. W. Barker, Jamshed J. Cursetji Bar at Law, J. M. Khandar, P. P. Kapadia, F.R.I.A., H. A. DE, G.B.Y., J.P., B. L. Karkka, B. N. Karamella, J.P., M. C. MacRae, M. B. Madgavkar, Gorthaundia G. Morariji, J.P., E. A. Nadirshah, H.A., H.Y., B.Sc., S. N. C. Patuck, E. Sheehy, M.B.B., A. S. Trollop, B.Sc., J.P., J. S. Vatcha and Sir Chinnubhai Madhobhai Ranchhodlal, Bart., **Secretary** A. H. C. Skyes, M.A., **Assistant Secretary** J. J. K. Patell, B.A., B.A., A.C.R.A.

Other Motoring Associations in India, Burma and Ceylon are The Automobile Association of Bengal, 40, Chowringhee, Calcutta. The Automobile Association of Burma No. 104, Strand Road, Rangoon. The Automobile Association of Ceylon P. O. Box 358, Colombo. Nilgiri Automobile Association, "Old Bank Buildings", Ootacamund, Nilgiris. The Automobile Association of Northern India, Charing Cross, The Mall, Lahore. The Automobile Association of Southern India, A. A. House, Mount Road, Madras and the United Provinces Automobile Association 32, Canning Road, Allahabad.

**WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION**—(Founded in 1919).—The Association was formed, in pursuance of clause (b) of Resolution XI of the First Session of the All-India Conference of the Moderate Party, with a view to do sustained work for the political progress and the moral and material welfare of the people; to give expression from time to time to the considered opinion

of the Party on matters of public interest, and to inform and educate public opinion in this presidency in support of its views, policy and methods.

The objects of the Association are the attainment by constitutional means of full Dominion Status for India at the earliest possible date. For the promotion of these objects, the Association shall adopt constitutional methods of agitation and work and shall foster a spirit of broadminded liberalism based on principles of liberty, equality and fraternity among the different classes and communities of the people. For the fulfilment of these objects the Association shall carry on educative and propagandist work by means of leaflets, pamphlets and other publications, (a) representations to Government, (b) meetings or conferences, lectures and all such methods as may be deemed practicable and expedient to educate public opinion, and (c) for advancing the interests of the Liberal Party by organising and influencing elections to the legislatures, Central and Provincial, to Municipalities and District Local Boards.

The affairs of the Association are conducted by a Council consisting of 46 members who are elected every two years.

**President**—Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad K.C.I.E., LL.D. **Vice-President**—Sir Cowasji Jehangir, K.C.I.E. M.L.A. **Hon. Secretaries**—Mr. Kasi Kabiruddin, Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. D. G. Dalvi and Mr. A. D. Shroff.

**Assistant Secretary**—Mr. V. R. Bhande.

**Office**—107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

**WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION** ("SHAKHINI" MYLAPORE, MADRAS)—This Association was started in Madras, in July 1917, with aims of service.

**Aims and Objects**—To present to women their responsibilities as daughters of India. To secure for every girl and boy the right of Education through schemes of Compulsory Primary Education, including the teaching of religion. To secure the abolition of child marriage and other Social evils. To secure for women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Councils on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. To secure adequate representation of women on Municipalities, Taluk and Local Boards, Legislative Councils and Assemblies. To secure for women the right to vote. To establish equality of rights and opportunities between men and women. To help women to realise that the future of India lies largely in their hands, for as wives and mothers they have the task of training, guiding and forming the character of the future rulers of India. To band women into groups for the purpose of self development and education and for the definite service of others.

It has 48 branches and over 4,000 members. Each branch is autonomous and works according to the needs of the locality.

The Association grants scholarships to girls, interests women in maternity and child welfare work in the uplift of the depressed

class and in other social and welfare activities for the general betterment of Indian society; has worked successfully for securing Franchise for women in India, (see pages 93 and 94 of the Simon Report, Vol. II) and compulsory education for girls and also actually helped in the passage of Child-Marriage Restraint Act in the Assembly and the Acts for the Suppression of Traffic in women and children and the abolition of the Devadasi system, in the local legislature. Holds regular meetings of women to educate them as to their duties as wives, mothers and citizens, publishes a monthly magazine titled *Sri-Dharma*, now edited by Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi for carrying out of the above objects. The Association is an All India body. Its largest branch being in Bombay and its branches are spread throughout India and flourishing as far as Kashmir and Lashkar. It is found that women everywhere welcome the opportunities given for their self-development and self expression. The Association is affiliated to all the important progressive women associations in India and throughout the world. It was the initiator of the All-India Women's Conference and the First All-Asian Women's Conference at Lahore. The Madras Boys' School and the Madras Children's Aid Society, the Montessori School owe their origin to the efforts of this Association. The Association have now opened a Rescue Home to facilitate the working of the Rescue Section of the Immoral Traffic Act, which have been enforced by Government. The Home was opened on 21st March 1934 by Lady Beatrice Stanley.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION**—This Association, which was founded by the late Sir George Williams in 1844, is now a world-wide movement, well established in almost every country in both the hemisphere. The aim of the Association is, through its religious, social, educational, and physical work to answer the fourfold—spiritual, social, mental and physical—needs of young men and boys.

The Young Men's Christian Association, though relatively new to India, is spreading rapidly. The 'local' Associations are autonomous and governed by local Boards of Directors. These Associations in Convention elect a National Council which is responsible for the supervision and expansion of all forms of the Association work in India, Burma and Ceylon.

There are now over 60 Associations affiliated to the National Council and many other village Associations with many thousands of members of all races and creeds. The following Associations own one or more buildings which serve as the local headquarters—Allahabad, Alipore, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Calicut, Coimbatore, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hyderabad, Jabalpur, Kandy, Karachi, Kottayam, Kottayam, Lahore, Madras, Madras, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Ootacamund, Poona, Rangoon, Rishikpur, Secunderabad, Simla, Trivandrum, Wellington. The others use rented or rent-free buildings.

The work of the National Council and of the local Association is carried on by numerous voluntary workers and Committees, assisted by 85 specially trained full-time Secretaries. A feature of the Y M C A. in India is the international character of its Secretariat. It is made up of 7 Americans, 2 Canadians, 6 Englishmen, 8 Scotsmen, 1 Swiss, 1 Swedish, 4 Anglo Indians, 1 Dane, 2 Australians, 1 Burman and 68 Indians and Ceyloneses.

The work of the National Council (excluding that of the 50 local Y M C A.s) called for a Budget of Rs 1,25,662 in 1933. Of this sum Rs 28,790 had to be raised from the public in India.

The Headquarters of the National Council is 5, Russell Street, Calcutta. The officers are:—

**Patron**—His Excellency the Most Hon. The Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T., P.O.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., O.B.E., D.L.T.D., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

**President of the National Council**—Dr S. K. Datta, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

**National General Secretary of India, Burma and Ceylon**—J. S. Aitman, 5, Russell Street, Calcutta.

The Bombay Association now possesses four well-equipped buildings—Woodhouse Road, Lamington Road, Rebsch Street, and Revnolds Road. The General Secretary is Mr Joseph Callan. In connection with each branch there is a well managed hostel providing accommodation for over 200 young men. These branches are managed by a Committee working under the Board of Directors. Each Branch organisation directs many and varied activities designed to meet the physical, spiritual, social, and mental needs of their members. A Welfare Service agency for labourers started in 1924 is now conducting eight centres, serving mill workers, Municipal mental employees, Port Trust and Railway employees. A programme of education, lectures, physical culture, play and general uplift, profitably fills up the leisure time of the workers and their families. The Association is responsible for the direction of three public playgrounds in the city, which are financed by the Municipality.

**YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON**—This Association founded in the year 1875 was organised nationally in 1896.

The aim of the Association is to unite women and girls of India, Burma and Ceylon in fellowship and mutual service for their spiritual, intellectual, social and physical development. The Association exists for Indian, Anglo Indian

and European girls and women. There are members in the following branches: General 46, Schoolgirl 29, Girl Guide Companies 35, Blue Bird Flocks 19 and 25 Y. W. C. A. Fellowship Groups. The needs of girls are met by physical drill, recreation, clubs and classes, lectures, commercial classes, Bible Study and devotional meetings, and meetings for social intercourse. Hostels, some of them holding as many as 70 girls, are established where there is a demand for them and the Association, at present, owns 21, including 8 Holiday Homes in the hills. These hostels accommodate working girls, teachers, nurses, students and apprentices. Rates vary according to the residents' salaries and accommodation, though all equally receive the benefits of a comfortable home, good food and wholesome surroundings. The holiday Homes provide cheap holidays in healthy surroundings and also accommodate girls who work in the hills during the hot season. In addition to Holiday Homes Summer Conferences are held annually at Anandagiri, the Conference estate owned by the Association, in Ootacamund. Special Girls' Camps are arranged from time to time in many centres.

Traveller's aid work is done in the large ports, especially Colombo, and a large number of transient guests and visitors are accommodated in the Homes in these centres. The Association also runs Employment Bureaux through the agency of which many girls find positions. The commercial schools train girls for office and business life. These larger Associations are manned by trained Secretaries, some of whom come from Great Britain, America, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Though the majority of staff members are found and trained in India, in many of the smaller branches where the work is of a simpler nature, it is carried on by voluntary workers who render faithful service year by year.

The Association, which is affiliated to the World's Young Women's Christian Association is international and interdenominational. Active membership is open to all who declare their faith in our Lord Jesus Christ and desire to serve others in His spirit of love, and Associate membership is open to any girl or woman, regardless of what her religion may be, who wishes to join the world-wide fellowship of the Y. W. C. A. and declare her sympathy with its purpose, and to share in its activities.

The Patroness of the Association is H. E. The Marchioness of Linlithgow.

Copies of the Annual Report and other printed matter can be obtained from the National Office which is at 134, Corporation Street, Calcutta. The official organ of the Association is the leaflet "Everymember" which is issued each month and sent to members and friends of the Association.

## ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA.

The Association of British University Women in India was established in 1913. Its objects are —

(1) To facilitate Intercommunication and co-operation between women of any nationality who are members of the universities of the United Kingdom, resident in India.

(2) To provide a means of keeping in touch with the universities of the United Kingdom by communication with the British Federation of University Women, and otherwise as may seem expedient.

(3) To act as an organisation which shall afford opportunity for the expression of united opinion and for concerted action by university women.

Membership is open only to those women who hold degrees in any university in the United Kingdom, or hold Oxford or Cambridge Honours Certificates but Associate Membership is open to women who have studied at a British University for two years and each Branch may admit as Honorary Members women who have advanced the higher education and interests of women.

The Association of British University Women has two branches. The addresses of the Honorary Secretaries are as follows —

*Honorary Local Secretaries*

Bombay	Mrs M Radcliffe Genge, Goul More, Bandra Hill, Bandra, Bombay
Punjab	Mrs Skemp, Race Course Road, Lahore

The Delhi and Punjab Branches came into existence in 1918. The Calcutta and Bombay Branches are influential and have repeatedly intervened with good effect to educate public opinion with regard to subjects affecting women. All Branches have, for instance, made investigations on behalf of the Education Department, Government of India, the Calcutta University Commission, etc., and have supplied, through the International Federation of University Women, information on Secondary Education in India to the League of Nations. They have been the means of introducing women on to University Senates and Municipalities. The Calcutta Branch carried through an important exhibition of Food Products.

The Bombay Branch has done good work in connection with the formation of the Social Purvey Committee and has, through a special

sub-committee, organised public meetings for women on subjects affecting their interests about which legislation was being or had been recently enacted.

A valuable part of the work of the Association was the establishment of Women's Employment Bureau in Calcutta and Bombay. They were remarkably successful. The Bombay Bureau was eventually merged into the employment Bureau established by the Women's Council; the Calcutta Bureau has ceased to exist.

As a means of promoting friendships between women from various parts of the United Kingdom, with widely differing tastes and interests and spheres of life in India, and as an instrument for affording opportunities for usefulness to educated women, the Association of University Women has a useful function to perform.

This Association is Federated to the "Federation of University Women in India," and thus forms one of the Units of the Indian Federation.

**Federation of University Women in India.**

The Federation of University Women in India unites various Associations of University Women throughout the country, its object being to promote friendship and understanding among University Women of all races resident in India and to further their common interests. It is affiliated to the International Federation of University Women which has a membership of over 60,000, representing thirty-three nations and which seeks by scholarships, exchange of teachers, group discussions and conferences to unite in common action and understanding the University women of the world.

The Federation in India is controlled by a Central Committee at present (1938) located in Bombay. It has branches in Bombay, Kodaikanal and Lahore, while women eligible for membership resident in places where no branch exists can be enrolled as "Scattered Members."

**Office Bearers (1938) —**

*President* — Mrs McKenzie, M.A., J.P., Wilson College, Chowpatty, Bombay.

*Hon Treasurer* — Mrs Platts, M.A., J.M.C.A., Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

*Hon General Secretary* — Mrs A.J. Moore, d.l., Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

**ASSOCIATION OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ALUMNI IN INDIA.** — This is an organization conceived to unite for service and fellowship all Columbia alumni who may be resident in India. It was founded in 1931, and is a constituent member of the Alumni Federation of Columbia University, New York, U.S.A. There are more than fifty such Columbia Associations including one in London, Paris, Madrid and Berlin. The India Association has its Headquarters in Bombay.

*President of the Association* — Dr Jai Dastur C. Pavry, M.A., Ph.D., Pedder Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

## PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN INDIA.

Name of Club	Estab- lished	Club-house	Subscription			Secretary.
			Ent	An- nual	Mon- thly.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
ABBOTTABAD . . .	..	Abbottabad, N. W. F Provinces.	40	..	20	
ADYAR ..	1890	Madras ..	100	12	8	W L Knopp
AGRA ..	1868	Agra Cantonment .	75	..	12	C F Ball
ARMEDNAGAR .	1889	.....	40	..	20	W. R. Cope
AJMAL ..	1898	Lushai Hills, E. B & Assam.	32	..	10 to 10	Major A G McCall, I.C.S.
AJMER ..	1888	Kaiser Bagh .	100		15	F A Mihill
AKOLA ..	1870	Berar ..	100		15	
ALLAHABAD ..	1868	Allahabad ..	100		12	Captain N Shaw
AMRAOTI ..	..	..	100		13	
AMRITSAR ..	1894	Amritsar .	30		12	
BANGALORE UNITED SERVICE	1898	88, Residency Road	100	12	12	T S Kemmla.
BARNLEY ..	1888	Municipal Gardens .	50	..	9	
BARISAL .	1864	Backergunj, Barisal .	32	..	11	
BARRACKPORE .	1880	Grand Trunk Road, 8 Riverside.	50	..	15	Major J Darrell Hill.
BASSEIN GYMKHANA	1881	Fytche Street, Basseln, Burma.	20	..	10	A S Prentice
BELGAUM ..	1884	Close to Race Course.	50		18	Major R H Coad, O.R.E., M.M.
BENGAL ..	1887	83, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta	500	25	18	
BENGAL UNITED SERVICE	1845	29, Chowringhee Road	150	20	14	
BOMBAY ..	1862	Esplanade Road ..	100	12	10	A H A Simcox, (Retired I.C.S.)
BOMBAY GYMKHANA.	..	...	75	6	9	M J. Dickins.
BYCOLLA ..	1873	Bellisle Road, Bombay	200	24	12	A Forrington
CALCUTTA ..	1907	241, Lower Circular Road.	200	12	10	A. K. Basu and E Rooney
CANWOPRE ..	1844	Canwopre ..	50	..	10	W Jenkins
CHITTAGONG .	1878	Pioneer Hill, Chitta- gong	75	12	10	E. B. Francis
CLUB OF CENTRAL INDIA	1885	Mhow ..	48		20	Major H. N. Ingles.
CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA	1865	Elphinstone Road, Poona.	200	12	10	Major J. T W. Dunby
COCHIN ..	1876	.....	100	..	10	H. F Mitchell.
COCANADA .	1856	Cocanada ..	76	120	10	J. M. Robb
COIMBATORE ..	1868	Coimbatore ..	75	9	10	C E. Wootten.
COONPOOR .	1894	Coonor, Nilgiris ..	50	12	8	

## Principal Clubs in India

449

Name of Club.	Estab- lished.	Club-house.	Subscription			Secretary.
			Ent	An- nual	Mon- thly	
DACCA .. ..	1864	Dacca .. ..	50		20	
DALHOUSIE .. ..	..	Dalhousie, Punjab ..	15	15	12	C W Cotton
DARJEELING .. ..	1868	Auckland Road ..	100	16	7½	
DELHI .. ..	1896	Ladlow Castle, Delhi..	100	15	15	
IMPERIAL DELHI GYMKNAMA.	..	Delhi ..	100	15	15	
JHANSI .. ..	1887	Next to Public Gar- dens, Jhansi	50		12	Major E Stoddart, R A
MADRAS .. ..	1831	Mount Road, Madras.	250	20	12	
MADRAS COSMOPOLITAN CLUB.	1873	Mount Road ..	150	24		Dr N Venkataswami (Chetty, M R & C N)
MALABAR .. ..	1864	Beach Road, Calicut.	100		10	E Dewhurst
MULTAN .. ..	1892	Multan ..	50		21	Lieut P P de la H Moran
NAINITAL .. ..	1864	.....	150	12	10	
OOTACAMUND .. ..	1840	Ootacamund, Nilgiri Hills.	150	18	12	
ORIENT .. ..	..	Chowpatty, Bombay	150	72	6	D W Ditchburn and Dr M Venkatrao
PESHAWAR .. ..	1863	Peshawar .. ..	50		10	Major A P Imlay, D R O, L A
PUNJAB .. ..	1879	Upper Mall, Lahore	100	15	12	Capt C E H Jameson
QUETTA .. ..	1878	Quetta .. ..	30		18	Capt C C Whyte, M B E
RANGOON GYMKNAMA	1874	Halpin Rd., Rangoon	75	6	10	
RANGOON BOAT .. ..	..	Royal Lakes, Rangoon	25	12	6	Z B Samuel
RAJPUTANA .. ..	1850	Mount Abu .. ..	50		8	
ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT	1890	Apollo Bunder ..	275	18	12	Lt-Col G Cobb, C B E.
ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF	1861	11, Russell Street ..	300	100		Lt Col H R Pape, M C
ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF.	..	Nasik .. ..	75	15	12	
ROYAL WESTERN INDIA TURF.	..	Bombay and Poona ..	150	25	..	C C Gulliland.
SATURDAY .. ..	..	7, Wood Street, Cal- cutta.	175	12	12	E P J Ryan
SECUNDERABAD .. ..	1883	Secunderabad (Deccan)	50		14	
SHILLONG .. ..	1878	Northbrook Road, Shillong.	100	12	20	
SIALKOT .. ..	..	Sialkot, Punjab ..	32		21	Lieut B A Nicholas
SIND .. ..	1871	Karsahi .. ..	200	12	12	Col H J Mahon C I E, V D, M L A
TANORINGPOLY .. ..	1869	Cantonment ..	90	12	12	W R Oaten
TUTICORIN .. ..	1885	Tuticorin .. ..	50	6	10	J J Grant
UNITED SERVICE .. ..	1896	Simla .. ..	100	12	6	Major L B. Grant, C I E, T D
UNITED SERVICE CLUB, LUCKNOW.	1861	Chutter Manali Palace	100		10	A L Mortimer
UPPER SWANA .. ..	1869	Fort Dufferin, Man- delay.	50	12	20	S T Stubbs.
WILLINGDON SPORTS	1917	Clerk Road, Bombay.	500	120	..	Lt-Col B. Higham C I E, I M S (Retd.), Capt W. J. A. H Auchincloss.
WHEELER LTD. .. ..	1883	The Mall, Meerut ..	50		15	



## ROTARY IN INDIA.

## 89TH DISTRICT.

India, Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan

## DISTRICT GOVERNOR

Sir Phiroze Sethna, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone 20049, Telegrams "Phiroze".

## ASSISTANT TO GOVERNOR

V Doraiswamy, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone 20049 Telegrams "Phiroze".

## FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

H W. Bryant, G P O Box No 5, Poona Phone 45 Telegrams "Rotacub".

## OFFICE FOR ASIA

Richard Sidney, Secretary, for Asia, Rotary International, Battery Building, Battery Road, Singapore (Phone 7626. Telegrams "Interotary")

## Officials and Club Meeting Days

AHMEDABAD *President* Dr H M Desai  
*Hon. Secretary* B. Natarajan, Telephone Building, Ahmedabad. Meetings 1st & 3rd Tuesdays, 8-30 p.m., Grand HotelAMRITSAR *President* Sardar Sahib Sardar Santokh Singh, M.L.A. *Hon. Secretary* P C Bhandari, New Court Road (Phone Rea 499, Office 400). Meetings 2nd & 4th Tuesdays, 8-15 p.m., Library Room, Rambagh GardensASANSOL *President* S V Peeling *Hon. Secretary* Rev H S Williams, Ushagram, Asansol (Experimental Club)BANGALORE *President* G H Krumbiegel *Secretary* H Richardson, West End Hotel (Phone 2123) Meetings 1st Wednesday, 8-15 p.m., and every penultimate Saturday, 1-15 p.m., West End HotelBARODA *President* S V Mukerjee *Joint Hon. Secretaries* T M Desai and D. M. Desai, 6, Goyagate, Baroda Meetings 2nd and 4th Fridays, Baroda Guest HouseBARS *President* G.R. Zadbuke *Secretaries* V R Binge, Chief Officer, Municipal Borough, Bars, and J G Coelho, Elec. Engineer, Jayashankar Mills, Bars Meetings 1st and 3rd Sundays, Annasaheb Kathale Memorial HallBIJAPUR *President* Dr J. F. Henriques, L.M.S., F.O.P.S. *Hon. Secretary* Rao Sahab R. D. Parulkar, M.M.B.S. Godbole Mala, Bijapur (Phone 24) Meetings 1st and 3rd Sundays every month, 4 p.m. Bijapur Gymkhana.BOMBAY *President* Dr N H Vakeel. *Joint Hon. Secretaries* R G Higham and M.R.A. Baig (Phone: 26021 or 22031). Post Box 734, Bombay Meetings Every Tuesday, 1-30 p.m., Green's Restaurant.CALCUTTA *President* Ral Bahadur B. M. Desai. *Hon. Secretary* C. A. Newbery, 13, British Indian Street, Suite No 4, Calcutta. (Phone 2962). Meetings: Every Tuesday, 1-15 p.m., Great Eastern HotelCOCHIN *President* Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Kt. *Hon. Secy.* H B Mills, Maharaja's College, Ernakulam Meetings: Every alternate Saturday, 1 p.m., Malabar Hotel.DACC *President* Dr R. C. Majumdar, *Hon. Secretary* S K. Chatterji, 15, Tikabody Road, P. O. Wari (Dacca). Meetings: 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of every month at 6-30 p.m.GUNTUR *President* Dr J. H. Strock *Secretary* P V Krishniah Chaudhury, Garden House, Guntur Meetings Every Thursday, 5-30 p.m., Garden House, GunturJAMSHEDPUR *President* E. D. Johnson, *Hon. Secretary* E. P. Hillier Meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays at noon, Tisco Hotel.KARACHI *President* Kazi Khuda Bux *Hon. Secretary* T B. Dalal, c/o Karachi Cotton Assn. Ltd., Wood Street. (Phone 2570 or 2507) Meetings 1st Saturday and 3rd Thursday, 8-30 p.m., North Western Hotel.LAHORE *President* B L. Ballia Ram *Hon. Secretary* S Sandagar Singh, Warris Road, Lahore. (Phone 4113 Rea 2760) Meetings. Every Friday at 8-30 p.m., Nedou's Hotel.LOCKNOW *President* G M Harper, *Hon. Secretary* Ral Bahadur R. P. Varma, Advocate, Dr. B N Varma Road, Locknow Meetings: Second and fourth Sundays, 8-15 p.m., Carlton HotelMADRAS *President* A G Vere *Hon. Secretary* Captain M Abdul Hamid, Principal, Govt Mahomedan College (Phone 3561), Madras Meetings Every Friday, 1 p.m. Connemara HotelPANDHARPUR *President* Ral Bahadur G. B. Paricharak *Hon. Secretary* Dr G. P. Phadke, c/o Municipal Office, Pandharpur Meetings Second and fourth Sundays every month at the Union Bank Buildings, a 6-30 p.m.POONA *President* Dr. C. W. B. Normand *Hon. Secretary* Rev A R Cooper, The Bishop's High School, Poona Meetings: 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 1-30 p.m., Poona ClubSHOLAPUR *President*, Diwan Bahadur N. G. Limaye *Hon. Secretary* V. B. Sathe, 187, Railway Lines, Sholapur Meetings 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 7-30 p.m., Dist Local BoardSURAT *President* P. J. Taleyarkhan *Hon. Secretary* Dhun Framji, Agent, The Central Bank of India, Kamphli, Surat (Phone 114) Meetings 2nd and 4th Saturdays, every month, 8 p.m., at Taleyarkhan's Bungalow.

## BURMA

RANGOON *President* U Ba Win, B.Sc., B.L., M.E.E. *Hon. Secretary* S Chatterjee, M.L.I., 204, Sparks Street, Rangoon. Meetings: Every Tuesday, 1 p.m., Strand Hotel.THAYETKO *President* Dr. E. Carroff, Condict. *Hon. Secretary* Same Hla U., A. B. M. Chm School. Meetings: Every 2nd and 4th Saturdays, at 5 p.m., Rotary Club House.

CEYLON.

COLOMBO: *President*: A. Gardiner *Hon Secretary*: Wm. Falconer, c/o Thos. Cook & Son Ltd., P O Box No 36, Colombo (Phone 480 & 421). Meetings Every Thursday, 1 p.m., Grand Oriental Hotel.

KANDY: *President*: F. A. E. Price *Secretary*: B. K. Van Reyk, "Times of Ceylon", Kandy (Phone 65). Meetings: First Saturday, Queen's Hotel.

NEGOMBO: *President*: T. W. Hookly, J.P., U.P.M. *Hon. Secretary*: R. H. Spencer Schrader, J.P., U.P.M., "Wester Seaton Farm", Negombo. (Phone: Negombo 46) Meetings: 2nd and 4th Mondays, 8 p.m., New Rest House.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

MALACCA: *President*: L. A. S. Jermy. *Honorary Secretary*: Chan Choo Tiong, 22, Riverside Every Tuesday at 1 p.m., Rest House

PENANG: *President*: Dr. Lee Tiang Keng. *Honorary Secretary*: A. P. H. Holmes, Municipal Offices. Every Wednesday at 1 p.m., Eastern and Oriental Hotel

SINGAPORE: *President*: W. A. L. Schaub *Honorary Secretary*: Richard E. Holtum Every Wednesday at 1 p.m., Adelphi Hotel

FEDERATED MALAY STATES

IPOH: *President*: John L. Woods *Honorary Secretary*: Thomas Y. Oglvie, Station Road Every Wednesday at 1 p.m., Grand Hotel

KLANG AND COAST: *President*: Capt Robert Irvine *Honorary Secretary*: Dr. M. A. Gabriel, 20, Sultan Street, Klang 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, at 6 p.m., Station Restaurant

KUALA LUMPUR: *President*: Hon. C. G. Howell, *Honorary Secretary*: John Hands, M.C.H., P O Box 208 Every Wednesday, at 1 p.m., Majestic Hotel.

SEREMBAN: *President*: Lt. Col. W. A. Gutsell *Honorary Secretary*: S. S. Chelvanayagam, 127-A, Birch Street Thursdays, 1st 7 p.m., 3rd 8 p.m., Rest House

SEKING: *President*: S. B. Palmer *Honorary Secretary*: K. R. Blackwell, State Treasury 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1 p.m., Masonic Hall

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

BANDONG, JAVA: *President*: P. Dijkwel *Honorary Secretary*: J. A. C. de Kock van Leeuwen, Grootte Postweg No 59 Every Thursday at 8 p.m., Societelt Concordia.

BATAVIA, JAVA: *President*: J. H. Ritman *Honorary Secretary*: Dr. J. G. J. A. Mass, Dept Economische Zaken Wednesday at 8 p.m., Hotel des Indes.

BUITENBORG, JAVA: *President*: Hendrik van Santwijk *Honorary Secretary*: Ir. Sin Houw Tan, Grootte Postweg 8 Tuesday at 7-30 p.m., Societelt Buitensorg

CHEERIDON, JAVA: *President*: E. K. Th. Kaldasch, *Honorary Secretary*: A. Vonk Kodjakman 80a. Tuesday at 8 p.m., Societelt Phoenix.

DJEMBER, JAVA: *President*: Dr. R. Van Der Veen. *Honorary Secretary*: I. H. J. W. Bisterus.

DJOKJAKARTA, JAVA: *President*: Dr. J. P. Duyvandak *Honorary Secretary*: Ir. K. H. Toe Water, Kroonprinslaan 5 Friday at 8-30 p.m., Societelt de Vereniging

KEDIRI, JAVA: *President*: N. W. van Hartingsveldt *Honorary Secretary*: Ir. L. Gebuis, Bandjaran 62. Tuesday at 8 p.m., Societelt Kah Brantas

MANGELANG, JAVA: *President*: Ir. R. C. A. F. J. Nessel van Lissa *Honorary Secretary*: A. M. Timmermans, Rajeman 12 Wednesday at 7-30 p.m., Societelt de Eendracht

MAKASSAR, CELEBES: *President*: Dr. S. E. van Manen *Honorary Secretary*: A. Th. van Elk, Mirandolle, Voute & Co., N. V. Monday at 8-0 p.m., Societelt de Harmonie.

MALANG, JAVA: *President*: R. K. A. Bertach *Honorary Secretary*: L. S. A. M. van Romer, Rampal 15 Wednesday at 8 p.m., Societelt Concordia

MEDAN, SUMATRA: *President*: J. McQueen *Honorary Secretary*: W. J. Vermeer Mondays, 1st and 3rd 8-0 p.m., Medan Hotel

PADANG, SUMATRA: *President*: Dr. J. J. de Filles, *Honorary Secretary*: J. W. C. A. Jonker, Grevekaade 18 Tuesday, alternate 5-15 or 7-30 p.m., Oranjehotel

PALEMBANG, SUMATRA: *President*: B. T. Stegeman *Honorary Secretary*: Ir. A. G. F. Smit, Talang Djawa 9 Thursdays, 2nd, 4th and 5th 8-0 p.m., Societelt Palembang

SEMARANG, JAVA: *President*: H. P. J. van Lier *Honorary Secretary*: W. J. Ebbaling Koning, Geo. Wehry & Co Monday 12-45 p.m., Societelt de Harmonie

SOKKADORNI, JAVA: *President*: Dr. A. I. A. van Unen, *Honorary Secretary*: Dr. P. T. Boekstein, Alcon-Alcon, Friday at 7-30 p.m., Hotel Solabatoe

SOKRABAJA, JAVA: *President*: J. H. Ziesel *Honorary Secretary*: B. J. De Bruyne van den Boschlaan 62 Thursday at 8-0 p.m., Sumpang Club

SOLO, JAVA: *President*: W. A. van der Noor, *Honorary Secretary*: J. P. Bakker, c/o Batas Tampr, Bojolali, Tuesday at 8-30 p.m., Societelt De Harmonie.

## Church Organisation in India.

### ANGLICAN.

Down to March 1st, 1930, the Church of England in India (and Ceylon), though possessing its own bishops and Metropolitan, was in the eyes of the law an integral part of the Church of England, and subject to the general supervision of the Archbishop of Canterbury. By the Indian Church Act and the Indian Church Measure passed by Parliament in 1927 this legal connection was severed, and on March 1st, 1930, for the fixing of which date provision was made by the Indian Church Measure, the Church of England in India and in Ceylon, in future to be known as the Church of India, Burma, and Ceylon, and, for short, The Church of India, became wholly responsible for the management of its own affairs, although, as it states in the Preamble to its Constitution, it has no intention or desire "to renounce its obligations to the rest of the Holy Catholic Church and its fundamental principles, but on the contrary acknowledges that if it should abandon those fundamental principles it would break spiritual continuity with its past and destroy its spiritual identity."

Anglican work in India dates from the first establishment of the East India Company in the 17th Century on the shores of India at Surat, Madras, and Bombay, where the servants of the Company were ministered to by a continuous succession of chaplains. The first chaplain was the Revd Peter Rogers, Surat, 1612. The first church built was St George's, Madras, in 1680, followed by Bombay Church, now St Thomas' Cathedral, in 1716. In South India the work of Danish and German Lutheran missionaries was assisted by the English S.P.C.K. (Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge), but missionary work was not attempted by the Church itself till the beginning of the 19th Century.

Like all other branches of the Anglican Communion the Church of India is episcopal. The first bishopric was not, however, founded until 1814 when the see of Calcutta was set up, the first bishop being Thomas Fanshawe Middleton. His jurisdiction at first included not only British India but the British settlements in Australia, the Straits, the Cape and St Helena's. At the same time India was divided into three Archdeaconries, and two of these, Madras in 1835 and Bombay in 1837, were later erected into bishoprics. The three dioceses thus formed have been repeatedly subdivided, until in 1930 there were fourteen dioceses, the dates of their creation being as follows: Calcutta 1814, Madras 1835, Bombay 1837, Colombo 1845, Lahore 1877, Rangoon 1877, Travancore 1879, Chota Nagpur 1890, Lucknow 1893, Tinnevely 1896, Nagpur 1903, Dornakal 1912, Assam 1915, Nashik 1929. Plans are in hand for the formation of two more dioceses out of Lucknow and Calcutta. Rangoon, Lahore and Dornakal hope also to be divided shortly. There are assistant bishops in the dioceses of Lahore, Calcutta and Dornakal.

Rules for the government of the Church are contained in its "Constitution, Canons and Rules" adopted by its General Council in

session at Calcutta in 1930. All clergy before receiving a license from their bishop make in addition to an oath of canonical obedience to their bishop, a declaration accepting the Constitution, Canons and Rules, as well as a declaration concerning the faith and formularies of the Church. Lay members of the General and Diocesan Councils also make declarations of accept and acceptance. The government of the Church is through these councils, the General Council being for the whole ecclesiastical province of India, Burma and Ceylon. Its membership consists of the bishops of the province, and houses of clergy and laity elected by the diocesan councils. The Diocesan Councils consist of the Bishop of the Diocese and all its clergy, together with lay representatives elected by the parishes. To exercise a vote in the election of lay representatives parishioners must be adult communicant members of the Church. It is open to a diocese to add to these qualifications that of having contributed some specified amount to the expenses of the Church. In addition to these councils every parish has a Church committee or council with a recognized constitution and these are in many areas organised into district Church councils, particularly where Indian parishes are numerous. Again in addition to these councils the bishops of the province meet in Synod, with clerical and four lay assessors if a matter of faith or order is being dealt with, and the Bishop of a diocese can at any time hold a Synod of his clergy. Determinations on matters of faith and order are made only by the House of Bishops of the General Council and cannot be made subjects of disciplinary action unless adopted in the form of a canon by the whole Council.

The additional title of Metropolitan was given to the Bishop of Calcutta when the sees of Madras and Bombay were formed. It is an ancient title similar to archbishop and indicates that its holder has jurisdiction over the other bishops of the province. Before consecration a diocesan bishop takes an oath of canonical obedience to the Metropolitan. Under the Constitution of the church bishops are elected by the diocese, subject to confirmation by the bishops of the province. In the Constitution, Canons and Rules, the Constitution consists of Declarations laying down the position of the Church of India as a part of the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church, the Canons lay down principles of government and organisation, the Rules arrange in detail for the carrying out of the Canons, and are more easily altered or added to than the Canons. The salaries and allowances of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, have from the foundation of those sees been paid out of the Revenues of Government, as also in part those of the Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow and Nagpur. Down to 1930 these bishops were appointed by the Crown. Since 1930 the bishops of these seven dioceses are elected, and when the bishops occupying the first three sees in 1930 vacate their sees their successors will be paid in part only from a grant from Government for the

episcopal supervision of its establishment of chaplains. For the other seven bishoprics, and for any others, set up, Government is in no way responsible.

The Ecclesiastical establishment of the Government of India is an inheritance from the East India Company. That Company from the first provided chaplains for its servants. The chaplains of the present establishment are maintained for ministrations to the Government's British born servants, civil and military. They are chosen by the Indian Chaplains Board sitting in London, are appointed by the Secretary of State, are posted to Dioceses by the Governor-General in consultation with the Metropolitan, and within their Dioceses are posted to stations by the Provincial Governor on the recommendation of the diocesan bishop. Their pay and allowances are wholly met by Government. In spiritual matters they are subject to the supervision and jurisdiction of their bishop, and while Government servants civil and military are their primary charge, they are the parish priests of the chaplaincies to which they are appointed and are responsible for the care of all members of the church in their parish except in so far as Indian Members of the Church are cared for by missionaries or Indian clergy. Besides providing chaplains the Government of India, again following the practice of the East India Company, has provided or assisted in the provision of churches and their maintenance, and also of cemeteries. Where numbers do not warrant the provision of an Establishment chaplain Government has assisted in the provision of clergy by grants-in-aid, and when from time to time the number of Establishment chaplains has been reduced special grants-in-aid have been granted. The Establishment and all grants-in-aid are subject to revision and are in fact revised from time to time.

(The Ecclesiastical establishment includes besides Anglican chaplains, Church of Scotland, Free Church, and Roman Catholic chaplains, for ministrations to members of those communions, and churches and grants-in-aid are provided or given on the same principles as for Anglicans.)

The special interests of those parishioners whose domicile is England in the continued use, should they so desire, of the services of the English Prayer Book, which the Church of India is now free to alter at its discretion, are safeguarded by certain of the canons, and these interests together with other matters concerning the undertakings and relation of the Government of India to its chaplains and the Church are provided for by a set of Statutory Rules drawn up under the Indian Church Act. Members of the Church of England or any of the branches of the Anglican Communion are, while resident in India, full members of the Church of India, and are a most important part of the Indian Church, their numbers still in some places exceeding those of Indian members, and some stations being still exclusively European, although in the Church as a whole the number of Indian members greatly exceeds that of Europeans. European clergy numbered (in 1936) 416 and Indian clergy 719. There are no racial distinctions whatever in the Church.

Indian clergy frequently preach or celebrate for European congregations, and in a few instances are in permanent charge of European parishes. The Indian laity though usually preferring services in their own languages are everywhere free to attend English churches, and to be enrolled, if they wish, as parishioners.

The education of European children, and more particularly the children of the Domiciled and Anglo-Indian community, has from early days been a concern of the Church. In addition to day-schools it has established over 70 boarding schools for boys and girls, many of them in hill stations. The provincial Governments assist these schools with grants-in-aid both for building and current expenditure, just as they do all other schools, according to the rules of the education codes. The schools are inspected by Government inspectors. Indian boys and girls are admitted to these schools, but the number that may be taken is limited to a percentage fixed by the local Government. The Archbishop of Canterbury has recently issued in England an appeal for £250,000 for the endowment of these schools. Indianisation of Government services, especially of the railways, customs and post and telegraph departments has severely hit the Domiciled and Anglo-Indian community, and the ability of parents to pay fees is steadily decreasing. Hence the urgent need for increased endowments. The existing endowments of all the schools yield an income of less than £1 per child per annum.

(The Church of India is not the only community responsible for European education in India. The Roman Catholics, the Church of Scotland and the various free churches provide schools for their children, and receive similar assistance from Government.)

The Government of India Act of 1935, section 83, provides for the continuance of government grants to European schools at a total figure in each province not less than the average figure for the ten years preceding 1935, unless the whole grant of a government to education is reduced, when the grant to European education may be reduced in proportion. And, as a result of the recommendations of a sub-committee of the Round Table Conference, provincial boards for Anglo-Indian and European Education have been set up, and also an Inter-Provincial Board, to consider and advise Governments on matters connected with the schools.

### Missions

In Malabar, on the south-west coast of India, there have been Christians certainly from the 6th century, probably from the 4th century and possibly from the 1st century A.D. They are called "Syrian" Christians owing to their connection with the Church in Syria. They do not appear to have attempted to spread the Christian faith in India. The Portuguese may therefore be regarded as the first missionaries in India, and from their arrival at Goa the Franciscans and Dominicans who accompanied their fleets in large numbers threw themselves with great activity into the work of evangelism. The formation of the Society of Jesus led to one of its first members the famous St. Francis Xavier being sent to Goa, where he arrived

in 1841. Under his leadership the preaching of Christianity was carried on with great earnestness. The missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church thus begun has been continued, and at the present day the number of Indian members of that Church is given as 2,113,659 (Census 1931), to which may be added 654,939 Syrian Christians attached to the Roman Church. The number of independent Syrian Christians (Census 1931) is given as 525,607.

Protestant missions did not begin till the 18th Century, and as missionaries were not allowed to establish themselves in the Company's territories, they worked from Danish territory and in Indian States. These missionaries were Lutherans, but as stated above, were in the latter part of the 18th Century assisted with funds from England. Famous men among them were Ziegenbalg, Klernander, Schultze and Christian Friedrich Schwarz. By the end of the 18th Century it is believed that there were in South India about 80,000 Lutheran converts. In 1800 the famous Baptist trio, Carey, Marshman and Ward established themselves at Serampore in Bengal (Carey had come to India in 1798). Men of humble origin and education, one was a cobbler, one a ragged-school teacher, and one a printer, they displayed great ability and enterprise, and threw themselves not only into evangelism but into the scientific study of India, its languages and culture, and its flora and fauna. Books and translations poured from their printing press. Carey was made professor of Sanskrit in Lord Wellesley's College for the training of civil and military officers.

The 19th Century saw a great increase in missionary effort of every sort. This was due to the opening of the Company's territories to missionaries by the Government of India Act of 1813, and it was only after that date that Anglican (Church of England) missionary Societies took up work in India, namely the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel by sending as missionaries ordained clergy of the Church of England, those hitherto subsidised or sent by the S.P.O.K. (see above) being Lutherans. The first missionaries to arrive after the passing of the Act were American Congregationalists. The London Missionary Society were also early in the field and Presbyterians from America and Scotland soon followed. In the course of the century India became covered by a network of missions, engaged not only in evangelism, but in educational work in schools and colleges, in medical work and in industries. Among famous names of missionary educationalists are those of Dr. Duff of Calcutta, and Dr. Wilson in Bombay. In the education of women missions may fairly claim to have taken the lead. The total number of missionary societies from Europe and America working in India is now over 150. For consultation and common action there is a National Christian Council with headquarters at Nagpur, first organised in 1914, and in connection with this there are 10 Provincial Christian Councils. Membership of these councils is by election or appointment by local churches and mission councils.

The Directory of the National Christian Council shows that the missions connected with it have 53 Colleges; 316 High Schools and about the

same number of middle schools, 108 Teachers training institutions, 217 industrial schools, and very many primary schools, 250 hospitals and about the same number of dispensaries; 68 Leper institutions and 11 Tuberculosis Sanatoria, and 15 homes for the Blind or Deaf, 64 Agricultural Settlements, 31 Co-operative Societies, 40 printing presses, 36 miscellaneous industries. The Census of 1931 gives 3,002,568 as the total number of Protestant Christians in India, making the total number of Christians, including Roman Catholics, Romo-Syrians and Syrians (see above) 6,296,763, included in this total are 167,771 Europeans and 138,758 Anglo-Indians.

#### Reunion

Since the Great War there has been widespread interest in India in the subject of the reunion of the separated Christian bodies. In South India the movement for union was started in 1919 by a group of Indian clergy. This has led to the preparation of an elaborate scheme of union the parties to which are Anglicans, Methodists and the already united South Indian United Church which consists of Presbyterians and Congregationalists. Much time and thought have been given to the preparation of the scheme, the problem presented by the task of reconciling Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Congregationalist principles being of extreme difficulty.

The scheme is now practically complete and awaits acceptance or rejection by the bodies concerned. If the scheme is accepted the four southern dioceses of the Church of India, Madras, Dornakal, Tinnevely and Travancore will be separated from the rest of the province and form part of the united Church, which is pledged to maintain episcopal government. The general principles of the scheme were approved by the Lambeth Conference (of Bishops of the Anglican Communion) in 1930. At the present moment (1938) the Church of India has submitted the scheme to the Consultative Committee of that Conference drawing attention to points of detail altered or settled since 1930 and asking whether the scheme can still be considered acceptable.

The existence of a united church in South India consisting of Congregational and Presbyterian elements has been mentioned in the preceding paragraph. In north India there has been in existence for some years The United Church of India (North) consisting of similar elements. Since 1929 a further movement for a wider union in north India has been considered at a series of Round Table Conferences to which the Church of India has sent representatives. In south India, again, a movement has started for union between two sections of the Syrian Church (the Orthodox and the Mar Thoma Reformed) and the Anglican Church, and the Church of India has agreed to send delegates to the Kerala Council of Church Union responsible for this movement (Kerala is a general name for the area covered by the States of Travancore and Cochin and the district of British Malabar).

#### Anglican Missions.

In addition to the two principal missionary societies of the Church of England, the S.P.G. (Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts) and the O.M.S. (Church Missionary Society) already mentioned, whose missionaries in India, Burma and Ceylon number—

	Ordained.	Laymen.	Women	Total
S.P.G.	86	31	190	307
O.M.S.	71	31	130	232 + 68

married women, there are also certain smaller, but important missions, namely The Oxford Mission to Calcutta working in Calcutta among students and also at Barisal, the Cowley-Wantage-All Saints Mission, working in Poona and Bombay, the Dublin Mission at Hazaribagh, the Cambridge Mission at Delhi, the Cawnpore Brotherhood, the Scottish Episcopal Church Mission, at Chanda C.P., the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society (12 ordained missionaries in the Lucknow and Nagpur and Rangoon dioceses), the Christa Seva Sangha, Poona, 1927 and the Christa Prema Seva Sangha, Poona 1934, the Canadian Church Mission (4 ordained missionaries in the Lahore Diocese), the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, in several dioceses, the Sisters of St. Margaret (East Grinstead) in the Colombo diocese, Sisters of St. Denys (Warminster) in the Chota Nagpur Diocese, Sisters of the Holy Family, Naini Tal, the Winchester Brotherhood, Mandalay, and the Sisters of the Church, Maymyo. The first two of these, and several of the others in the list, consist of communities of priests or sisters under religious vows. Members of the brotherhoods mentioned are in most cases not under life vows. The work and influence of these communities is a most important element in the life of the Church of India.

The Church of India has taken its full share in educational, medical and industrial work in India. Among colleges founded and managed by its missionaries St. Stephen's, Delhi, St. John's, Agra, St. Columba's, Hazaribagh, Christ

Church, Cawnpore, and Trinity College, Cawnpore, are well-known. A college at Trichinopoly has been amalgamated with the inter-denominational Madras Christian College. For the training of Indian and Anglo-Indian ordination candidates, Bishop's College, Calcutta, serves the whole of India. In the various language areas are other colleges for the training of ordinands and lay church-workers through the medium of the local language. Among hospitals made famous by the work of the doctors in charge are those at Quetta (Sir Henry Holland), Bannu (the late Dr. Pennell) and St. Stephen's, Delhi (for women). The O.M.S. High School at Shrinagar is distinguished among the many High Schools of the Church for the methods adopted to develop manliness and *sapientia de corpore* in the boys. Cawnpore in the north and Mazareth in the extreme south are well-known centres of industrial work and training. The Diocesan Press at Madras was built up into a very large and efficient institution by a retired C.M.S. Missionary. At Hubli, in the Bombay Diocese, 8 P.C. missionaries have, since 1919, done extremely good work in charge of an Industrial Settlement (for the reformation and training of members of criminal tribes) committed to their care by Government.

Exact figures of the membership of the Church of India are not obtainable. From figures, available there appear to be about three quarters of a million (750,000) of which about a lakh and a half (150,000) are European and Anglo-Indian, diocesan, with large numbers of Indian Christians are Dornakal, Tinnevely, Travancore, Lahore, Madras, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Chotta Nagpur. The number of clergy, European and Indian, has been given in an earlier paragraph.

### Bengal Ecclesiastical Department.

Westcott, Most Rev Foss, D.D. . . . Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India

#### SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Young, Ven'ble Ernest Joseph, B.A. . . . Archdeacon of Calcutta and Senior Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta

Higham, Rev Canon Phillip, M.A. . . . Senior Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta.

#### JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Boulton, Rev Walter, B.A. . . . Chaplain Shillong, Assam

Tucker, Rev G.E., B.Sc. . . . Metropolitan's Chaplain

Cowham, The Rev Arthur Gerard, M.A. . . . Saidpur

Tilney-Bassett, The Rev Hugh Francis Emra, M.A. . . . Dinapore, Bihar

Trotman, The Rev Lionel William, M.A. . . . Junior Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta.

Halliday, The Rev Sydney Lang . . . On leave ex-India

Rogers, The Rev. G.T., M.A. . . . Darjeeling

Beynon, The Rev. J.R. . . . Fort William

Devall, The Rev. T.G.C., M.A. . . . Bankipore, Bihar

**BENGAL ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—contd.****PROBATIONARY.**

Tytler, The Rev J. D	S Stephen's Kidderpore.
Chatfield-Jude, The Rev H. A. K. C.	Barrackpore
Scott, The Rev G. M.	Kasauli, Punjab
(Vacant)	
(Vacant)	

**CHURCH OF SCOTLAND**

MacKenzie, The Rev Donald Francis, M. A., J. P.	Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, and Senior Chaplain, St Andrew's Church, Calcutta (On leave ex-India pending retirement)
Ingram, The Rev J. W., M. A., B. D., J. P.	Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Madras Offg Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal and Senior Chaplain, St Andrew's Church, Calcutta
Paul Stirling, The Rev J. C., B. A., B. D.	Junior Chaplain, Attached 1st Battalion, The Cameronians (S. R.), Barrackpore
Buchanan, The Rev G., M. A.	Junior Chaplain, Second Junior Chaplain, St Andrew's Church, Calcutta

**CHURCH OF ROME.**

Perier, The Most Rev Dr Ferdinand, S. J.	Archbishop, Calcutta
Bryan, Rev Leo, S. J.	Chaplain, Alipore Central Jail

**Bombay Ecclesiastical Department.****CHURCH OF INDIA**

Acland, The Right Rev Richard Dyke, M. A.	Bishop of Bombay
Fortescue, The Venble, C. F., L. Th (Dur)	Offg Archdeacon of Bombay
Arthur Patrick Lillie, J. P.	Registrar of the Diocese

**SENIOR CHAPLAINS**

Fortescue, Canon, Rev C. F., L. Th (Dur)	Chaplain of Ahmedabad (in addn)
Elliot, Rev T. R. H., M. A.	Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay
Cowburn, Rev F., B. A.	Chaplain (On leave)

**JUNIOR CHAPLAINS**

Ball, Rev Henry, M. A.	Chaplain of Ahmednagar
Barnes, Rev J., B. A.	Chaplain (On leave).
McPherson, Rev K. C.	Chaplain of St Mary's, Poona, Chaplain of Mahabaleshwar (in addn)
Lewis, Rev O. G., M. A., C. F.	Chaplain of Deolali
Ruddell, Rev J. F. W., B. A.	Chaplain of Colaba
Lindsay, Rev W. T., M. A.	Garrison Chaplain, Bombay.
Waddy, Rev R. P. S., M. A.	Chaplain of Kirkee
Rigg-Stansfield, Rev H.	Chaplain of Ghorpuri, Chaplain of Belgaum (in addn.)

**FIELD SERVICE POST***N. I.***CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.****Senior Chaplains**

Yule Rennie, Rev J., M. A., B. D., B. Litt	Presidency Senior Chaplain, (Offg)
MacEdward, Rev L., M. A.	Second Chaplain, St Andrew's Church, Bombay

**Junior Chaplain**

Matheson, Rev. R. W., M. A.	Chaplain St Andrew's Church, Poona and Kirkee.
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**CHURCH OF ROME**

Roberts, The Most Rev. Thomas D., S. J.	Archbishop of Bombay.
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**Assam Ecclesiastical Department.**

**CHAPLAINS**

Boulton, The Rev Walter, M.A.	Shillong	} Paid from All India grant
Mathew, The Rev. F. W.	Lakhimpur	
Walte, The Rev A., B.A.	Silchar	
Wyld, The Rev. F., B.A.	Sibsagar	

**Bihar Ecclesiastical Department.**

**CHAPLAINS.**

Halliday, Rev S L	Chaplain of Bankipore
Handlay, Rev P. L.	Chaplain, Dinapore

**ADDITIONAL CLERGY**

Chalk, Rev B S	Bhagalpur
Napper, Rev H S	Monghyr and Jamalpur
Judah, Rev. Ethelred	Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga
King, Rev R F.	Ranchi

**Burma Ecclesiastical Department.**

West, The Right Rev George Algernon, M.A.	Bishop of Rangoon
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**SENIOR CHAPLAIN**

Lee, The Ven'ble Arthur Oldfield Norris	Archdeacon of Rangoon, and Bishop's Commissary and Chaplain, Rangoon Cathedral
Harding, Rev John Ambrose	On leave for 7 months with effect from the 24-2-89

**JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.**

Stevenson, Rev George Edwin	Chaplain, Rangoon Cantonment, and Registrar of the Diocese
Higginbotham, Rev William Harold Spenger	On leave for 7 months with effect from the 27-3-89
Slater, Rev Robert Henry Lawson	Chaplain, Maymyo
Moxon, Rev Donald	Chaplain, Mingaladon Cantonment

**Central Provinces and Berar Ecclesiastical Department**

Hardy, The Rt Revd Alexander Ogilvy, M.A.	Bishop of Nagpur
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Martin, The Rev Frederick William, M.A.	(On leave)
Warrington, The Rev Canon Guy Wilson, M.A.	(On leave)
Streatfield, The Rev Canon S F, B.A.	Garrison Chaplain, Jubbulpore
Gash, The Rev I J, A.K.C.	Garrison Chaplain, Nasirabad
Sanders, The Rev Harold Martin, M.A.	Chaplain, Chakrata, U P
Williams, The Ven'ble W P, B.A.	Archdeacon and Chaplain of Nagpur
Eastwick, The Rev Rowland, B.A.	(On leave)
Clare, The Rev Heber, B.A.	Chaplain, Mhow
James, The Rev Horace Leslie, A.K.C.	Chaplain, Kamytee

**Madras Ecclesiastical Department.**

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND**

Waller, Right Rev Edward Harry Mansfield, D.D.	Lord Bishop of Madras
Edmonds, Ven Canon Hebert James, M.A.	Archdeacon & Bishop's Commissary, on leave
Clarke, Rev Maurice, M.A.	Archdeacon and Bishop's Commissary, Acting

**SENIOR CHAPLAINS.**

Hayward, Rev W G, B.A.	Chaplain, Secunderabad, Deccan.
James, Rev Rhys, B.A.	Chaplain, St. Thomas' Mount with Pallawaram, St. Thomas' Mount
Coldman, Rev A. T., B.D.	On leave, preparatory to retirement.
Wheeler, Rev C. E. R.	Chaplain of Ootacamund



**MADRAS ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—*contd*****JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.**

Wilson, Rev G A, M A	Chaplain, Wellington.
Clarke, Rev M, M A	Chaplain and Acting Archdeacon, Fort St. George, Madras
White, Rev Jack	Chaplain, Cathedral Church of St George, Madras
Fry, Rev E H	Chaplain of Trimulgherry, Deccan
Perry, Rev T V, B A	Chaplain, St Thomas' Mount with Pallavaram, St Thomas' Mount
Jackson, Rev L S, M A	Chaplain, St Mark's Church, Bangalore
Mortlock, Rev A G, M A	Chaplain, Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore
France, Rev A	(On leave)
Weston Waite, Rev F L	Chaplain, Bolaram, Deccan

**Probationary Chaplains**

Howard, Rev G J	Chaplain, Mepox with Mercara, Mysore
Walters, Rev Thomas	Chaplain, Calicut with Camanox, Calicut

**CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.**

McLellan, Rev D T H, M A	Presidency Senior Chaplain, Madras.
Beld, Rev J P, K I H M A	Chaplain, Bangalore.
MacDonald, Rev A J, M A	Chaplain, Secunderabad

**North-West Frontier Ecclesiastical Department.****SENIOR CHAPLAINS**

Nicholl, Rev E M	Chaplain of Hazara
Laurence, Rev G	Chaplain of Noahera

**JUNIOR CHAPLAINS**

Pearson, Rev A J	Chaplain of Risalpur
O'Neill, Rev W S	Chaplain of Peshawar
Mee, Rev J A	Chaplain of Kohat
Futers, Rev S R	Chaplain of Razmuk and Dera Ismail Khan

**Punjab Ecclesiastical Department.**

Barne, The Right Rev George Dunsford, M A, D.D., C.I.E. OBE, V.D.	Bishop of Lahore, Lahore
Lister, Rev Canon J G, M A	(On leave)
Marshall, Rev Canon Norman Edwyn, M A	(On leave)
Devenish, The Ven'ble R C S, M A	Archdeacon of Lahore
Tambling, Rev F G H	(On leave)
Bennison, Rev Eric David, M A	(On leave)
Gorrie, Rev L M., L Th.	Karachi
Jones, Rev G W, B A.	Hawalpindi
Storrs-Fox, Rev E A, M A	Sialkot
Nicholl, Rev E M, M A, M C	Hazara.
McKenzie, Rev D S, M A	Sinla
Morgan, Rev B I, M A	Jullunder
Evers, Rev M S, M A, M C	Ambala
Devlin, Rev T S, M A	Nowshera, Risalpur
Waterbury, Rev F G, B D	Dalhousie
Bartels, Rev R C, B A	(On leave) till 19th May 1939
Brailsford, Rev Cyril, A K C	Quetta.
Noble, Rev R H, M A	Delhi Cantt
O'Neill, Rev W S, M A	Peshawar
Bradbury Rev John Henry, A K C	Lahore Cantt
Laurence, Rev. George, M A, B D	Nowshera
Gasking Rev C. A., L Th.	Murree and Chaklala

PUNJAB ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

## JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Claydon, Rev Evan, M A	Multan.
Stephenson, Rev William, B A	(On leave)
Blease, Rev Rupert George, B A	Karachi (Asstt)
Flah, Rev F J, B A, M O	Ferozepore
Young, Rev P N F, M A	New Delhi
Rose, Rev T P, M A	(On leave)
Kennedy, Rev H G S, M A	Hyderabad, Sind
Futers, Rev S R, B A	Rasmak & D I K
Hazell, Rev H E	(On leave)
Pearson, Rev A J, L Th	Risalpur.
Mee, Rev J A, B A	Peshawar (Assistant)
Geddes, Rev L F, M A	Lahore (Assistant)
Fell, Rev B G, M A	West Ridge, Rawalpindi.

## PROBATIONARY CHAPLAIN

Hares, Rev W R F, M A	Quetta (Assistant)
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## CHAPLAINS BELONGING TO OTHER DIOCESES TEMPORARILY ATTACHED TO THE

## DIOCESE OF LAHORE

Scott, Rev G M.	Kasauli
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## United Provinces Ecclesiastical Department.

Cotton, The Ven'ble Henry Wilmot Stapleton, M A	Archdeacon of Lucknow, Naini Tal
Westmacott, R, V D, Bar at-Law	Registrar of the Diocese of Lucknow, Headquarters, Calcutta

## SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Rigg, The Rev Arthur Cecil Pietroni, M A	On leave, preparatory to retirement
Patrick, The Rev Alexander, M A	Dehra Dun. (Granted 1 year, 9 months' 5 days' leave from 25th March 1939)
Porter, The Rev Canon John, L Th	On leave for 6 months from 12th October 1938.
Douglas, The Rev Percy Sholto, M A	On leave, preparatory to retirement.
Luckman, The Rev Sydney, B A	Banikhet (Almora).
Burn, The Rev John Humphrey, B A	Agra
Cotton, The Ven'ble Henry Wilmot Stapleton, M A	Archdeacon of Lucknow, Naini Tal.

## JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Larwill, The Rev Guthrie James, M A	Lucknow (ant)
Davies Leigh, The Rev Arthur George, M A	Lucknow (Civil)
Sanders, The Rev Harold Martin, M A	Chakrata
Munn, The Rev William Ernest Napier, L Th	Bareilly
Garrod, The Rev William Frances, B A	On leave for 8 months' and 3 days from 25th January 1939
Richards, The Rev George Henry	.. Meerut
Rogers, The Rev Eric Wilham	.. Cawnpore.
Stratton, The Rev Basil	.. Jhansi
Hurn, The Rev Edward Liddel Arthur	.. Addl Lucknow (Civil)
Powell, The Rev Llewellyn Montague	.. Allahabad Garrison
Saxon, B A	

## CHAPLAINS ON PROBATION

Clarke, The Rev Arthur ..	.. .. Fyzabad
Bacon, The Rev Edward Arthur	.. .. Benares
Hall, The Rev William John	.. .. Muttra
William, The Rev. Bernard Rhys	.. .. Additional Chaplain, Lucknow Cantonment.

## Methodist Church.

Reynell, The Rev Arthur Jesse	Superintending Methodist Chaplain in India, New Delhi & Simla
Kerr, The Rev Robert Thomas, Hon C F	Lahore
Linton, The Rev Lawrence	Meerut
Clifford, The Rev F Wesley	Calcutta
Holfe, The Rev Herbert R	Rawalpindi
Cope, The Rev Harold K J	Jubbulpore
West, The Rev. J Aubrey	Peshawar
Harvey, The Rev William T	Lucknow.
Burden, The Rev John P	Jhansi
Griffiths, The Rev K R	Karachi
Crane, The Rev L R	Mhow.
Berry, The Rev J R	Quetta
Start, The Rev G T	Calcutta

## MADRAS.

Williams, The Rev. Joseph	Secunderabad.
Hopkins, The Rev Leonard J	Bangalore.

## BOMBAY.

Poad, The Rev. Frank Edger	Bombay
Thorne, The Rev Percival Edward	.. Kirkee

## THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholic community is composed of the following elements —

- (1) The "Syrian" Christians of the Malabar Coast, traditionally said to have been converted by the Apostle St. Thomas. They were brought under allegiance to the Pope by the Portuguese in 1599, and placed first under Jesuit bishops and then under Carmelite Vicar-Apostolics. They are at present ruled by an Archbishop and three suffragan Bishops of their own Syrian rite.
- (2) Converts of the Portuguese missionaries from 1500 and onwards, starting from Goa and working in the south of the peninsula and up the west coast, Ceylon, Bengal, etc.
- (3) European immigrants at all times, including British troops.
- (4) Modern converts from Hinduism and Animism in recent mission centres.
- (5) Recent converts from the Jacobite community in Malabar, of which 3 Bishops, 71 priests and some 28,000 laity have been received into the Catholic Church.

The Portuguese mission enterprise, starting after 1500, continued for about 200 years, after which it began to decline. To meet this decline fresh missionaries were sent out by the Congregation *de propaganda fide*, till by the middle of the 19th century the whole country was divided out among them except such portions as were occupied by the Goa clergy. Hence arose a conflict of jurisdiction in many parts between the Portuguese clergy of the "Padroado" or royal patronage, and the propaganda clergy. This conflict was set at rest by the Concordat of 1886 (amended

by the Agreement of 1928, abolishing "double jurisdiction"). At the same time the whole country was placed under a regular hierarchy, which after subsequent adjustments now stands as follows —

Under the Sacred Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs —

The archbishopric of Goa and Damaun (having some extension into British territory) with suffragan bishoprics at Cochin and Mysapore (both in British territory).

Under the Sacred Congregation of Oriental Churches —

The archbishopric of Ernakulam, with suffragan bishoprics of Changanacherry, Kottayam and Trichur.

The archbishopric of Trivandrum, with suffragan bishopric of Tiruvella.

Under the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide —

The archbishopric of Agra, with suffragan bishoprics of Allahabad and Ajmere and the Prefecture Apostolic of Indore.

The archbishopric of Bombay, with suffragan bishoprics of Poona, Mangalore, Calicut, Trichinopoly and Tuticorin, and the Missions of Ahmedabad and Karachi.

The archbishopric of Calcutta, with suffragan bishoprics of Ranchi, Dacca, Chittagong, Krishnagar, Dinajpur, Patna and Shillong and the Prefecture Apostolic of Sikkim.

The archbishopric of Madras, with suffragan bishoprics of Nellore, Hyderabad, Vizagapatam, Nagpur, Beawada and Outback, the Prefecture Apostolic of Jubbulpore, and the Mission of Bellary.

The archbishopric of Pondicherry (French), with suffragan bishoprics of Mysore, Coimbatore, Kumbakonam, Salem and Malacca.

The archbishopric of Delhi and Simla, with suffragan bishopric of Lahore and the Prefecture Apostolic of Kashmir and Multan.

The archbishopric of Verapoly, with suffragan bishoprics of Quilon, Kottar, Trivandrum and Vijayapuram.

The archbishopric of Colombo (Ceylon), with suffragan bishoprics at Kandy, Galle, Jaffna and Trincomalee.

Three Vicariates Apostolic and one Prefecture Apostolic of Burma.

The European clergy engaged in India almost all belong to religious orders, congregations or mission seminaries, and in the great majority are either French, Belgian, Dutch, Swiss, Spanish or Italian by nationality. They number over 2,000 besides which there is a body of secular clergy mostly Indian, etc., numbering about 2,400, and over 9,000 nuns. The first work of the clergy is parochial ministrations to existing Christians, including railway people and British troops. Second comes education, which is not confined to their own people, their schools being frequented by large numbers of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, etc. Among the most important institutions are St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, St. Peter's College, Agra, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, Loyola College, Madras, teaching university courses, besides a large number of high

schools and elementary schools. The education of girls is supplied for by numerous convent schools worked by religious congregations of nuns to say nothing of orphanages and other charitable institutions. The total number under education in 1938 exceeded half a million. As to missionary work proper, the country is covered with numerous modern mission centres, among which those in the Punjab, Chota-Nagpur, Krishnagar, Gujerat, the Ahmednagar district and the Telugu coasts may be mentioned. (Full particulars on all points will be found in the Catholic Directory already quoted.) The mission work is limited solely by shortage of men and money, which if forthcoming would give the means to an indefinite extension. The resources of the clergy after the ordinary church collections and pay of a few military and railway chaplains are derived mainly from Europe, that is, from the collections of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith and of the Holy Childhood, helped out by private or other donations secured from home by the different local missionaries. In mission work the fathers count as enrolled only those who are baptised and persevering as Christians, and no baptism, except for infants or at point of death, is administered except after careful instruction and probation. This, while keeping down the record, has the advantage of guaranteeing solid results.

The Holy See is represented by a Delegate Apostolic of the East Indies who resides at Bangalore. At present this post is occupied by the Most Rev. Archbishop Kierkels, D.D., appointed in 1931.

## THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Chaplaincy work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1814, when the Rev. Dr. Bryce landed in Calcutta, and organised a congregation of his Scottish fellow countrymen. The centenary of the churches in the three Presidency towns was celebrated, Calcutta, 1914, Bombay, 1919, Madras, 1921. There are 17 chaplains on the staff. Some of these are attached to the Scottish battalions in India, while the others minister to the civil population of the towns where they are stationed and to those living in the smaller outstations in their respective areas. In addition to the regular establishment, there are a number of ministers throughout India who are maintained by the various communities to whom they minister and by the Additional Clergy Societies in India. Missionaries of the Church also maintain regular services in English in many centres. There are three Presidency Senior Chaplains in charge of this branch of the Church work in Bengal, Bombay and Madras respectively.

The Mission work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1829, when Alexander Duff, one of the greatest of modern missionaries, was sent to Calcutta. He was the first to open schools where English was made the medium for instruction, and where religious teaching was given daily. Similar educational missions were soon afterwards started in Bombay and

Madras. Educational work is still an important branch of the mission work of the Church, and in 1907 the College in Calcutta was united with the College of the United Free Church of Scotland, to form the Scottish Churches College. In the Punjab Evangelistic work is being carried on from eight centres, and the baptised Christian community now numbers over 30,000. Work commenced in Darjeeling in 1870 is now carried on throughout the whole Eastern Himalayan district, and there is a Christian community there of over 16,000. In the eight mission districts of Calcutta, the Eastern Himalayas, Madras, Satal, Rajputana, Nagpur, Poona and the Punjab there were at the end of 1938 over 70,000 baptised Indian Christians. In connection with these missions the Women's Association of Foreign Missions does invaluable service in school, medical and zenana work, having in India 41 European missionaries, 163 teachers, over 50 schools, three hospitals and six dispensaries.

The Church of Scotland has also done much for education in India. The Church in Bombay has six representatives on the Governing body of the Anglo-Scottish Education Society, and exercises pastoral supervision over the Bombay Scottish Orphanage. The now well-known St. Andrew's Colonial Homes at Kalimpong, though

not directly part of the work of the Church of Scotland, were initiated by and are being locally managed by missionaries of that Church. The homes exist for the benefit of the domiciled European Community, and are doing magnificent work. There are now over twenty cottages, and about 700 children in residence. The Church has many schools in all parts of its field, and it has also made a large contribution to the work of higher education in India through five Christian Colleges. The Scottish Church College, Calcutta, is well-known. The Madras Christian College, which has been rebuilt on a magnificent site at Tamboram and which has recently been the meeting place of the world Missionary Con-

ference, is now under the direction of a Board representing several Missionary Societies. Other Colleges are Wilson College, Bombay, Hishop College, Nagpur, and Murray College, Sialkot. The Church also carries on important medical work. There are nineteen Mission Hospitals at different centres, among which are four excellently equipped and staffed Women's Hospitals in Madras, Nagpur, Ajmer and Poona. Further information may be found in "Reports of the Schemes of the Church of Scotland," Blackwood & Sons. "The Church of Scotland, Year Book" and "The Handbook of the Church of Scotland in India and Ceylon."

## BAPTIST SOCIETIES.

**THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**—Formed in 1792, largely through the efforts of Dr. Wm. Carey, operates mainly in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Ceylon. The Baptist Zenana Mission and the Bible Translation Society have been united with this Society. The staff of the united Mission in India and Ceylon numbers 197 missionaries and 806 Indian and Singhalese workers. Connected with the Society are 449 Indian and Singhalese Churches, 285 Primary Day Schools, 26 Middle and High Schools, and 1 Theological Training College. The Church membership at the close of 1937 stood at 26,921 and the Christian community at 68,708. Amongst the non-caste people great progress has been made in recent years, and many of the Churches formed from amongst these peoples are self-supporting.

Special work amongst students is carried on in Calcutta, Dacca, Cuttack, Patna and Delhi where hostels have been erected for the prosecution of this form of work.

**EDUCATIONAL WORK**—Ranges from Primary School to Colleges. Serampore College with its Royal Charter granted by His Danish Majesty in 1827, and confirmed by the British Government in the Treaty of Purchase of the Settlement of Serampore in 1845, was placed in 1886 by the College Council at the disposal of the Baptist Missionary Society to become a part of its Missionary Educational operations, in Arts and Theology. It was affiliated in 1887 to the newly-formed Calcutta University, reorganised in 1910 on the lines of its original foundation with the appointment of a qualified Theological Staff on an inter-denominational basis for the granting of Theological Degrees to qualified students of all Churches.

In Arts and Science the College prepares for the Calcutta Examinations. *Principal*: Rev. G. H. C. Angus, M.A., B.D.

There is a vernacular institute also at Cuttack for the training of Indian preachers and Bible schools in several centres.

There are 10 purely English Baptist Churches connected with the Society, but

English services are carried on in many of the stations. Medical work connected with the Society is carried on in 8 Hospitals. Two large Printing Presses for both English and Vernacular work are conducted at Calcutta and Cuttack. The Secretary of the Mission is the Rev. D. Scott Wells, 44, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

The Headquarters of the Mission are at 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, London. The total expenditure of the Society for 1937 amounted to £182,311 of which £68,748 was expended in India and Ceylon.

**THE CANADIAN BAPTIST MISSION**—Was commenced in 1873, and is located in the Telugu Country to the north of Madras, in the Kistna, Godavari, Visagapatnam and Ganjam Districts. There are 20 stations and 632 outstations with a staff of 101 missionaries including 8 qualified physicians, and 1,525 Indian workers, with Gospel preaching in 1,669 villages. Organised Churches number 129, communicants 25,236 and adherents 26,719 for the past year. Forty-six Churches are entirely self-supporting. In the Educational department are 568 village day schools, with 19,908 children, 12 boarding schools, 2 High schools, 2 Normal Training schools, a Bible Training School for Women, a Theological Seminary providing in all for 1,000 pupils, and an Industrial school. There are 6 Hospitals, two leper-asylums and an Orphanage. Village Evangelisation is the central feature of the Mission, and stress is laid upon the work amongst women and children. During the last decade membership has increased by 65 per cent., the Christian community by 20 per cent., and scholars by 105 per cent. Indian Secretary is the Rev. J. B. McLaurin, Coonada.

**AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY**, organized in 1814, has Missions in Burma began 1813; Assam 1836; Bengal and Orissa 1836, South India 1840. It owes its origin to the celebrated Adoniram Judson. Until 1910 the Society was known as the American Baptist Missionary Union. There are 22 main stations of the Mission in Burma, 11 in Assam, 10 in Bengal and Orissa, and 29 in South India, besides many outstations. All forms of missionary enterprise come within the scope of the Society.

The great work of the Mission continues to be evangelistic, educational and medical, and the training of the indigenous pastors, preachers and Bible-Women, and extends to many races and languages. The most important result of its work in Burma, has been the practical transformation of the Karens and the Kachins whose languages has been reduced to writing by the Mission. The Chins of the Chin Hill Tracts are also progressing along these lines under the influence of the Mission. The work in Assam embraces 11 different languages and large efforts are being made amongst the employees of the tea plantations. The Mission Press at Rangoon is the largest and finest in Burma.

In the year 1936 the field staff numbered 302 missionaries, 6,814 indigenous workers. There were 2,960 organised Churches of which 2,335 were self-supporting. Church members numbered 3,13,548. In the 2,353 Sunday Schools were enrolled 1,03,763 pupils. The Mission conducted 2,662 schools of all grades, Judson College at Rangoon and the Agricultural School at Pynmama being among them, with 95,409 students enrolled. 13 hospitals and 34 dispensaries treated 11,188 inpatients and 1,02,237 outpatients. Christians of all communities among whom the Mission works, contributed over Rs 6,42,654 for this religious and benevolent work during the year.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST ASSAM MISSION was opened in 1836, and has 11 main stations staffed by about 53 missionaries. There are 854 native workers, 966 organised churches, 63,141 baptised members, 412 schools of all grades including 2 High, 2 Normal, 3 Bible and 10 station schools. 4 Hospitals and 5 Dispensaries treated 1,984 in-patients and 25,467 outpatients during the year. Mission work is carried out in 11 different languages.

*Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary* Miss Marjion G. Burnham, Gauhati, Assam.

AMERICAN BAPTIST, BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION—commenced in 1836. Area of occupation Midnapore district of Bengal, Balasore district of Orissa and Jamshedpur Town of Bihar, Work chiefly for Oriya and Santal peoples,

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST TELUGU MISSION—was commenced in the year 1836, and covers large parts of Nellore, Guntur, Kistna, and Kurunool Districts, parts of the Deccan and an important work in Madras and the surrounding vicinity. Its main work is evangelism, but there are also Educational and Medical Institutions of importance. Industrial departments are maintained also in connection with the Mission. High Schools at Nellore, Ongole and Kurunool, Teacher Training Schools for men are maintained at Bapatia and Cumbum, and Teacher Training Schools for Women at Ongole and Nellore. Organised Telugu Churches number 863, with 102,232 communicants. There are 68 missionaries, and 2,404 Indian workers. The Mission maintains a Theological Seminary at Ramapatnam for the training of Indian preachers. A Bible Training School for the training of Telugu women is located at Nellore. A total of 37,487 receive instruction in 1,149 primary schools, 25 higher elementary schools and 4 high schools. In Medical work 6 Hospitals and 10 Dispensaries report 41,325 patients, and 1,885 operations during 1936.

*Secretary*—Rev T. Wathne, Ongole, Guntur District, South India.

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION—(Incorporated) Embracing the societies representing the Baptist Churches of the States of the Australian Commonwealth. The field of operations is in East Bengal. The staff numbers 27 Australian workers. There are 3,660 communicants and a Christian community of 6,791.

*Secretary, Field Council* The Rev E. E. Watson, Mission House, Comilla, E. Bengal.

THE STRICT BAPTIST MISSION—Has 21 European Missionaries, and 239 Indian workers in Madras, Chingleput, Salem, Ramnad and Tinnevely Districts. Communicants number 1,592, organised churches 56, Day and Sunday schools 97, with 3,742 pupils.

*Treasurer* Rev D. Morling, Kovilpatti, Tinnevely District.

*Secretary* Rev D. A. Thrower, Kilpauk, Madras.

## PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES.

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MISSION—Operates in Gujarat and Kathiawar with a staff of 33 Missionaries, of whom 11 are clerical, 14 Educationalists, 4 are Doctors and 4 Nurses. The Indian staff numbers 519, of whom 20 are Pastors, 94 Evangelists, 6 Colporteurs, 46 Bible-women, and 353 are Teachers. There are 19 Organised Churches, a communicant roll of 2,871, and a Christian Community of 8,862. In Medical work there are 4 Hospitals and several Dispensaries, with 2,932 in-patients, 21,620 new cases, and a total attendance of 83,603. The Mission conducts 3 High Schools, 1 Anglo-Vernacular School, 1 Preparatory School at Parantij and 131 Vernacular schools affording tuition for 8,869 pupils, also 1 crèche, 4 Orphanages, an Industrial School at Borsad, a

Teachers' Training College for Women at Borsad, a Divinity College at Ahmedabad, and a Mission Press at Surat. The Mission has made a speciality of Farm Colonies, of which there are about a score in connection with it, most of them thriving.

The Jungle Tribes Mission with 8 Missionaries is a branch of the activities of the above, working in the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha districts, with Farm Colonies attached.

*Secretary* Rev George Wilson, B.A., Rajkot.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA—The Sikot Mission of this Church was established at Sikot in the Punjab, in 1855. It is now carrying on work in the civil districts in the Punjab and two in the

**Punjab** Its missionaries number 81. Its educational work composes one Theological Seminary, one College, four High Schools, one Industrial school, 8 Middle schools, and 83 Primary schools. The enrolment in all schools in 1937 was 10,363. Medical work is carried on through five Hospitals and 9 Dispensaries. The communicant membership of the Church which has been established is 45,873 and the total Christian community 99,988.

*General Secretary* Rev H C Chambers, D D, American Mission, Gularanwala

**THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION** operates in three main sections, known as the Punjab (1884), North India (1839) and Western India (1870) Missions. According to statistics for the year ending March, 31 1938, the American staff, including women and special-term Missionaries numbers 199, and the Indian staff 938. There are two and thirty main stations and 168 out-stations. Organised churches number 99 of which 29 are entirely self-supporting. There are 13,251 communicants and a total baptized community of 31,365.

Educational work as follows.—Two men's colleges and an interest in the Isabella Thoburn and Kinnaird Colleges for Women,—students about 3,000, one Theological College, students 30, two Training Schools for Village Workers, twelve High Schools, two Industrial Schools, three Agricultural Demonstration Farms, four Teachers' Training Departments, The Miraj Medical School and an interest in the Ludhiana Medical College for Women, 116 Elementary Schools, 167 Schools of all grades,—pupils about 11,068.

**Medical Work**—Eight Hospitals, twenty five Dispensaries.

**Evangelistic Work**—208 Sunday Schools, with an average attendance of 5,655 pupils. Contributions for church and evangelistic work, on the part of the Indian church, have increased slightly.

The Hospital at Miraj, founded by the late Sir William J. Wainless and under the care of R. H. H. Gohken is well-known throughout the whole of South-West India, and the Forman Christian College of Lahore, under the principalship of Dr S K Datta, is equally well-known and valued in the Punjab. The Ewing Christian College (Dr C H Rice, Principal) and Allahabad Agricultural Institute (Dr S Higginbottom, Principal) have grown rapidly in numbers and influence.

*Secretary of Council of A P Missions in India*—The Rev J B Weir, Ph D, D D, 'Lowrison,' Dehra Dun, U P.

*Secretary, North India Mission*—The Rev K. L. Parker, Ph D, A P Mission, Fatehgarh.

*Secretary, Punjab Mission*—The Rev. H. J. Strickler, D D, Mission Compound, Shahdara Mills, Punjab.

*Secretary, Western India Mission*—Mr J L Gohken, LL D, A P Mission, Saughli, S M C.

**THE NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN MISSION**—Commenced as recently as 1910 at Jagadhri, Punjab.

*Secretary*—Rev J L. Gray, Jagadhri, Dist. Amballa.

**THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA MISSION**—Commenced in 1877 has 14 main stations in Indore, Gwalior, Ratlam, Dhar, Jaora, Bhamau, Bhopal and Banswara States. The Mission staff numbers 71, Indian workers 800. This Mission works in conjunction with the Malwa Church-Council and also the Ratlam Church Council of the United Church of Northern India, which reports for this part of its territory—Organised churches 52, Unorganised churches 4, Communicants 3,851. Baptised non-communicants 21,678, Unbaptised adherents 8,985, Total Christian Community 34,514.

Educational work comprises Elementary and Middle Schools for boys and girls, a High School for girls, an Arts College for students of both sexes (The Indore Christian College), a Normal School for girls, and the Union Theological Seminary. Women's Industrial work is carried on in Mhow and Ratlam, and Vocational Training for boys is a feature of the Rasulpura Boys' School, where training is provided in printing, tailoring, carpentry and welding.

The Medical work is large. There are three General Hospitals, where both men and women are treated, and five Women's Hospitals, and also a number of dispensaries in central and out-stations.

*General Secretary of Mission*—Rev J T Taylor, B A, D D, Indore.

*Associate Secretary of Mission*—Miss F E Clearhugh, Kharua, C I (Via Mehlpur Road Station).

*Secretary of Malwa Church-Council*—Rev J W Netram of Behore, C I.

*Secretary of Ratlam Church Council*—Rev C F Grant, Banswara, S Rajputana.

**THE CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION** operates in two sections, the Northern Section with headquarters at Jhansi in the U P, and the Central India Section, known as the Southern Bhil Field.

In Central India the Mission comprises within its area the States of Alirajpur, Barwani, Jobat and Kathiawar also parts of the States of Jhabua, Chhota Udaipur (in the Bombay Presidency) and Dhar, Indore and Gwalior bordering on the Jobat-Barwani Road. The five central stations are Amkhut, Mendha and Alirajpur located in Alirajpur State, Jobat in the State of Jobat and Barwani in Barwani State. The staff consists of 19 missionaries and 50 Indian workers. There are several elementary schools in the area and a central Anglo-Vernacular School at Amkhut in which upwards of 800 children are being educated. At Amkhut also there is a Children's Nursery Home, and a Dispensary with a Christian Bhil graduate Doctor, ministering to his own people. At Jobat there is a General 50 bed Hospital with a Canadian Medical man, Dr W. R. Quinn in charge.

There are in the district 7 organized and 2 unorganized congregations with a Communicant membership of 375 and a baptised community of slightly over 1,500.

*Secretary*—The Rev. D E. MacDonald, Amkhut P O Central India (Via Dohad).

The Jhansi Section formerly known as the Gwalior Mission was founded by the late Dr. J. W. Little in 1905. There is now a staff of eleven missionaries and twenty-five Indian workers who are engaged in Jhansi city, Esagarh, Baragson, Babina and the surrounding villages.

Activities include Anglo-vernacular middle schools for both boys and girls and hostels for Christian pupils in each. There are also an orphanage for children under school age, a dispensary and an industrial school for boys. There is an agricultural settlement at Esagarh where the Mission has a farm of 1,200 acres.

There are two organised churches having a communicant membership of 150.

Secretary—Mrs A Mackay.

**THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST (PRESBYTERIAN) MISSION** established in 1840 with a staff of 64 Missionaries, 1,200 Indian workers, occupies stations in Assam in the Khaasia and Jaintia Hills, the Lushai Hills and at Syihet and Cachar. The Khaasia language has been reduced to writing, the Bible translated, and many books published in that language by the Mission. A large amount of literature has also been produced in the Lushai language. Communicants number 46,384, the total Christian community 128,677, organised Churches 792. Elementary schools number 711, Scholars 26,726, in addition

to Industrial Schools and Training Institutions 3 Theological Seminaries, Sunday Schools 981 and Scholars 68,679. Four Hospitals and several Dispensaries provide annually for more than 20,000 patients.

Secretary—Rev. G. Angell, Jones, P.O. Jowai, Shillong, Assam.

**THE AROOT MISSION OF THE REFORMED CHURCH**—In America organised in 1858 occupies most of the North and South Aroot and Chitaur Districts in South India with a staff of 43 Missionaries, 700 Indian workers; Churches 15, Communicants 7,882. Total Christian Community 24,439, Boarding Schools 17, Scholars 1,107, Theological Seminary 1, Students 37, Voorhees College 1, Students 196, High Schools 4, Students 1,609, Training Schools 2, Students 123, Industrial Schools 2, Students 193, Agricultural Farm 1, Students 137, Elementary Schools 149, Students 7,230, Hospitals 2, Dispensaries 5, In-patients 2,917, Out-patients 26,458 including the Union Medical College Hospitals and Dispensaries, Vellore, Staff 66.

The Union Mission Medical College for South India and a Union Mission Training School are located at Vellore, the headquarters of the Mission. The Union Mission Tubercular Sanitarium for S. India is near Madanapalle, Aruglavaram P.O., Chittoor District.

Secretary—Rev C R Wierenga, M.A., D.D., Vellore, N. Arcot.

## CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES.

**THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS**—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has two large missions, the American Marathi Mission and the Madura Mission. The Marathi Mission covers a considerable portion of Bombay Presidency with centres at Bombay, Ahmednagar, Rahuri, Vadala, Sirur, Sholapur, Satara and Wal. It was commenced in 1813, the first American Mission in India. Its activities are large and varied. The staff for 1938 included 88 missionaries and 424 Indian workers, operating in 11 stations and 148 outstations. There are 69 churches with 6,728 communicants. The educational work includes 7 secondary and training schools with 988 pupils. There are 57 primary schools and 10 kindergartens with a total of 4,868 pupils. A school for the blind is conducted in Bombay and industrial schools are carried on in three centres. In the hospitals and dispensaries during the year, were treated a total of 70,211 patients. The mission has six major social service centres under its charge including the Nagpada Neighbourhood House in Bombay. Secretary—W. Q. Swart, Ahmednagar.

**MADURA CHURCH COUNCIL**—The Madura Church Council is a branch of the South India United Church, and is in charge of the Christian community that has developed through the work of the Madura Mission. The Madura Church Council is in charge of 31 pastorates, about 179 village schools and five large Elementary Higher Grade Co-educational Boarding Schools.

The Secretary of this organisation is Rev. Paul Raj Thomas, Pasmalal.

**MADURA MISSION SANGAM**—The work formerly carried on by the Madura Mission was transferred to the Madura Sangam in January, 1934, and the Sangam now carries on all the work formerly administered by the Mission except the American College, Madura, which has its own governing council. The Principal of the College is Edgar M. Flint, Esq., M.A., B.Sc.

The institutions under the Sangam are—  
The Pasmalal High and Training School for Boys

The Capron Hall High and Training School for Girls

The Union Theological Seminary, Pasmalal

The Lucy Perry Noble Institute for Women

The Willis F. Pierce Memorial Hospital for Men and The Hospital for Women and Children.

The Madura Church Council of the South India United Church administers all affairs connected with the church and with elementary education in the villages. The Secretary of the Church Council is Rev. Paulraj Thomas, B.A., B.D., Thirumangalam, Madura District.

The Secretary of the Madura Mission Sangam is Rev. John J. Bannings, M.A., D.D., Pasmalal, Madura District.



**THE AMERICAN COLLEGE, MADURA**—The American College, then located at Pasumalai, was affiliated with the University of Madras as a second Grade College in 1881. In 1904 the College Department was removed to Madura where for five years it was accommodated in what is now the Union Christian High School building. In 1909 the College was removed to its present site in Tallakulam on the north side of the Vaigai river. It was affiliated as a First Grade College in 1913.

In 1934 at the time of the centenary of the Mission, the American College became organically independent under its own Governing Council. In the same year it was granted affiliation as an Honours College.

The present College site comprises about forty acres. On the College grounds are located the Main College Hall, the Ellen S. James Hall of Science, Binghamton Hall, the Chapel, Daniel Poor Memorial Library, Main Hostel, Zumbro Memorial Hostel, Dining Halls, Principal's residence, Warden's Lodge, four additional bungalows, and athletic fields.

**THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION OF NORTH AMERICA**—The mission staff in Khandesh is represented by 25 missionaries and 59 Indian workers. There are 522 church members in good standing with 1,175 in Sunday Schools. 28 Elementary Schools provide for 648 pupils.

**Secretary**.—Miss Olga E. Nosen, Navapur, West Khandesh.

**THE SWEDISH ALLIANCE MISSION**—Working among Bhils, Hindus and Muhammedans in West Khandesh, has 18 missionaries and 80 Indian workers. There are 8 congregations with a total membership of 1,234 of whom 624 are communicants. There are 15 Elementary Schools, 2 Training Schools and 5 School Homes. The pupils in all schools number 646.

**Secretary**.—Miss Elin V. Anderson, Shrirpur, West Khandesh.

**FREE CHURCH OF FINLAND MISSION**—Total staff is represented by 10 foreign Missionaries, 11 catechists and 5 teachers. There are 101 baptized adult Christians, 104 children and total community about two hundred. Five day schools, 5 Sunday schools, 4 dispensaries and 2 weaving, etc., industry.

**Home Secretary**.—Professor E. Sarasoja Annankatu, 1, Helsinki, Suomi (Finland).

**A Field Secretary**.—Rev. E. A. Ollia, Ghum, D.H.R.

**THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY**.—Commenced work in India in 1798 and occupies 3 centres in N. India, 12 in S. India and 7 in Travancore. The Mission engages in every form of Missionary activity.

The European staff numbers 83, Indian workers 2,347, Organised Churches 520, Communicants 29,815 and Christian Community 200,076. There are 1 Christian College, students 159; 2 Theological Institutions, students 70; 4 Training Institutions, pupils 114, 12 high schools, pupils 4,849, 25 Boarding schools, scholars 1,167 and 862 Elementary schools with 46,371 scholars. In medical work Hospitals number 6, Nurses 7 Europeans and 33 Assistants, 14 qualified doctors, 9 Europeans and 62 Assistants and 10,413 in-patients and 206,276 out-patients for the year.

The main centres of the Mission in N. India are at Calcutta and Murshidabad District, Bengal. L.M.S. work in the United Provinces has been closed but a Union Mission of the W.M.S., C.M.S. and L.M.S. has been opened in Benares. City of which the Rev. S. R. Holt of the W.M.S. is Superintendent. This Mission concentrates especially on work amongst pilgrims and students. Special efforts are made amongst the Nama Sudras. The S. India district and Travancore are divided into the Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam fields with 19 stations and 950 outstations. At Nagercoil (Travancore) is the Scott Christian College and High School with 985 students, a Church and congregation said to be the largest in India and a Printing Press, the centre of the S. Travancore Tract Society.

**India—Secretary and Treasurer**.—Rev. L. J. Thomas, 18, Lavelle Road, Bangalore.

**Bengal Secretary**.—Rev. Hilary A. Wilson, B.A., 1/C, Ashutosh Mookerji Road, P.O. Elgin Road, Calcutta.

**Benares Superintendent**.—Rev. S. R. Holt, Bankatara, Benares Cantonment, U.P.

## ALL-INDIA MISSIONS.

**THE CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE**.—Dates from the year 1803 under the name of the International Missionary Alliance, but a number of its missionaries were at work, Berar Province much earlier. Work is carried on in the Provinces of Berar, Khandesh and Gujarat. There is a staff of 50 missionaries and 96 Indian workers. The number of mission stations and pastors is 15 with 23 outstations. There is a Christian community of 2,085 adults. There are 4 Boarding Schools, 2 for boys and 2 for girls. There is one English congregation at Bhussawal.

**Executive Secretary**.—The Rev. E. R. Carner, Akola, Berar, C.P.

**THE CHURCH OF THE BROTHERS (AMERICAN)**.—Opened work in 1896, and operates in Broach, Surat and Thana Districts, also in Baroda and Rajpipla States. Its staff number 42 foreign workers including missionaries' wives, and 203 Indian workers. The baptized (immersed) membership stands at 6,486. Education is carried on in 2 Boys' Boarding Schools, 2 Girls' Boardings, and in 3 Co-educational Boardings with separate hostel quarters. Village Day Schools number 107. Females under instruction number 876, males 3,489, total 4,365. There are 96 Sunday Schools having 177 teachers, and a total enrolment of 5,577. There were 46,023 calls at Mission dispensaries in 1933. The foreign medical staff consists of three doctors,

three nurses. Industrial work is carried on in 5 of the Boarding Schools. A vocational school, including teachers' training, village trades and agriculture for boys and a school of practical arts for girls are conducted at Ankleswar. Evangelistic, Temperance and Publication work receive due emphasis.

*Secretary*—L. A. Bickenstaff, 82, Esplanade Road, Bombay

**THE POONA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION**—Founded in 1893 Mission Stations—Poona City, Khed Shivapur, Poona District, Nearapur and Bhor (Bhor State), Poona District, Lonand, M. S. M. Ry., Satara District, Phaltan (Paltan State); Satara District; Pandharpur, Sholapur District, Nataputa, Sholapur District, Akins, Sholapur District Shirwal, Poona District, Khed, District Ratnagiri, Mahod, District Sholapur.

The Staff consists of 45 European and 48 Indian workers, with a community of about 200 Indian Christians and their families. The main work is evangelising in the villages, women's zemana work, and primary education. Medical work is conducted at most station, with a hospital at Pandharpur. Mission Headquarters, 17 Napier Road, Poona

*Secretary*—Rev S. D. Davidson

**THE AMERICAN CHURCHES OF GOD MISSION**—Has four missionaries at Bogra, two at Khanjanpur, Bogra District, Bengal and four at Ulubaria, Howrah District, Bengal

*President*—Rev H. W. Cover, M.A., Bogra, L. B. Railway

*Secretary*—Miss Eunice Catlin, Ulubaria, Howrah District

**THE INDIA CHRISTIAN MISSION**—Founded in 1897, has 41 Organised Churches, 17 Missionaries, 53 stations and out-stations, 1,769 Communicants, 51 Primary schools and one Industrial School and Bible School in the Ellore District, also Station at Doddaballapur, near Bangalore, S. India, also Colony for young people of mixed parentage, Champawat, vis Almora, U. P. stations also in Nuwara Eliya, Mulpotha, Uva Province and Polgahawella, Ceylon, Girls' Orphanage at Nuwara Eliya, Industrial Homes for children of mixed parentage, Nuwara Eliya. Total Christian community 4,092. Magazines—English *Missionary Notes* and Telugu *I C M. Messenger*.

*Directors*—Rev Arnold Paynter, Champawat, Almora, U. P. and Mrs A. L. Paynter, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon

**THE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE MISSION**—Has its headquarters for India at Buldana, Berar, where it has a Boys' Boarding School in Chikhl, 14 miles from Buldana there is a Girls' Boarding School. At Basim, Berar, 85 miles from Buldana there is a Day School, a Bible Training School and a Women's and Children's Hospital. At present there are 11 missionaries in India and a force of 46 Indian Preachers, Teachers and Bible women.

*Mission Chairman*—Rev. John McKay, Basim, Berar, C.P.

**THE HERZENBACH FAITH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION**—Has four missionaries in India. They are Rev. and Mrs. Arthur J. Calhoun, Adra, N. B. Ry., and Miss Emma K. Landis and Miss Grace Haven, Baghmattapur, Mandham District.

**THE TIBETAN MISSION**—Has 4 Missionaries with headquarters at Darjeeling and Tibet as its objective. *Secretary*—Mr. J. Kelly, Darjeeling.

**THE INDIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF TINNEVELLY (DORNAKAL MISSION)**—Opened in 1868, operates in the Warangal District of the Nizam's Dominions as well as among the hill tribes called Paliars in the British and Travancore Hills. It is the missionary effort of the Christians of Tinnevely living in India and overseas. There are now nearly 18,000 Telugu Christians in 150 villages and 500 Paliyar Christians in the hills. The Society publishes monthly *The Missionary Intelligence* containing information about the Society's work in both the fields.

*Secretary*—Rev D. D. Rajamani, Palamcottah.

**THE MISSION TO LEPERS**—Founded in 1874, is an interdenominational and international Society for the establishment and maintenance of Homes and Institutions for Lepers and of their untainted children working in 30 countries but largely in India, Burma, China, Korea and Japan. Its work in India is carried on through co-operation with 30 Missionary Societies. In India and Burma, alone the Mission now has 35 Asylums of its own with upwards of 7,500 inmates and is aiding or has some connection with work for lepers at 22 other places in India. Altogether in India and Burma over 10,000 lepers are being helped.

The Mission also provides for the segregation of the healthy children of lepers from their diseased parents. More than 800 children are thus being saved from becoming lepers.

An important feature of the work of the Mission is the measure of successful medical treatment whereby early cases both adults and children are now benefiting.

Most of the Mission's income is received from voluntary contributions. Some funds are raised in India and Burma but the bulk of the money expended by the Mission in India and Burma is received from Britain, although the provincial Governments give regular maintenance grants.

There is an Indian Auxiliary of the Mission to Lepers, of which Lady Brabourne, Lady Marjorie Brakine, and Lady Hubbard are Vice-Presidents.

*Hon. Treasurer*—William McIntyre, Esq., c/o Macnall & Co., 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

*Hon. Treasurer, Bombay*—R. O. Lowndes, Esq., c/o Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., Bombay.

The General Secretary of the Mission is Mr W. H. P. Anderson, 7, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C. 1. The Secretary for India is Mr. A. Donald Miller, Purnala, Bihar.

**THE REGIONS BEYOND MISSIONARY UNION**—An inter-denominational Society commenced work at Motihari, Bihar, in 1900, and now occupies 6 stations and 9 out-stations in the Champaran and Saran Districts, with a staff

of 80 European and 8 Indian Missionaries and 40 other Indian workers. The Mission maintains 1 Hospital, 1 Girls' Orphanage, 1 Women's Home, 1 Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School with Carpentry industrial department, 1 M. E. School with 200 pupils. Communicants number 200.

*Secretary*.—Rev S. W. Law, Motihari, Champaran, Bihar

THE RAXAUL MEDICAL MISSION, affiliated with the Regions Beyond Missionary Union, has 1 Hospital at Raxaul, Champaran District, with 1 married European Doctor, 1 European Nursing Sister, 1 European Lady Evangelist and 12 Nepalese and Indian workers

*Secretary*.—Dr H. C. Duncan

THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF INDIA—Established 1905, started, financed and managed by Indian Christians, has a staff of 28 Missionaries and 166 helpers and voluntary workers, operates in Montgomery District (the Punjab), Ferozabad (U.P.), Haluaghat, Mymensingh District (Bengal), Jhargudah (B. & O.), Murwahi (C.P.), North Kanara, Mirgaon (W. India), Parkal Taluk (Nizam's Dominions) and Tirupattur Taluk (N. Arcot). Direct evangelistic work from 50 Centres in 9 language areas. Interdenominational, Thirty-four Elementary Schools with two hostels for boys and one for girls, one High School with hostel, one First Grade College with Hostel, one printing press, three dispensaries, two Hospitals and one Child Welfare Centre. Annual expenditure Rs. 50,000 excluding self-supporting institutions. *The National Missionary Intelligence* (a monthly journal in English sold at Rs. 1 per year post free), *Deepikai* (a monthly journal in Tamil and Kanarese) at 8 annas per year, post free

*Address*.—N. M. S. House, Royapettah, Madras

*President*.—The Rt. Rev S. K. Tarafdar

*General Secretary*.—Mr Thomas David, B.A., B.D. (S.T.M.), Madras

THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST MISSION.—The Seventh-day Adventists commenced mission work in India in 1893, and now employ a staff of 590 workers, European and Indian, including one hundred and seventy ordained and licensed ministers. Evangelistic and educational work is conducted in sixteen vernaculars, beside work for English-speaking peoples in the large cities. For administrative purposes, there are five branch organisations located as follows—

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Western India (Pastor N. O. Wilson, Superintendent). *Office Address*. Salisbury Park, Poona

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Burma (Pastor J. O. Wilson, Superintendent). *Office Address* 30, Voyle Road, Rangoon Cantonment, Rangoon.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Northeast India. (Pastor F. H. Leashy, Superintendent). *Office Address*. "Bargain", Ranchi

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Northwest India. (Pastor I. F. Blue, Superintendent). *Office Address* 12, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—South India (E. M. Melen, Superintendent). *Office Address*. 9, Cunningham Road, Bangalore. The general headquarters for India, Burma and Ceylon is located at Salisbury Park, Poona. N. C. Wilson, President, A. E. Nelson, Secretary and Treasurer. (*Office Address*. Post Box 15, Poona) On the same estate is an up-to-date publishing house devoted to the printing of health, temperance, evangelical and associated literature. (*Address*. Oriental Watchman Publishing House, Post Box 35, Poona)

A large number of day and boarding vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools are conducted in different parts of the country, and at Vincent Hill School, Mussoorie, European education is provided, a regular high school course, with more advanced work for commercial and other special students, being available. In all the denominational boarding schools increasing emphasis is being laid on vocational work, the students being required to share in the domestic work of the institution, and in many cases, to engage in some trades or other work

Eight physicians, one maternity worker (O.M.B.) and a number of qualified nurses are employed, regular medical work being conducted at thirty-two stations

The baptized membership (adult) is 6,000 organised into 122 churches, and in addition a substantial community of enquirers is receiving systematic instruction. 362 Sabbath Schools are conducted with an enrolled membership of about 13,000

The Bombay address is No. 15, Club Back Road, Byculla

THE AMERICAN MENNONITE MISSION.—Established 1890, works in the C. Provinces. Mission staff numbers 83, Indian workers 182, Church members 1,495, children (unbaptized) 985, Industrial Training Institutions 1, Academy including High School, Normal School and Bible School—Anglo-Vernacular School 2, Elementary Schools 11, Orphanages 2, Widows Home 1, Hospital 1, Dispensaries 7, Leper Home 1, Home for untainted children of lepers 2, Leper Clinic 4

*Secretary* J. D. Graber, Dhamtari, C. P.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE—MENNONITE MISSION—Started in 1901 in the C. Provinces. Workers number 22; Leper, Medical Orphan, Zenana, Evangelistic, Educational and Industrial work carried on. *Secretary*. Rev F. J. Isaac, Janjgir, C. P.

THE KURUK AND CENTRAL INDIA HILL MISSION—Established 1890 in the C. P. and Berar, has a mission staff of 13, Indian workers 15, Churches 5, Communicants 586; Christian Community 500, 2 Boarding Schools with 50 boarders and 2 Elementary Schools

*Secretary*.—Rev. Carl Wyder, Ellichpur, Berar, C. P.

THE CAYLON AND INDIA GENERAL MISSION.—Established 1892, occupies stations in Mysore State, in the Coimbatore and Anantapur Districts, also in the United Provinces. Mission staff 45; Indian workers 61; Churches 11; Communicants 867; Christian community 2,550, Orphanages 4, Schools 4, Pupils 261.

*Secretary*—W. H. W. Paget, "Mispah," Richards Town, Bangalore.

**THE BOYS' CHRISTIAN HOME MISSION**—Was founded by Rev. Albert Norton in 1899 during a time when a serious famine swept the land.

At present the Mission staff consists of seven missionaries and 48 Indian workers. There are two elementary schools, one at Dhond, Poona District, and one at Orai U P. The total enrolment of the schools is 220 children. At Dhond there are two orphanages, one for boys and one for girls.

The mission consists of two main stations, one at Dhond, Poona District and another at Orai, United Provinces, with two outstations in the U P, one in Jalau and the other in Kalpi.

The work of the mission is, chiefly, caring for orphan boys and girls and evangelistic work in neglected villages.

Rev. John E. Norton, the son of the late Rev. Albert Norton, is Director of the B C H Mission stationed at Dhond, the headquarters of the Mission.

### Ladies' Societies.

**ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION**—This is an inter-denominational society, with headquarters, 33, Surrey Street, London, working among women and girls in 5 stations in the Bombay Presidency, 7 in United Provinces, and 4 in the Punjab. There are 57 European Missionary ladies on the staff and 50 Assistant Missionaries, 202 Indian teachers and nurses and 31 Bible women. During 1937 there were 5,514 in-patients in the three hospitals supported by the Society (Naik, Lucknow and Patna). There were 21,955 out-patients, 97,562 attendances at the Dispensaries. In their 22 Schools were 1,881 pupils and there is a University Department at Lahore. The evangelistic side of the work is largely done by house to house visitations and teaching the women in Zenanas, 864 women were regularly taught. Total expenditure in India £29,178.

*Hon. Treasurer*—Rev. Roland A. Smith, M.A.

*President*—The Lady Kinnaird.

*Secretaries*—Rev. H. S. Gregory, M.A., and Miss N. Lampert.

**WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE** with which is incorporated the **PUNJAB MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN**. In 1894 the North India School of Medicine for Christian Women was opened in Ludhiana in order to give a Medical Education under Christian influence to Indian women. Doctor Edith Brown, D.B.S., M.A., M.D., M.C.C.G., etc., was its Founder and Principal. The School is Inter-denominational, and trains students for various Missionary Societies.

The Memorial Hospital in connection with the College has 279 beds and 54 cots.

In 44 years 260 medical students qualified as Doctors, besides 160 Compounders, 238 Nurses and 970 Midwives and Nurse-Daies.

Nurses and Compounders also do midwifery and are included in this last figure.

The College has been affiliated to the Punjab University for the first two years of the M.B.B.S. course, and it is hoped to attain full affiliation in due course.

There are in training at present 16 M.B.B.S. students, 133 Licentiate, 57 Nurses, 16 compounders, 2 Mothercraft pupils and 104 Nurse-Daies and Midwives, making a total of 837 women being trained, besides Indigenous Daies receiving instruction at the Health Centres run in connection with the Hospital. There are 3 City Centres, and 2 Village Dispensaries.

During the year 1938 there were 4,230 In-Patients, and 61,193 Out-Patients.

The Radium and Deep X-Ray Therapy departments are meeting a great need, and show good progress, and the fight against Tuberculosis is increasing in intensity. Tuberculosis Clinics are held, and city visiting is done on a comprehensive scale, while patients are admitted to a Garden Sanatorium outside the Hospital.

**THE MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT FOR UNIVERSITY WOMEN** was founded in Bombay in 1896. Its work is religious, social and educational. The Settlement supplies a hostel for University students of all nationalities and a few Indian professional women. Classes for educated girls are provided and teaching is also given in pupils' homes. The Settlement staff take part in many of the organized activities for women's work in the city. The Social Training Centre for women is now an integral part of the work of the Settlement. The course, lasting a year, includes both theoretical and practical work.

*Warden*—O. M. Kaas, B.Sc. (London), Reynolds Road, Byculla, Bombay.

**THE RAMABAI MUKTI MISSION** (affiliated with the Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission in 1925) the well-known work of the late Pandita Ramabai, shelters about 600 deserted wives, widows and orphans, educating and fitting them to earn their living. The Mission is worked on Indian lines and carried on by Indian and European workers. Evangelistic work is carried on in the surrounding villages of Kedgaon, Poona District.

*Miss Eunice Wells, Secretary-Treasurer.*

### Disciple Societies

The India Mission Disciples of Christ, under the United Christian Missionary Society, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A., began work in India in 1882. It works in the Central Provinces and South United Provinces. There are 62 missionaries, including missionaries' wives, and 209 Indian workers. There are 17 organized churches with the membership of 2,334. There is a Christian community of 5,000. There are 4 hospitals and 5 dispensaries, in which 2,813 in-patients and 14,036 out-patients were treated last year, with a total of 1,85,151 treatments. Three boarding schools for girls and one for boys, with 2 hostels for boys show 379 inmates. There is one Leprosy Asylum with 120 inmates. A Tuberculosis Sanatorium admitted 120 patients during the year. An Industrial School is

conducted at Damoh in connection with which a 400 acre farm is used for practical work. The Mission Press at Jabulpore printed last year about 8,000,000 pages of Christian literature. 2 Industrial Schools, 2 High Schools, 8 Middle Schools and 12 Primary Schools, with about 1,621 under instruction.

The Australian Branch has 3 Mission Stations in the Poona District The Great Britain and Ireland Branch in Mirzapur District of U.P. and Palamu District in Orissa. These two have no organized connection with the India Mission Disciples of Christ.

*Secretary and Treasurer* W B Alexander, Jabulpore, C P

### Inter-denominational Missions.

"THE CENTRAL ASIAN MISSION Founded 1895. Head Office, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, base on the N W Frontier at Mardan, advance stations at Bandapur, Gurek, Kargil, Shigar, and Khapalu Protestant, Evangelical inter-denominational 18 European Missionaries

THE FRIENDS' SERVICE COUNCIL.—The Friends' Service Council works in five stations of the Hoshangabad District and in two stations in Central India.

The Church, which is composed of 6 Monthly Meetings united in the Mid-India Yearly Meeting, is largely organised on the lines of the Society of Friends in England

There are 18 missionaries, 11 on the field and 2 on furlough also 3 retired missionaries living in the district

The principal activities are a general hospital with dispensary and nurses' training department, a Primary School and an Anglo-Vernacular Middle school at Itarsi. A Boarding school for girls with Primary and Anglo-Vernacular Middle Departments at Sohagpur. A Home for older girls in Sohagpur where toys are made for sale. A Boys' Hostel at Hoshangabad for boys attending Primary, Middle and High schools there. Two villages in the Seoni Tahsil of the Hoshangabad district in one of which, Makoriya, there is a dispensary and a Primary School

An Ashram is maintained near Hoshangabad, where village problems are studied, and work of an educational and social nature is carried on. Wardens, Ranjit and Doris Chetalingh

There is also a Weavers Colony at Khara, Itarsi, where hand loom cloth is made

There are 185 members and 1,460 adherents Mission Secretary Miss M Finch, Sohagpur, C P, Church Secretary Dhan Singh, Sohagpur, C P.

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS' MISSION.—With Missionaries is working in Bundelkhand, with Hospital for Women and Children at Ohhatapur, with Boys' school at Harpalpur, Orphanage, evangelistic, industrial and school work at Nowgong.

*Superintendent:* Rev Everett L. Cattell, Nowgong, C I.

THE OLD CHURCH HEBREW MISSION was established in 1858, in Calcutta, and is said to be the only Hebrew Christian Agency in India. *Hon. Secretary:* Rev. L P Sheath, 11, Mission Row, Calcutta.

### Lutheran Societies

THE INDIA MISSION OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA—Commonly known as the United Lutheran Church Mission Now working in close co-ordination with the Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church, which was organized in 1927. The mission and Church together carry on work in East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore and Kurnool Districts. Foreign staff on the field in December 1938, 70, in December 1937, Indian staff of all grades, 2,957, Baptised membership, 181,378. Schools, 1,033, Pupils, 48,168. There are a First Grade College, three High Schools for boys, one High School for girls, one Normal Training School for Masters and one for Mistresses, a Theological Seminary, an Agricultural School, six Hospitals, a school for the Blind, a Tuberculosis Sanatorium and a Printing Press

*President of the U L C Mission* Dr. R M Dunkelberger, Terrali, Guntur District

*President of Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church* Rev L W Sliper, Guntur

THE EVANGELICAL NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN—A Church of Sweden Society, founded in 1856, occupies the Districts of Sangor, Betul, and Chhindwara in the Central Provinces

There are about 3,000 Church members constituted into an indigenous Church called the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Central Provinces. The European and Indian staff numbers 81 and 188 respectively. There is a training school for Indian workers and 22 Primary and Anglo-Vernacular Schools with 1,427 Children in attendance. 42 Sunday Schools with 695 Christian and 1,307 non-Christian attending. 6 Dispensaries with 33,106 patients during 1937. 3 Workshops. One Women's Industrial School. One Widows' Home with 84 Women. 5 Orphanages with 158 boys and 171 girls. One Boarding School for boys and one for girls. Three Farms where Modern Village Uplift is attempted

*Secretary*—Rev R Asplund, Chhindwara, C P.

THE BASEL EVANGELIC MISSION with its headquarters in Mangalore, South Kanara, was founded in 1834 and is at present carrying on the work in the whole field occupied before the war with the exception of North Kanara and the Nilgiris. It has at the beginning of 1939, 28 chapl stations and 84 out-stations with a total missionary staff of 43 European and about 800 Indian workers. The membership of the churches is 26,000. Educational work embraces 100 schools, among which a Theological Seminary, a second grade college and 7 high schools. The total number of scholars is 18,000. Medical work is done at Betgeri-Gadag, Southern Maharashtra. Country, where a hospital for men and women and at Udipi, South Kanara, where a hospital for

women and children is maintained. The Mission maintains a Home Industrial Department for women's work. There is also connected with the Mission a large Publishing Department with a Book Shop and a Printing Press with about 150 workers at Mangalore, S Kanara, it is doing work in English and in a number of Indian languages.

*President and Secretary* —Rev A Streckelsen, Nettur, Tellicherry, Malabar

THE FEDERATION OF EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCHES IN INDIA was established in 1926 as an outward expression of the spiritual unity of the Lutheran Churches in India. It consists of 9 constituent churches and 3 co-operating Missions in India with a total membership of over 400,000 souls. The work of the Federation is carried by the Triennial Conferences of the Federation, by its Executive Council, by a number of standing and special Committees and by its office-bearers.

The office bearers for 1939-41 are as follows

*President and Treasurer* —Rev P Paradesi, B D, Lutherigiri, Rajamundry

*Vice-President* —Rev J Roy Strock, M.A., D.D., Vegeswaram, Tallapudy Tq. West Godavary District

*Secretary* —Rev P Gabler, Lic D., "Tranquebar House," Trichinopoly.

THE CHURCH OF SWEDEN MISSION was founded in 1874. It operates in the Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madura and Ramnad Districts. In conjunction with the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission (L.E.L.M.) it co-operates with the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church. The C S M maintains a general and eye hospital at Tirupattur, an eye hospital at Coimbatore, High Schools for boys at Madura and Pudukotah, a High School for girls at Tanjore and various Primary Schools.

The European staff is 30, School Teaching staff 191, Schools 30, Pupils, boys 2,901 and girls 1,279.

*President* —Olof Johnsson, (C S W M), Arasradi, Madura

LEIPZIG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION —The Lutheran Mission work in India was commenced in 1708 by German Missionaries under the Danish Tranquebar Mission. It was taken up by the L.E.L.M. (founded in 1836) in 1841. The L.E.L.M. re-entered into the work after the great war in 1927. It is located in the Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore Districts. The Mission co-operates with the Church of Sweden Mission and the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church. The L.E.L.M. maintains two High Schools for boys at Madras and Shiyali (Tanjore Dt.), 9 Elementary Schools for boys and girls in different places, and various other institutions.

European staff 24, Schools 11, Teaching staff 121, Pupils 1,542 and girls 1,060

*President* —Rev. P. Gabler, Lic D., "Tranquebar House," Trichinopoly.

TAMIL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH —Organised Churches 49; Ordained Indian Ministers 39, other Indian workers 120; Baptised membership 35,898; Schools 257; Teaching staff 703; Pupils 13,063 boys and 4,742 girls.

*President* —Rt. Rev J Sandegren, M.A., D.D., L.N.O., Bishop of Tranquebar, Trichinopoly.

MISSOURI EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN INDIA MISSION (M.E.L.I.M.) is located in North Arcot (Ambur, Vaniyambadi, Ponnambet), Salem (Krisnagiri), Tanjore (Tanjore, Nageswaram, Annakadu), Trichinopoly (Golden Rock), Madura (Madura, Vellakulam, Puthupatti), Ramnad (Valsurampatti, Uspatti), Tinaiyevu (Valluor, Vadakungulam) Districts, in Mysore (Kolar Gold Fields, Bangalore) and in Travancore (Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Parassala, Neyyattinkara, Nedumangad, Nilamail, Alleppey and Shertaly).

There are 42 missionaries (of whom 5 are on furlough), 1 American teacher in charge of a school and boarding home for children of missionaries (in Kodaikanal), 2 male doctor (1 American, 1 Indian), 2 American Zenana workers, 1 American nurse, 1 American Female Educational worker, 8 training institutions for teachers, 1 for catechists, 1 theological seminary for training pastors, 3 high schools, 1 hospital with 20 beds.

STATISTICS, November 1, 1938: Souls, 17,810; baptized, 13,481, catechumens, 1788, adherents, 2591, native pastors, 7, evangelists, 17, catechists, 164, teachers belonging to the M.E.L.M., 158, other teachers, 31, boarding houses, 10.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY. —The Rev. R. M. Zorn, Nagercoil, Travancore, South India

THE DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, established 1864 in South Arcot, working there and in North Arcot, on the Shervard Hills, in Madras and in Orissa has a total staff of 859 Indian and 51 European workers, communions, 3,185, Christian Community 7,714, one High School, one Secondary school, one Bible School for Women, three Boarding Schools, three Industrial Schools, one hostel, 783 Elementary Schools, and two Hospitals, total scholars 6,074.

*President* —The Rev. C. Bindeslev, Nellikuppam

*Treasurer* —The Rev K Heiberg, 38, Broadway, G. T., Madras

THE SANTAL MISSION OF THE NORTHERN CHURCHES (formerly known as the Indian Home Mission to the Santals) —Founded in 1867, works in the Santal Parganas, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Malda, Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Goalpara. Work is principally among the Santals but also among Bengalis and the Meeth people (Boro). Mission staff numbers 33 of whom 2 medical missionaries, Indian pastors 31, other Indian workers 500, Christian community in organised congregations 21,441. 6 boarding schools with 900 pupils, 130 elementary schools with 2,300 pupils, 1 industrial school with 50

pupils, 1 printing press, 1 orphanage with 80 orphans, 2 hospitals, 4 dispensaries, 1 leper colony with 300 lepers, 1 tea garden. *Acting Secretary:* Rev E. Rosenlund, Dumka, Santal Parganas.

### Methodist Church.

THE METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY commenced work in India, in 1817. The Mission in India apart from Ceylon is organized into 7 Districts with their separate District Synods working under 2 Provincial Synods. In connection with these Synods there is a large English work with 22 ministers giving their whole time to Military and English work.

The Districts occupied include 148 Circuits in Bengal, Madras, Mysore, Bombay, Punjab, North West Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, Central Provinces, United Provinces and Nizam's Dominions. The European staff numbers 218 with 73 Indian ministers and 1,002 Catechists. There are 413 Churches with a Christian community of 122,986 and 33,556 Communicants. There are a number of Circuits with their Churches thoroughly organized and self-supporting. Educational work comprises 3 Christian Colleges with 89 teachers and 1,768 students, 5 Theological Institutes with 42 teachers and 378 students, 11 High Schools with 236 teachers and 5,047 students, 6 Industrial Institutes with 25 teachers and 242 students, 7 Boarding Schools with 116 teachers and 1,648 scholars, 1,233 Elementary Schools with 2,312 teachers and 41,881 scholars.

Medical work is represented by 17 Medical Institutions with 8 European and 12 Indian doctors, 3,377 In-patients and 51,137 Out-patients.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH originated in the United States of America as an outgrowth of the Wesleyan revival. Unlike the Methodists of Great Britain those in the United States retained the Episcopal form of Church government. Their separation from the Church of England resulted from their decision to elect bishops of their own and have them ordain ministers for their churches which were scattered over a wide territory and, being without an ordained ministry were clamouring for the Sacraments. The first bishops were Thomas Coke, an ordained clergyman of the Church of England, and Francis Asbury, a former lay preacher whom John Wesley had ordained and sent to the Colonies.

This Church began work in India at Bareilly and Lucknow in the United Provinces in 1856. Its baptized membership in India and Burma now totals about five hundred thousand in eleven Annual Conferences. From these countries the Church spread to Malaya, the Netherlands Indies and the Philippine Islands, in the last named of which it has a membership of 110,000.

This Church is widely known for its extensive educational work for Indian and Anglo-Indian youths, its association with "mass movements" or "group movements" into Christianity and its contributions to Christian literature. The first bishop in India, the late Dr. James M.

Robinson, was known as "the prophet of the mass movement." Wide territories in which movements of groups of people to Christian faith have been initiated have been transferred to other Churches. While these group movements have until recent years been confined to the depressed classes and aboriginal tribes converts from the higher castes and from Islam have been numerous since 1890.

The educational work includes four colleges, with participation in two others, twenty-two high schools, more than a score of normal training and theological schools and over a thousand schools of other grades. The pupils in these schools exceed forty thousand.

Christian literature is produced in English, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi, Telugu, Kanarese, Burmese and Chinese. The Lucknow Publishing House produces books and periodicals in English, Hindi, Urdu and Roman Urdu. Among the periodicals are *The Indian Witness* (a weekly), *The Junior Methodist*, and *The Fellowship* (monthly), and *Christian Education and the Upper Room* (quarterlies), all in English and *The Kaukab-i Hind*, a weekly in Roman Urdu.

While the Church in India is fully integrated in the wider Church and has not sought independence it exercises nearly complete autonomy in India. The governing body in India is the Central Conference, which meets quadrennially, its most recent session having been held at Hyderabad, Deccan, December 30th, 1938 to January 10th, 1939. Twenty-four delegates are sent to the Quadrennial General Conference, which has hitherto met always in the United States of America.

The Church reports about 600 ordained Indian and Burmese ministers, 4000 unordained catechists, evangelists and teachers and two hundred foreign missionaries mostly from the United States, but representing also Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Switzerland. The Church is organized in 72 Districts. Most of the District Superintendents are Indians. Missionaries have no authority in the Church except such as comes with offices to which they are appointed. There is no separate mission organization.

At present there are three bishops. A fourth will be chosen shortly. The three bishops are not confined to separate dioceses but are general superintendents with co-ordinate authority throughout India and Burma. For purpose of administration, however, each is assigned quadrennially to an area consisting of three or more Annual Conferences. Bishops are elected for life but retire from active administration between their sixty-fifth and seventieth years. The Bishops now administering are—The Rt. Rev. Brenton Thornburn Badley, M.A., LL.D., Delhi; The Rt. Rev. Jeshwant Rao Chitambar, M.A., LL.D., Jabulpore; The Rt. Rev. Jarrell Waskom Pickett, M.A., D.D., Bombay.

The American Wesleyan Methodist Missions—Sanjan, Thana District Headquarters. Stations with Missionaries—Dandi-Maroli, via Nargola, and Sanjan District Thana, Vapi and Pardi District Surat. Six Missionaries on the

held, four main stations, one Boarding school, one industrial school, one Bible school, four village schools, one village farm project. *Chairman of Field Committee*—Rev. Alton E. Liddick, Sanjan, Thana District.

The Methodist Protestant Mission began work in India in 1919, has a staff of four missionaries. The work is confined to Dhulia Taluka, with one Main station, Dhulia. There is one hostel for orphan children, evangelistic work and a hospital. *Secretary* Dr Edith Lacy, Dhulia, West Khandesh.

*The Free Methodist Mission of North America*—Established at Yeotmal, 1893, operates in Berar with a staff of 13 Missionaries and 40 Indian workers. Organised churches 5, 1 Theological School, Girls' Boarding School, 1 Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, 5 Elementary Schools, 1 Dispensary and 5 centres for Clinical and village health work.

*Secretary* Mrs F J Kline, Yeotmal, Berar

## THE SALVATION ARMY

The work of the Salvation Army in India and Ceylon was commenced in 1882 by the late Commissioner Booth-Tucker, and was for many years under his control, with Headquarters in India. For some time now, the areas occupied have been divided for administrative purposes into 6 Territories, each under a Territorial Commander, and one smaller Command.

*Northern Territory*, with Headquarters at Lahore

*Western Territory*, with Headquarters at Bombay.

*Madras and Telugu Territory*, with Headquarters at Madras

*Southern Territory*, with Headquarters at Trivandrum, in Travancore State

*Ceylon Territory*, with Headquarters at Colombo

*Eastern Territory*, with Headquarters at Calcutta

*Burma Command*, with Headquarters at Rangoon

The Commanders are directly responsible to the International Headquarters in London

*Northern Territory*—The area in this Territory is the Salvation Army work in the Punjab, Delhi and United Provinces. The Territory is controlled from Lahore

Evangelistic work, especially among the "depressed classes," is extensively carried on, both in the Punjab and the U P

A number of Settlements for the reformation of "Criminal Tribes" are under the control of the Salvation Army in the United Provinces (where this important reformatory work was commenced). A special Settlement has also been opened in the Andamans during the last few years.

A land colony 2,000 acres in extent is in existence in the Multan District, where a population of 1,900 has been settled. The land will ultimately become the property of the holders.

Medical work is carried on in two Hospitals, one of which is in the Punjab and the other in the United Provinces, and also in one dispensary

Other institutions include, Day and Boarding Schools, Agricultural Colonies, Soldiers, and Civilians Hostel, Delhi

Village centres at which the S A. Works . . . 2,100

Officers and Employees .. 618

Social Institutions . . . 5

*Territorial Headquarters*—Ferozepur Road, Lahore, Punjab

*Territorial Commander*—Colonel W. D Pennick

*Western Territory*—The Western Territory comprises Bombay, Gujarat, Panch Mahals and the Maharashtra

*Territorial Headquarters*—The Salvation Army Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay.

*Territorial Commander*—Lt. Commissioner H B. Colledge (Prakram Singh).

*Chief Secretary*—Brigadier Stephen J Seager (Himmat Singh)

Corp, 287, Outposts 485, Societies 473

Social Institutions 16

Besides the distinctly evangelistic operations there are established a large General Hospital—Emery Memorial, Anand—Ahmednagar Hospital, Kaira Dispensary and several Dispensaries, 220 Day Schools, 4 Boarding Schools, a Home for Juvenile Criminals, Industrial and Rescue Home for Women, conditionally Released Prisoners' Home, the management of the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Camp, Weaving Schools, Factory for the making of Weaving, Warming and Reeling Machines, and a Land Colony having a population of about 266 Salvationists

*Madras and Telugu Territory*.—This Territory comprises the city of Madras and work situated in the Nellore, Guntur, Kistna and West Godavari Districts of the Northern Circars of the Madras Presidency.



There are the following agencies at work, viz., places in which work is systematically done, both evangelical and education and social — 863 Corps and Outposts, 132 village primary schools; 1 Criminal Tribes Settlement, 2 institutions for the training of Officers; 1 Lepet Colony at Bapatla with 265 inmates; 1 Hospital for women and children at Nidrobsulu, Guntur District, a Women's Industrial Home in Madras, a Boarding School for girls, and another for boys of the Salvation Army.

**Territorial Headquarters** — The Salvation Army, Broadway, Madras G P O Box 206

**Territorial Commander** — Brigadier Maslin

**Chief Secretary** — Brigadier Edward Walker

### Southern India Territory

The Southern India Territory is situated in the southernmost part of the Indian peninsula where for upward of half a century our work has been carried on with truly blessed results.

Social degradation, as a result of following the deadly line of custom, has kept certain labouring communities on the border line of slavery for generations, but The Salvation Army has made a wonderful appeal to the spiritual instincts of these people, and thousands upon thousands have been won for Christ and His service since the commencement of our operations.

The Army's ministrations have been extended not only to the land labourers of the Malayalam country who live in scattered communities, but to the virile Tamils of the furthest south who congregate in small village clusters where land is costly and dwelling space is congested. Besides ministering to their spiritual needs the Army undertakes responsibility in regard to sanitary and educational arrangements as well as to the moral and economic life of the people.

A great forward movement is now being made in British South India. In this region five new Corps were established during the early months of 1938 and hundreds of villages where the Gospel message is never preached are waiting for us to come and set up the lamp of truth.

In one Division where The Army has a constituency of more than 12,000 members, a great malaria epidemic has broken out, causing death to hundreds and generally undermining the health and vitality of the people. The Officers who are stationed in this malaria belt, though exposed to infection and even falling victims to the disease, have bravely kept to their posts, having pledged themselves to stand by the people in their troubles. Eighteen Officers were immediately set aside to undergo a short period of training in methods of fighting malaria and to treat those who had been stricken with the malady.

Medical services have assumed great proportions in this Territory. More than 108,000 patients were treated in twelve months at the Catherine Booth Hospital and its eight branches. Opened last year the Jones Memorial Hospital is a splendidly equipped building with a modern operating theatre and nursing wards for both men and women patients. A Christlike ministry is also in daily operation at our two leper colonies.

**Statistics** — Officers, 1,057 Employees, 238 Corps, 512 Outposts and Societies, 844 Schools, 213 Hospitals, 11 Institutions, 7

**Territorial Headquarters** — 8 A Kuravanconam, Irivandrum, Travancore State

**Territorial Commander** — Lieut. Commissioner Charles F. A. Mackenzie

**Chief Secretary** — Lieut. Colonel A. J. Hedén

## Laws and the Administration of Justice.

The indigenous law of India is personal and divisible with reference to the two great classes of the population, Hindu and Mahomedan. Both systems claim divine origin and are inextricably interwoven with religion, and each exists in combination with a law based on custom. At first the tendency of the English was to make their law public and territorial and on the establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1773 and the advent of English lawyers as judges, they proceeded to apply it to Europeans and Indians alike. This error was rectified by the Declaratory Act of 1780, by which Parliament declared that as against a Hindu the Hindu law and usage, and as against a Mahomedan the laws and customs of Islam should be applied. The rules of the Shastras and the Koran have been in some cases altered and relaxed. Instances can be found in the Bengal Salt Regulation Act of 1829, the Indian Slavery Act, 1843, the Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850, the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, and other Acts and Codes. To quote the Imperial Gasetteer, "A certain number of the older English statutes and the English common law are to a limited extent still in force in the Presidency Towns as applicable to Europeans, while much of the old Hindu and Mahomedan law is everywhere personal to their native fellow subjects, but apart from these, and from the customary law, which is as far as possible recognised by the Courts, the law of British India is the creation of statutory enactments made for it either at Westminster or by the authorities in India to whom the necessary law-giving functions have from time to time been delegated."

### Codification.

Before the transfer of India to the Crown the law was in a state of great confusion. Sir Henry Cunningham described it as "hopelessly unwieldy, entangled and confusing." The first steps toward general codification were taken in 1833, when a Commission was appointed, of which Lord Macaulay was the moving spirit, to prepare a penal code. Twenty-two years elapsed before it became law, during which period it underwent revision from his successors in the Law Membership, and especially by Sir Barnes Peacock, the last Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. The Penal Code, which became law in 1860, was followed in 1861 by a Code of Criminal Procedure. Substantially the whole criminal law of British India is contained in these two Codes. One of the most eminent lawyers who ever came to India, Sir James Stephen, said "The Indian penal code may be described as the criminal law of England freed from all technicalities and superfluities, systematically arranged and modified in some few particulars (they are surprisingly few) to suit the circumstances of British India. It is practically impossible to misunderstand the code." The rules of Civil Procedure have been embodied in the Code of Civil Procedure. The Indian Penal Code has from time to time been amended. The Code of Civil Procedure was remodelled in 1908 and the Code of Criminal Procedure

in 1898. These Codes as amended from time to time are now in force. The years between 1870 and 1885 saw a great deal of legislative activity in British India, and important branches of the law like Evidence, Contract, Transfer of Property, Trusts, Negotiable Instruments, etc., were codified in the form of Acts of the Indian Legislature applicable to the whole of British India. These, amended from time to time and supplemented by rules derived from English decisions, constitute the bulk of the law administered in British India.

### Statute Law Revision.

In October, 1921, a committee was appointed under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. A. P. Muddiman, I.C.S., to deal with the question of statute law revision. The functions of the Committee are to prepare for the consideration of Government such measures of consolidation and clarification, as may be necessary to secure the highest attainable standard of formal perfection in the statute law of India in several branches of the law consolidation has long been overdue, and it is suggested that the preparation of a Bill consolidating the existing law relating to merchant shipping, with such amendments therein as are necessitated or rendered desirable by the enactment of the English statutes since 1894 on the same subject should form the first duty undertaken by the Committee. Under the conditions resulting from the establishment of the reformed Constitution, increasing importance will attach hereafter to the periodical examination and revision of the Statute Book and the Government of India hope that the Committee will take its place as a permanent feature of the legislative machinery of the country.

### European British Subjects.

Whilst the substantive criminal law is the same for all classes, certain distinctions of procedure have always been maintained in regard to criminal charges against European British subjects. Until 1872 European British subjects could only be tried or punished by one of the High Courts. It was then enacted that European British subjects should be liable to be tried for any offences by magistrates of the highest class, who were also justices of the peace, and by judges of the Sessions Courts, but it was necessary in both cases that the magistrate or judge should himself be a European British subject. In 1883 the Government of India announced that they had decided "to settle the question of jurisdiction over European subjects in such a way as to remove from the code at once and completely every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions." This decision, embodied in the Ilbert Bill, aroused a storm of indignation which is still remembered. The controversy ended in a compromise which is thus summarised by Sir John Strachey ("India"). "The controversy ended with the virtual, though not avowed, abandonment of the measure proposed by the Government. Act III of 1884, by which the law previously in force was amended, cannot be said to have diminished the privileges of European British subjects charged

with offences, and it left their position as exceptional as before. The general disqualification of native judges and magistrates remains, but if a native of India be appointed to the post of district magistrate or sessions judge, his powers in regard to jurisdiction over European British subjects are the same as those of an Englishman holding the same office. This provision however is subject to the condition that every European British subject brought for trial before the district magistrate or sessions judge has the right, however trivial be the charge, to claim to be tried by a jury of which not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans. Whilst this change was made in the powers of district magistrates, the law in regard to other magistrates remained unaltered."

After a discussion on this subject in the Legislative Assembly in September 1921, the following motion was adopted:— "That in order to remove all racial distinctions between Indians and Europeans in the matter of their trial and punishment for offences, a committee be appointed to consider what amendments should be made in the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, which differentiate between Indians and European British subjects and American and Europeans who are not British subjects in criminal trials and proceedings and to report on the best methods of giving effect to their proposals." As a result of the recommendations of the Racial Distinctions Committee the law on the subject was further modified, and by the Criminal Law Amendment Act XII of 1928 in place of the old Chapter XXXIII (sections 443-463) the new Chapter XXXIII (sections 443-449) with certain supplementary provisions were substituted. This has in some measure reduced the differences between the trials of Europeans and of Indians under the Code. Since 1836 no distinction of race has been recognised in the civil courts throughout India.

#### The Federal Court

A Federal Court is, according to the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, a necessary element of any Federal Constitution. It is at once the guardian and interpreter of the Constitution, and arbiter of the disputes between the Federal Units. The Government of India Act 1935 accordingly provides (sections 200-218) that there shall be a Federal Court consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other judges as His Majesty may deem necessary, but the number of puisne judges shall not exceed six, unless and until an address is submitted by the Federal Legislature for an increase. Every judge of the Federal Court is to be appointed by His Majesty by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual. He shall hold office until he attains the age of 65 years, but is liable to be removed from office on the ground of misbehaviour or of bodily or mental infirmity, provided that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on a reference reports that the judge ought on any such ground to be removed. The Federal Court shall be a Court of Record, and shall sit at Delhi or such other place or places as the Chief Justice may with the approval of the Governor-General from time to time appoint.

The Federal Court has exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute between any two or more of the following parties, that is to say, the Federation, any of the Provinces, or any of the Federated States, if and in so far as the dispute involves any question (of law or of fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends. Certain restrictions are placed upon the Court's jurisdiction over disputes to which a state is a party. In the exercise of its original jurisdiction the Court can pronounce only a declaratory judgment. The Court is invested with appellate jurisdiction over any judgment decree or final order of a High Court in British India, if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Government of India Act, or any Order in Council made thereunder. No direct appeal in such a case lies to His Majesty in Council either with or without special leave. The Federal Legislature is empowered to enlarge the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court so as to extend to certain civil cases involving large stakes. An appeal also lies to the Federal Court from a High Court in a Federated State on the ground that a question of law has been wrongly decided concerning the interpretation of the Act, or of an Order in Council made thereunder, or the extent of the executive or legislative authority vested in the Federation by virtue of the Instrument of Accession of the State or arising under Agreement made under Part VI of the Act in relation to the administration in the State of a law of the Federal Legislature.

An appeal may be brought to His Majesty in Council from a decision of the Federal Court in its original jurisdiction in any dispute which concerns the interpretation of the Act, or of an Order in Council made thereunder, or the extent of the executive or legislative authority vested in the Federation by virtue of an Instrument of Accession, or under an agreement made under Part VI of the Act. An appeal may also be brought to the Privy Council where special leave is granted either by the Federal Court or the Privy Council. All authorities, civil and judicial, throughout the Federation are enjoined to act in aid of the Federal Court. All proceedings in the Federal Court shall be in the English language, and judgment must be pronounced in open court in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the judges.

The Federal Court is established and commenced to function from 1st October 1937. The Court in the first instance consists of a Chief Justice and two puisne judges. The Chief Justice receives a salary of Rs. 7,000, and each of the puisne judges Rs. 5,500 per month.

Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C., is appointed to be the first Chief Justice of India, and Sir Shah Mahomed Sulaiman and Mr. M. B. Jayakar to be Judges of the Federal Court.

The functions of the Federal Court are not to be affected in any way by the assumption of emergency powers by the Governor-General under section 45 of the Act in case of failure of the Constitutional machinery.

#### High Courts.

High Courts of Judicature were constituted by the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 for Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and later for the

United Provinces and the Punjab superseding the old supreme and Sudder Courts. More recently High Courts have been constituted for Patna and Banarès as well. The Judges are appointed by the Crown, they hold office during the pleasure of the Sovereign, at least one-third of their number are barristers, one-third are recruited from the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service, the remaining places being available for persons who have held certain Judicial Offices in India or lawyers qualified in India. This fixed proportion of Barrister and Civilian judges has now been abolished by Government of India Act 1935. Trial by jury is the rule in original criminal cases before the High Courts, but juries are never employed in civil suits in India.

For other parts of India High Courts have been formed under other names. The chief difference being that they derive their authority from the Government of India, not from Parliament. In Sindh, N.W.F. Province and the Central Provinces and Berar the principal legal tribunal is known as the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. Quite recently the Secretary of State for India has approved the proposal for the establishment of a High Court in the Central Provinces and Berar and Sindh, and a High Court has since January 1936 been established at Nagpur.

The High Courts are the Courts of appeal from the superior courts in the districts, criminal and civil, and their decisions are final except in cases in which an appeal lies to His Majesty in Council and is heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. The High Courts exercise supervision over all the subordinate courts. Returns are regularly sent to them at short intervals and the High Courts are able, by examining the returns, by sending for proceedings, and by calling for explanations, as well as from the cases that come before them in appeal, to keep themselves to some extent acquainted with the manner in which the courts generally are discharging their duties.

#### Lower Courts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal courts styled courts of session and courts of magistrates. Every province, outside the Presidency towns, is divided into sessions divisions consisting of one or more districts, and every sessions division has a court of session and a sessions judge, with assistants. If need be. These stationary sessions courts take the place of the English Assizes, and are competent to try all accused persons duly committed, and to inflict any punishment authorised by law, but sentences of death are subject to confirmation by the highest court of criminal appeal in the province. Magistrates' courts are of three classes with descending powers. Provision is made and largely utilised in the towns, for the appointment of honorary magistrates, in the Presidency towns Presidency magistrates deal with magisterial cases and benches of Justices of the Peace or honorary magistrates dispose of the less important cases.

Trials before courts of session are either with assessors or juries. Assessors assist, but do not bind the judge by their opinions; on juries the opinion of the majority prevails if accepted by the presiding judge. The Indian law allows considerable latitude of appeal. But there is no Court of Criminal Appeal, and as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has repeatedly disclaimed all jurisdiction as a Court of Criminal Appeal, there is no adequate machinery for appeal or revision available to persons convicted of serious and even capital offences and sentenced by the High Courts in their original or appellate Criminal Jurisdictions. The prerogative of mercy is exercised by the Governor-General-in-Council and the Local Government concerned without prejudice to the superior power of the Crown.

The constitution and jurisdiction of the inferior civil courts varies. Broadly speaking one district and sessions judge is appointed for each district. As District Judge he presides in its principal civil court of original jurisdiction, his functions as Sessions Judge have been described. For these posts members of the Indian Civil Service are mainly selected though some appointments are made from the Provincial Service. Next come the Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs, the extent of whose original jurisdiction varies in different parts of India. The civil courts, below the grade of District Judge, are almost invariably presided over by Indians. There are in addition a number of Courts of Small Causes, with jurisdiction to try money suits up to Rs 500. In the Presidency Towns, where the Chartered High Courts have original jurisdiction, Small Cause Courts dispose of money suits up to Rs 2,000. As Insolvency Courts the chartered High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have jurisdiction in the Presidency towns. In the mofussil similar powers were conferred on the District Courts by the Insolvency Act of 1906.

Coroners are appointed only for the Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Bombay. Elsewhere their duties are discharged by the ordinary staff of magistrates and police officers unaided by jurors.

#### Legal Practitioners.

Legal practitioners in India are divided into Barristers-at-Law, Advocates of the High Court, Vakils and Attorneys (Solicitors) of High Courts and Pleaders, Mukhtars and revenue agents. Barristers and Advocates are admitted by each High Court to practise in it and its subordinate courts, and they alone are admitted to practise on the original side of some of the chartered High Courts. Vakils are persons duly qualified who are admitted to practise on the appellate side of the chartered High Courts and in the Courts subordinate to the High Courts. Attorneys are required to qualify before admission to practise in much the same way as in England. The rule that a solicitor must instruct counsel prevails only on the original side of the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts. Pleaders practise in the subordinate courts in accordance with rules framed by the High Courts. The Bar Councils Act of 1926 aims at abolishing the

various grades of practitioners, and under it each of the High Courts maintains a roll of advocates entitled to practise within its jurisdiction

### Law Officers.

The Government of India has its own law colleague in the Legal Member of Council. All Government measures are drafted in this department. Outside the Council the principal law officer of the Government of India is the Advocate-General of Bengal, who is appointed by the Crown, is the leader of the local Bar, and is always nominated a member of the Provincial Legislative Council. In Calcutta he is assisted by the Standing Counsel and the Government Solicitor. There are Advocates-General appointed by the Crown and Government Solicitors for Bombay and Madras, and in Bombay there is attached to the Secretariat a Legal Remembrancer and an Assistant Legal Remembrancer, drawn from the Judicial Branch of the Indian Civil Service. The Government of Bengal consults the Bengal Advocate-General, the Standing Counsel and the Government Solicitor, and has besides a Legal Remembrancer (a Civil Servant) and a Deputy Legal Remembrancer (a practising barrister); the United Provinces are equipped with a civilian Legal Remembrancer and professional lawyers as Government Advocate and Assistant Government Advocate; the Punjab as a Legal Remembrancer, Government Advoca-

cate and a Junior Government Advocate; and Burma a Government Advocate, besides a Secretary to the Local Legislative Council. Under the Government of India Act 1935 it is proposed to appoint an Advocate-General for each of the more important provinces, and an Advocate-General of the Federal Court is also appointed, and he will be the principal law-officer of the Federal Government.

Sheriffs are attached to the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. They are appointed by Government, selected from non-officials of standing, the detailed work being done by deputy sheriffs, who are officers of the Court.

### Law Reports.

The Indian Law Reports are now published in seven series—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna, Lahore and Rangoon under the authority of the Governor-General-in-Council. They contain cases determined by the High Court and by the Judicial Committee on appeal from the particular High Court. These appeals raise questions of very great importance, and the Council of Law Reporting for England and Wales show their appreciation by printing the Indian Appeals in a separate volume, and have also compiled a digest of Indian Appeals covering the period 1874-1893. The other Provinces and States have series of reports issued under the authority either of the Judiciary or of the State

### Bengal Judicial Department.

Derbyshire, The Hon'ble Sir Harold, Kt., K.C., M.C.,	Chief Justice
Barrister at-Law	
Costello, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Leonard Wilfred James,	Puisne Judge
Kt., M.A., LL.B., Barrister at-Law	
Lort-Williams, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John, Kt. K.C.,	Do
Ghose, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sarat Kumar, M.A.,	Do
I.C.S.	
Panckridge, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hugh Rahere,	Do
Barrister at Law	
Patterson, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice David Clarke, I.C.S.	Do
Ameer Ali, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Torick, Barrister-	Do
at-Law	
Ghosh, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahim Chandra, M.A.,	Do
I.C.S., Barrister at Law	
Bartley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Charles, I.C.S.,	Do
Barrister-at-Law	
McNair, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice George Douglas,	Do
Barrister-at-Law	
Ali, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Nasim	Do
Henderson, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Allen Gerald	Do
Mit. or, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Roopendra Coomar	Do
Khundkar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.A., Barrister at	Do
Law	
Raw, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Benegal Narsinga, Kt.,	Do
I.C.S.	
Mookerjee, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bijan Kumar,	Do
M.A., D.L.	Do
Ruwan, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Charuchandra, M.A., B.L.	Do
Edgley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice George Armstrong, I.C.S.	Do
Lodge, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ronald Francis, B.A.,	Do
I.C.S.	Officiating Judge.
Sen, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amarendra Nath, Barrister	Officiating Judge
at-Law	
Sir Asoke Kumar Roy, Kt., Barrister-at-Law	Advocate-General.
Bose, S. M., Barrister-at-Law	Standing-Counsel.

BENGAL JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—contd.

Basu, A K, Barrister-at-Law  
Sutcliffe, H P  
Roxburgh, Mr T J Y, C.I.W., L.C.S.

Bhattacharji, Debendra Narayan, Advocate

Basak, Dr Sarat Chandra  
Mukharji, Prabodh Gopal, Rai Bahadur  
Sen, Binod Chandra  
Mitra, Sarat Kumar  
Collet, A L  
Ghatak, N, M.B.E., Barrister-at-Law  
Banarji, Sachindra Nath  
Ghosh, J M, Barrister-at-Law  
Mitra, Kanai Lal  
Falsett, F

Ahmad, O U, M.A. (Cal), LL.B. (Bel), Barrister-at-Law  
Das Gupta, Manmatha Bhushan, M.A., B.L.  
Ghatak, Niraaj Nath, Barrister-at-Law  
Banarji, N K (Attorney-at-Law)  
Dutt, Krishna Lal  
Mitra Bhupendra Nath  
Moses, O, Barrister-at-Law  
Hillis, T H, M.A., I.C.S.

D'Abreu, P A, M.B.E.  
Nadr-ud Din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, B.A.  
Basu, Rai Sahib Anukul Chandra  
Ghosh, Bikaschandra  
Miller, Bhupendra Kumar (on probation)  
Morgan, C Carey

C T Moore, Barrister-at-Law

Meyer, S C H, Barrister-at-Law  
Mukharji, Kanti Chandra (Advocate)  
Sums-uz-Zola, Muhammed (Attorney-at-Law)

Government Counsel.  
Government Solicitor.  
Superintendent and Remembrancer for  
Legal Affairs and Judicial Secretary  
to Government.  
Deputy Superintendent and Remem-  
brancer of Legal Affairs (High Court)  
Senior Government Pleader.  
Public Prosecutor, Calcutta  
Junior Public Prosecutor, Calcutta.  
Editor of Law Reports  
Registrar (Original Side)  
Master and Official Referee  
Assistant Master and Referee.  
Registrar in Insolvency  
Deputy Registrar  
Secretary to the Hon'ble Chief Justice  
and Head Clerk, Decree Department  
Assistant Registrar

Do  
Do  
Do  
Do  
Do

Clerk of the Crown for Criminal Sessions  
Registrar and Taxing Officer, Appellate  
Jurisdiction.  
Deputy Registrar  
First Assistant Registrar  
Second Assistant Registrar  
Third Assistant Registrar  
Fourth Assistant Registrar  
Administrator General and Official  
Trustee.  
Deputy Administrator General and Official  
Trustee  
Official Assignee  
Official Receiver (on leave)  
Offg Official Receiver

Bombay Judicial Department.

Beaumont, The Hon'ble Sir J W F, K.C., M.A.  
(Lantab)  
Blackwell, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Cecil Patrick, Kt.  
M.B.E., Bar at Law  
Broomfield, The Hon'ble Mr Justice R S, B.A., Bar at-  
Law, I.C.S.  
Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Bomanji Jamshedji,  
Bar-at-Law  
Kania, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Harilal Jekisondas,  
LL.B., Advocate (O.S.).  
Divatia, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Harakishbha Vajubhai,  
M.A., LL.B.  
Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Navroji Jehangir, Bar-at-  
Law, I.C.S.  
Macklin, The Hon Mr Justice A.S. R., I.C.S.  
Wandev, The Hon'ble Mr Justice K. B., LL.B.  
Somjee, The Hon'ble Mr Justice M.A., Bar-at-Law  
Sen, The Hon'ble Mr Justice K.C., I.C.S.  
Lokar, The Hon'ble Mr N S  
Sethavard, M.C., B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)  
Dhananath, J. B., O.B.E., LL.B.

Chief Justice

Puisne Judge

Do

Do

Do

Do

Do

Do

Do

Offg Puisne Judge  
(Additional Judge)  
Advocate General  
Remembrancer of Legal Affairs

BOMBAY JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*contd*

<b>Messrs Little &amp; Co</b>	<b>Government Solicitors</b>
<b>Shah, C C, M A, LL B</b>	<b>Solicitor to Government in Legal Dept</b>
<b>Desai, B G, B A, LL B</b>	<b>Assistant Solicitor to Government in Legal Department</b>
<b>Petigara, N K, B A, LL B</b>	<b>Public Prosecutor for Bombay</b>
<b>Vakil, J H, Bar-at-Law</b>	<b>Clerk of the Crown</b>
<b>O'Gorman, G C, Bar-at-Law</b>	<b>Editor, Indian Law Reports</b>
<b>Bhimoria, R S, M A, LL B, Bar-at-Law</b>	<b>Official Assignee</b>
<b>Abuvala, N B, LL B</b>	<b>Deputy Official Assignee</b>
<b>Vesuvala, N A, LL B, Attorney-at-Law</b>	<b>1st Assistant to Official Assignee</b>
<b>Vaidya, G A, LL B, Advocate (O S)</b>	<b>2nd Assistant to Official Assignee</b>
<b>Jahagiridar, R A, M A, LL B</b>	<b>Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay</b>
<b>Rodriguez, Leo LL B, Advocate (O S)</b>	<b>Administrator General and Official Trustee</b>
<b>Mody, B M</b>	<b>Registrar of Joint Stock Companies</b>
<b>Patel, Rao Bahadur Ranchhodhbhai Dhaibabhai, M A LL B (Cantab), Bar-at-Law</b>	<b>Prothonotary and Senior Master</b>
<b>h hmlraz, Gulam Hussain Rahimtoola, Bar at-Law</b>	<b>Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations</b>
<b>Vakil, H A, B A, LL B, Bar-at-Law</b>	<b>Master and Assistant Prothonotary</b>
<b>Sequeira, A F, LL B, Advocate (O S)</b>	<b>Taxing Master</b>
<b>Rahimtoola, S J, B A, LL B, Bar at Law</b>	<b>Insolvency Registrar</b>
<b>Cleir Brown, G S, Bar-at-Law</b>	<b>Assistant Taxing Master</b>
<b>Tahir Ali Fatchi, LL B</b>	<b>First Assistant Master</b>
<b>Majumdar, J H, Bar-at-Law</b>	<b>2nd Assistant Master</b>
<b>Mahadeva, G G, LL M, Advocate (O S)</b>	<b>3rd Assistant Master</b>
<b>Kirtikar, A H, LL B, Bar at Law</b>	<b>Associate</b>
<b>Ayyar, A R N</b>	<b>Do</b>
<b>Dastur K K, LL B, Advocate (O S)</b>	<b>Associate and Secretary to the Rule Committee</b>
<b>Daji, K N</b>	<b>Associate</b>
<b>Chitro, B A, Bar at-Law</b>	<b>Do</b>
<b>Bharucha, Dr Phiroze C, M D</b>	<b>Sheriff</b>
<b>Nemaste, M K</b>	<b>Deputy Sheriff</b>
<b>Waterfield, T E, I C S</b>	<b>Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side</b>
<b>Rao, M G, M A, LL B</b>	<b>Deputy Registrar and Sealer, Appellate Side</b>
<b>Athalye, K A, B A, LL B</b>	<b>Assistant Registrar</b>

## COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND

<b>Godfrey, Davis, I C S</b>	<b>Judicial Commissioner of Sind</b>
<b>Weston, Eric, B A (Cantab), I C S</b>	<b>Judge of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind</b>
<b>Havelivala, M A, Bar at Law</b>	<b>Judge of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind (On leave preparatory to retirement)</b>
<b>Lobo, Charles M, B A., LL B</b>	<b>Do</b>
<b>Hatim, B Tayabji, Bar-at-Law</b>	<b>Do</b>
<b>Castellino, E V, M A LL B</b>	<b>Registrar and Clerk of the Crown</b>
<b>Dharamdas Thawerdas, B A, LL B</b>	<b>Official Assignee, Karachi.</b>
<b>Dharamrai Tirathdas, B.Sc, LL.B.</b>	<b>Second Registrar and Registrar of Firms and Registrar of Companies for Sind.</b>

**COURT RECEIVER AND LIQUIDATOR AND ASSISTANTS.**

Desai, Mr B K, Advocate (O S)	Court Receiver and Liquidator
Appabhai, G Desai, Bar-at-Law	First Assistant to the Court Receiver
Engineer, S E, B A, LL B	Second Assistant to do.
Banaji, D R., M. A., LL B	Third Assistant to do.

**Madras Judicial Department.**

Leach, The Hon'ble Sir Lionel, Kt, Bar-at-Law	Chief Justice,
Burn, The Hon'ble Mr Justice S, ICS	Judge
Mockett, The Hon'ble Mr Justice V	Do
Pandrang Row, The Hon'ble Mr Justice V, ICS	Do
King, The Hon'ble Mr Justice A J, ICS	Do
Wadsworth, The Hon'ble Mr Justice S, ICS	Do
Venkataramana Rao Nayudu, The Hon'ble Mr Justice P, Rao Bahadur	Do.
Lakshmana Rao, The Hon'ble Mr Justice K P, Diwan Bahadur	Do
Gentle, The Hon'ble Mr Justice F W, Bar-at-Law	Do.
Stodart, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, J O, ICS	Do
Rahman, Kt, The Hon'ble Justice Dr Abdur, Khan Bahadur	Do
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, The Hon'ble Mr Justice K S	Do
Somayya, The Hon'ble Mr Justice B	Do
Small, H M	Government Solicitor.
Ritharama Rao, B	Government Pleader
Chowdary V V	Law Reporter
V L. Ethiraj, Bar-at-Law	Public Prosecutor
Alingar, B N, Bar-at-Law	Editor, Indian Law Reports Madras Series
Rajagopalan, G B A, M L	Law Reporter.
Viswanatha Ayyar, A S, B A, B L	Do.
Seeha Ayyengar, K V	Secretary, Rule Committee.
Muhammad Moosa Salt Sahib Bahadur	Sheriff of Madras
Anantaraman, T S	Crown Prosecutor
Appa Rao, D, Bar-at-Law	Registrar, High Court
Satyamurti Aiyar, R M A, M I	Master, High Court
Rankaranarayana, B C, M A LL B, Bar-at-Law	Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.
Ganapathi, K N, Bar-at-Law	Official Referee
Jayaram Ayyar, R, M A, B L	1st Assistant Registrar, Original Side, and Clerk of the Crown
Srinivasa Ayyar, B A, B L	1st Assistant Registrar Appellate Side,
K C Nambiyar, B A, B L, Bar-at-Law	2nd Assistant Registrar, Original Side.

**Assam Judicial Department.**

Blank, A L, ICS	Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, and Secretary to the Assam Legislative Council, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Assam
Hindley, N L ICS	District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar
Stork H C, ICS.	Judge, A V D
Banarji, H, ICS.	Offg. Additional Dist. Judge, Sylhet and Cachar
Barua, I. P.	Offg. Additional District and Sessions Judge, Assam Valley Districts.

**Bihar and Orissa Judicial Department.**

Harris, The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Trevor, Kt	Chief Justice
Wort, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Alfred William Ewart, Bar-at-Law	Plenary Judge.
Fasil-ali, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Saiyid, Bar-at-Law	Do
Sir Khawja Muhammad Nur, Kt, C.R.E., Hon'ble Khan Bahadur.	Do.



BIHAR AND ORISSA JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*contd*

James, The Hon'ble Sir John Francis William, I C S, Bar at Law	Puisne Judge
Dhavié, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Sankara Balaji, I C S	Do
Agarwala, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Clifford Monmolian, Bar-at-Law	Do
Varma, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Sukhdev Prashad, Bar at-Law	Do
Rowland, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Francis George, I C S	Do
Lall, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Mandilar, M A (Cantab), Bar at Law	Do Acting Additional
Chatterji, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Subodh Chandra H. Whittaker, I C S	Do do
Khan Sahib Khudir Rahman	Registrar
Paran Krishna Nag	Deputy Registrar
Mirza Ahmed Beg	Assistant Registrar
	Assistant Registrar, Orissa Circuit Court and Additional Munsif of Cuttack, in addition to his own duties
	Commissioner of Oaths and Affidavits
	Advocate General
	Assistant Government Advocate
	Government Pleader
Brown, K C, I C S	
Baldev Sahay, M A, B L	
Baliyid Jaffar Imam, Bar at Law	
Sinha Bhuvaneshwar Prashad	

## Burma Judicial Department.

Roberts, The Hon'ble Sir Ernest Handforth Goodman, Bar at-Law	Chief Justice, Rangoon
At The Hon'ble Sir Myn, Bar at Law	Judge Rangoon
Baguley, The Hon'ble Sir John Minty, Bar at Law, I C S	Do do
Mosely, The Hon'ble Mr Justice A G, I C S	Do do
U, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Ba, Bar at-Law	Do do
Dunkley, The Hon'ble Mr Justice H F, Bar at-Law, I C S	Do do
Mackney, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Herbert Hoddy, I C S	Do do
Braund, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Henry Benedict Linth waite, Bar at Law	Do do
Sharpe, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Reginald Tausfic, Bar at Law	Do do
Shaw, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Joseph, Bar at Law	Do do
Maung U Thein M A, B L Bar at Law	Advocate General Burma
Lambert E W, Bar at-Law	Government Advocate
Byu, U Tun, Bar at Law	Do
Thein, U Myint, A T M, Bar at-Law	Government Advocate (Officiating)
Pe, U On, Bar at-Law	Administrator General and Official Trustee Burma, and Official Assignee and Receiver, High Court, Rangoon (Officiating)
Tun, U Ba, Bar at Law	Public Prosecutor, Rangoon
Cheint, U Aung, I L R Bar at Law	Assistant Public Prosecutor, Rangoon
Euseof, Khan Sahib M, Bar at Law	Public Prosecutor Moulmein
Lutter, Henry Millard, V D	Public Prosecutor, Mandalay
Kyaw, U Tha, Bar at Law	Assistant Public Prosecutor, Mandalay, and also Public Prosecutor, Kyaukse District
Bourne, G C, I C S	Registrar, High Court Rangoon
Goldsmith, W S.	Registrar, Original Side, High Court Rangoon
Kyan, L Hone, B A, B L	Deputy Registrar, General Department (Officiating)
U, Saw Sein (b)	Registrar, Small Cause Court, Rangoon.
Sein, L Hoke, B A, B L	First Deputy Registrar (on leave)
Kirkham, G P, B S C, B L	First Deputy Registrar (Officiating)
Thein, U Ba (5)	2nd Deputy Registrar (Do)
Khin, Daw Me Mc, B A, B L	Third Deputy Registrar (Officiating)
Monteiro, R P W, B S C, B L	Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side
Conar, B P	Assistant Registrar, Original Side (Offi- ciating)

**Central Provinces and Berar Judicial Department.**

Stone, The Hon Sir Gilbert, Bar at Law	Chief Justice
Grille The Hon Mr Justice Frederick Louis, Kt, M A (Cantab), Bar at Law, ICS	Palane Judge.
Niyogi, The Hon Mr Justice M Bhawan Shankar, M A, LL M, C I F	Do
Pollock, The Hon Mr Justice Ronald Evelyn, B A, (Cantab) Bar at Law, ICS	Do
Gruer, The Hon Mr Justice Harold George, M A, (Aberd), Bar at Law, ICS	Do
Bose, The Hon Mr Justice Vivian, B A, LL B (Cantab), Bar at Law	Do
Puranik W B, B A, LL B	Advocate General
Burgess, Geoffry M A (Cantab), ICS	Registrar
Borwankar, Kesheo Raghunath, B A, LL B	Deputy Registrar
Bisn, Adhar Sinha	Do
Deo, Gopal Ramchandra, B A, B I	Editor for the Indian Law Report Nagpur Series
Hemeon, C R, ICS	Legal Remembrancer
Paul, R J, B A	Assistant Legal Remembrancer.

**N-W Frontier Province Judicial Department.**

Almond, The Hon'ble Mr J Bar at Law, ICS	Judicial Commissioner
Kazi Mir Ahmad Khan, The Hon ble K B B A, LL B	Judge, Judicial Commissioner's Court
Narayan Das, L	Registrar, Judicial Commissioner Court
Hopkinson, Mr A J, C I F	District and Sessions Judge, D I Khan
Mallam Major G L Bar at Law	Senior Sub Judge, Peshawar
Sood, Mr M A ICS	District and Sessions Judge, Peshawar
Mav, Mr P R B, ICS	Additional District and Sessions Judge, Peshawar
Khan Mohammad Ibrahim Khan B A, LL B	Additional District and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, Hazara Kohat and Mardan
Mohammad Nasir Khan K B	Do
Mufti Mohammad Yakub Khan, K S Bar at Law	On leave
Mohammad Sufdar Khan, K S, B A, LL B	On leave
Bhai Shah Singh S S	Senior Sub Judge, Bannu
Jemadar Abdul Ghafoor Khan K S, B A	Do Kohat
Abdul Latif Khan M	Do D I Khan
Dass L, Gurcharan B A	Do Mardan
Sheikh Abdul Hamid Khan K S, B A, LL B	Do Hazara
Amir Khan, M Muhammad	Sub Judge
Nazir Khan, R Muhammad	Do
Fazal i Rahman Khan M, B A	Do
Rahman Khan, M Abdur, B A, LL B	Do
Gulstee, L Ratu Chand, B A	Do
Jaggat Singh B, B Sc, LL B	Do
Birch, Mr M	Do
Daud Khan, M Muhammad, B A LL B	Do
Havat M Muhammad Fusooph, L A, LL B	Do
Kapur L, Ram Lal, B A, LL B	Do
Jan M Shaktirullah, Bar at Law	Do
Haji Muhammad Khan, M	Do
Faizullah Khan, M	Do

**Punjab Judicial Department.**

Young The Hon ble Sir J Douglas, B A (Cantab), Bar at Law	Chief Justice
Addison, The Hon ble Sir, James, J, M A, B Sc, (Aberd) ICS	Judge, High Court
Tekchand, The Hon ble Mr Justice Bakhshi, M A, LL B, (Pb)	Do.
Dalip Singh, The Hon ble Mr Justice Kanwar, B A (Pb), Bar at Law	Do
Monroe, The Hon'ble Mr Justice J H, B A, LL B (Dublin), K C, Bar at Law	Do
Skemp, The Hon'ble Mr Justice F W, M A (Manchester), ICS	Do
Bhide, The Hon'ble Mr Justice M V, B A (Bombay and Cantab), ICS.	Do

PUNJAB JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*contd*

Abdul Rashid, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, M A (Cantab),	Judge, High Court
Bar-at Law	
Din Muhammad, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Khan	Do
Bahadur, M A, LL B (Punjab)	
Blacker, The Hon'ble Mr H A C, B A (Cantab), ICS	Do
Ram Lal, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, B A (Oxon), Bar at Law	Do
Sale, Mr S L, B A (Oxon), ICS	Registrar
Webb, Mr Kenneth Cameron	Deputy Registrar
Ranjit Rai, Lala B A, Hons LL B (Pb)	Assistant Registrar
Evenette, Mr George, Bertram Charles	Assistant Deputy Registrar,

## United Provinces Judicial Department.

## HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD

Thom, The Hon'ble Sir John Gibb, Kt, M A, LL B,	Chief Justice
D.S.O., M.C.	
Bennet, The Hon'ble Sir Edward, Kt, B A, LL D, Bar	Puisne Judge
at-Law, J.P., ICS	
Iqbal Ahmad, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, B A, LL B	Do
Harries, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Arthur Trevor, Bar at	Do
Law	
Bachpal Singh, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, Rai Bahadur,	Do
Bar at Law	
Collister, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Harold James, J.P.,	Do
ICS	
Allsop, The Hon'ble Mr Justice James Joseph Whittles,	Do
J.P., ICS	
Bajpai, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Uma Shankar, M A,	Do
LL B	
Ganga Nath, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, B A, LL B, Rai	Do
Bahadur,	
Ismail, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Muhammad, Khan	Do
Bahadur, Bar at Law	
Verma, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Kamalakanta B A,	Do
LL B	
Mulla, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Tej Narain, Rai Bahadur,	Do (Acting)
M A, LL B	
Stovv, N., ICS	Registrar
Bower, Denzil Mowbray	Deputy Registrar officiate as Registrar
Banerjee, Rai Sahib Santosh Kumar B A LL B	Assistant Registrar
Wall Ullah, Dr M, M A, B.C.I., LL D Bar at-Law	Government Advocate
Shankar Saran, M A (Oxon), Bar at-Law	Deputy Government Advocate
Mukharji, Benoy Kumar, M A, LL B	Law Reporter
Mukhtar Ahmad, B A, LL B	Assistant Law Reporter
Carlton, Capt K O, M A (Edin), Bar at Law, M.L.C.	Administrator-General and Official Trustee

## CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT LUCKNOW.

Thomas, The Hon'ble Mr Justice George Hector, Bar-at	Chief Judge
Law	
Zia ul-Hasan, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, Khan Bahadur,	Judge
B A	
Hamilton, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Archibald de Burgh,	Do,
B A, J.P., ICS	
Yorke, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Robert Langdon, B A,	Do
J.P., ICS	
Muhammad Baqar, Sheikh, Khan Bahadur, B A, LL B	Registrar
Phillips, Samuel	Deputy Registrar
Gupta, H S, Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate.
Ghosh, Hemanta Kumar, Bar-at-Law	Asst Government Advocate.
Briantava, Bishambhar Nath, B A, LL B.	Law Reporter.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF CIVIL SUITS INSTITUTED

Administrations	Number of Suits Instituted										Total Number of Suits Instituted.	Total Value of Suits
	Value not exceeding Rs 10	Value to Rs 50		Value to Rs 100		Value to Rs 500		Value to Rs 1,000		Value above Rs 5,000		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
1 Bengal	142,383	384,815	159,402	133,872	12,109	7,629	1,650	663	842,523	12,30,98,276	842,523	Rs
2 Bihar	48,901	89,145	35,296	39,762	4,821	3,307	758	61	221,583	4,46,54,861	221,583	
3 Orissa	1,304	7,662	4,720	6,019	737	474	88	13	21,087	55,10,610	21,087	
4 United Provinces	8,171	62,818	52,844	76,254	10,774	10,185	3,927	93	225,067	16,47,67,177	225,067	
5 Punjab	8,190	36,964	36,780	63,254	9,684	5,311	1,134	461	161,796	5,84,71,681	161,796	
6 Delhi	610	2,433	2,512	3,175	459	558	203	1	9,771	53,66,110	9,771	
7 North-West Frontier Province	1,752	4,401	3,456	5,430	494	549	71		16,243	43,80,620	16,243	
8 Burma	1,497	11,918	9,064	14,534	1,968	1,456	390	513	41,369	1,56,50,407	41,369	
9 Central Provinces and Berar	9,525	43,027	22,173	24,907	3,026	2,362	474	1	105,405	2,38,17,022	105,405	
10 Assam	4,542	21,023	10,478	10,407	1,041	464	124	84	48,383	82,81,303	48,383	
11 Aligar Merwara	1,024	3,151	1,457	2,419	1,153	132	15	8	8,369	10,53,564	8,369	
12 Coorg	123	802	424	444	55	22	8	14	1,912	3,32,108	1,912	
13 Madras	76,354	235,644	66,566	100,745	12,978	9,524	1,629	642	503,529	8,05,15,934	503,529	
14 Bombay	12,167	55,611	39,433	61,704	9,907	6,470	763	418	190,406(a)	5,42,70,747	190,406(a)	
15 Sind	2,407	11,803	5,125	6,607	1,119	911	260	159	29,591	1,16,20,890	29,591	
16 British Baluchistan	322	659	503	573	184	196	40	56	2,536	1,21,045	2,536	
Total, 1936	318,872	972,004	450,394	550,267	69,992	49,790	11,543	6,950	2,428,632(a)	60,29,37,904	2,428,632(a)	
Totals	1935	323,274	1,015,376	477,400	585,734	77,822	52,189	10,782	7,062	2,549,463*	61,41,70,764	
	1914	315,810	1,003,666	494,285	626,970	82,541	53,922	10,292	6,701	2,594,187*	61,45,77,627	
	1933	322,488	1,002,736	536,613	696,044	92,433	59,755	11,309	6,217	(d) 2,767,635*	60,74,21,807	
	1932	302,250	1,005,314	522,824	702,823	95,836	64,483	11,800	6,406	2,711,309*	70,78,99,810	
	1931	248,661	940,691	498,126	674,531	94,423	63,956	11,640	5,779	2,576,207*	67,03,90,380	
	1930	270,296	882,004	491,809	678,699	96,106	66,296	12,373	5,613	(c) 2,504,036*	69,61,73,948	
* Details not given of 4 Sd. Bombay suits in 1927.	1929	272,604	869,581	488,856	690,635	99,280	69,989	12,990	6,807	** 510,151*	70,50,07,605	
	1928	265,830	830,343	490,340	677,297	97,400	70,363	13,217	6,815	** 431,476*	70,09,48,759	
	1927	258,452	811,721	453,360	639,470	97,715	67,531	12,662	7,216	(b) ** 349,153	72,50,41,516	
										2,522 in 1932.	2,790 in 1932.	

\* Details not given of 458 Bombay suits in 1927, 4,017 in 1928, 3,693 in 1929, 3,745 in 1930, 3,304 in 1931, 2,829 in 1932, 2,790 in 1933, 2,650 in 1934, and 3,067 in 1935.

(a) Excludes 3,156 suits of Superior Courts."

(b) Includes 800 suits not shown in details.

(c) Includes 800 suits not shown in details.

(d) " 10 " the records of which have been destroyed by fire

## THE INDIAN POLICE.

**Origins**—Cornwallis was the first Indian administrator to take the burden of policing the country off the *zamindars* and to place it on Government. He ordered the District Judges of Bengal in 1793 to open a Thana (Police Station) for every 400 square miles of their jurisdiction, and to appoint stipendiary Thana *dars* (Police Station Officers) and subordinates.

In Madras in 1816, Sir Thomas Munro took superintendence of police out of the hands of the *zemindars* and placed it in the hands of the *prapatable* Collector, who had the indigenous village police system already under his control. In this way the Revenue Department controlled the police of the districts and still to some extent does so, especially in Bombay Province.

In Khandesh from 1826 to 1836 Ormiston's military fame showed how a whole-time military commandant could turn inconvertible *marauders* into excellent police, and Sir George Clerk, Governor of Bombay in 1848, applied the lesson by appointing full-time European Superintendents of Police in many Districts.

Madras had a torture scandal in 1853 which showed that Collectors had no time for real police superintendence. In 1859 the principle of full-time European superintendence was introduced in a Madras Act of that year and the control of the Collector was removed.

The Militia led to general police overhaul and reorganisation and the Madras Act was mainly followed in India Act V of 1861, 'An Act for the Regulation of Police', which still governs police working everywhere in India except Madras and Bombay, which have their own Police Act (IV of 1890).

**Working** Strictly speaking there is no Indian Police. With the doubtful exceptions of the Delhi Imperial Area Police, and the advisory staff of the Intelligence Bureau attached to the Home Department, the Government of India has not a single police officer directly under its control. The police provided for by the 1861 Act is a provincialised police administered by the Local Government concerned and is not now subject to the general control of the Governor-General. The Police in minor provinces viz. Coorg, Dhul, Ajmer-Merwara, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Pothohar, and in other centrally administered areas is administered by the Chief Commissioner or the head of the administration concerned subject to the general control and direction of the Central Government.

Within the Local Government area the police are enrolled and organised in District forces at the head of each of which is a District Superintendent of Police with powers of enlistment and dismissal of constabulary, and Police Station Officers may also be dismissed by the D S P.

The D S P is subject to dual control. The force he commands is placed at the disposal of the District Magistrate for the enforcement of law and the maintenance of order in the District.

But the departmental working and efficiency of the force is governed by a departmental hierarchy of Deputy Inspector-General of Police and Inspector General of Police. Generally speaking, the D S P has to correspond with his District Magistrate on judicial and magisterial topics, and with his departmental chiefs on internal working of his force.

**The C I D**—The Curzon Police Commission of 1902-3 modernised police working by providing for the direct enlistment and training of educated Indians as Police Station Officers, and by creating specialised police agencies under each Local Government for the investigation of specialist and professional crime. These agencies are known as **Criminal Investigation Departments** and work under a Deputy Inspector-General. They collate information about crime edit the *Crime Gazette*, take over from the District Police crimes with ramifications into several jurisdictions, and they control the working of such scientific police developments as the Finger Print Identification Bureaux. There is also a **Central Intelligence Bureau** under the Home Department of the Government of India which collects information from all provincial criminal investigation departments and works for inter-provincial liaison. It has its branches at various centres throughout British India and at Quetta in Baluchistan. The Head of the Bureau known as the Director, Intelligence Bureau, also acts as Advisor to the Home Department of the Central Government in police matters.

**Headquarters and Armed Police**—At the chief town of each District the D S P has his office and also his Headquarter Police Lines and parade ground. This is the main centre for accumulation and distribution to the Police Stations and Outposts of the District of clothing, arms, ammunition, and accoutrements. Here are the Stores and the Armoury. Here also constabulary recruits enlisted by the D S P are taught drill, deportment, and duties and are turned out to fill vacancies. The Headquarter Lines also contain the two hundred or so armed police who mount guard on Treasuries in the District, and also provide prisoner and treasure escort. Actually they form a small and mobile local army equipped with muskets (single loading) and bayonets. The most highly trained section of them go through a musketry course and are armed with 410 bore muskets. At most headquarters but by no means all, there is also a reserve of mounted and armed police.

**Thanas and Thanadars**—Almost throughout India the popular terms for Police Station and Police Station Officer are 'Thana' and 'Thanadar'. It is at the Police Station that the public are most in touch with the police and the police with the public. Whether it be in a large city or in a mofussil hamlet the Thana is the place where people come with their troubles and their grievances against their neighbours or against a person or persons unknown. In dealing with such callers, the Thanadar, who

like police of all ranks, is supposed to be always on duty, is chiefly guided by the Fourteenth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Second Schedule at the end of that Code. This schedule shows nearly all penal offences and states whether or not they are "cognisable by the police." The fourteenth Chapter lays down that a cognisable complaint must then and there be recorded, visited and investigated. A non-cognisable complaint is merely noted in a separate book and the complainant is told to go to court.

**Police Prosecutors**—The complainant in a cognisable case not only has his complaint recorded but investigated without payment of fee. If the Thanadar succeeds in establishing a *prima facie* case against the accused, the prosecution in court is conducted free of charge by a police prosecutor, who is a police officer. Personal inspection and supervision are the common means for the District Superintendent of Police to know whether his subordinates are doing their work properly.

**Out-Posts**—When the Police Commission of 1880 devised the plan of police that still holds the field, they laid down two criteria of the numbers required. One was one policeman per square mile, the other was one per thousand of population. In towns it is well enough to have the available police concentrated at the police station. But in the mofussil the Thana is very often fifty miles distant from portions of its jurisdiction. It is in such cases profitable to detach a portion of the police station strength under a head constable to man an outpost where complaints can be received and investigation begun without the injured party having to undertake a long journey to the distant Thana. The secret of good mofussil police working in normal times is dispersion. A single policeman, however junior, represents the rule of law and is an agent of Government.

**The Chain of Promotion**—A constable may aspire to become a Police Station Officer or higher officer. The directly recruited candidate who comes in through the Police Training School as a Thanadar is, it is understood, more often than not a graduate and may ordinarily become an Inspector or a Deputy Superintendent, or exceptionally a Superintendent. The direct Deputy, an officer served for Indians, has a good chance of becoming Superintendent, and perhaps Deputy Inspector General. The direct Assistant Superintendent, whether from England, or from India, is sure of a Superintendentship, and has chances of D.I.G. after 2½ years' service. The period of service for all ranks for full pension is thirty years, and if an officer dies in the process of earning full pension his pension dies with him and all his dependents get his provident fund. Members of the Police Force are eligible for the award of the King's Police Medal and the Indian Police Medal for long and meritorious services and for conspicuous acts of gallantry.

**Presidency Police**—In the Presidency Towns there is unified police control for the Police Commissioner is responsible for both law and order and for departmental training and efficiency.

The Commissioner of Police of a Presidency Town is not the subordinate of the Provincial Inspector General of Police and he deals direct with Government. Just as the Presidency Magistrates deal directly with the High Court, The Criminal Procedure Code of India is superseded in the Presidency Towns by special Police Acts which prescribe police procedure. Justice in criminal cases in Presidency Towns is somewhat rough and ready, not only from this cause, but also because Presidency Magistrates can give upto six months or Rs. 200 fine summarily, i.e., without formal record of proceedings, and if only whipping or fine up to Rs. 200 is inflicted there need be not even any statement of reasons for the conviction.

## STATISTICS OF POLICE WORK.

The undesirability of attaching undue importance to statistical results as a test of the merits of police work was a point upon which considerable stress was laid by the Indian Police Commission, who referred to the evils likely to result from the prevalence among subordinate officers of an impression that the advancement of an officer would depend upon his being able to show a high ratio of convictions, both to cases and by persons arrested, and a low ratio of crime. The objection applies more particularly to the use of statistics for small areas, but they cannot properly be used as a basis of comparison even for larger areas without taking into account the differences in the conditions under which the police work; and, it may be added, they can at the best indicate only very imperfectly the degree of success with which the police carry out that important branch of their duties, which consists in the prevention of crime. These considerations have been emphasized in recent orders of the Government of India. Subject to these observations, the figures below may be given as some indication of the volume of work falling upon the police, and of the wide differences between the conditions and the statistical results in different provinces. They are statistics of cognizable crime —

Administrations	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year
Bengal	5,485	213,104	190,819	170,860	10,957	8,452
Bihar	2,700	41,882	25,360	17,202	8,158	4,660
Orissa	843	10,337	7,847	6,154	1,693	716
United Provinces	14,149	140,194	106,616	95,375	11,241	18,925
Punjab	9,655	62,146	66,195	41,971	24,223	11,355
North-West Frontier Province	1,765	12,494	12,681	8,134	4,548	778
Burma	5,000	72,436	68,722	48,304	20,418	5,380
Central Provinces and Berar	4,333	53,116	20,794	18,300	5,355	6,139
Assam	1,406	15,576	10,394	6,837	3,557	2,025
Ajmer-Merwara	488	5,111	3,126	2,941	185	578
Coorg	150	567	603	319	186	97
Madras	20,378	257,977	254,225	236,488	17,737	6,063
Bombay	6,344	163,510	164,835	149,779	15,066	9,514
Sind	3,375	11,581	13,560	5,710	7,850	5,253
Baluchistan	153	3,196	2,859	2,567	276	863
Delhi ..	1,265	12,454	11,214	9,628	1,586	1,814
<b>TOTAL, 1936</b>	<b>77,678</b>	<b>1,075,740</b>	<b>968,850</b>	<b>829,568</b>	<b>133,035</b>	<b>82,180</b>
1935	72,901	1,132,945	1,030,868	890,850	134,806	76,101
1934	70,842	1,060,340	972,548	831,438	136,211	75,879
1933	74,340	1,006,157	913,198	765,375	143,176	76,112
1932	73,455	955,993	883,696	733,171	146,010	76,060
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>63,396</b>	<b>938,041</b>	<b>819,382</b>	<b>670,885</b>	<b>144,723</b>	<b>83,969</b>
1930	70,759	898,977	795,456	657,044	134,176	75,809
1929	67,540	1,018,522	867,949	730,459	134,529	71,245
1928	63,079	941,955	797,866	661,765	133,268	68,233
1927	57,630	886,676	735,856	602,956	132,313	65,560

## PRINCIPAL POLICE OFFENCES

Cases.

Administrations	Offences against the State and Public Tranquillity		Murder		Other serious Offences against the Person		Dacoity		Cattle Theft.		Ordinary Theft		House-trespass and House-break- ing with intent to commit Offence.	
	Reported	Conviction Obtained	Reported	Conviction Obtained	Reported	Conviction Obtained	Reported	Conviction Obtained	Reported	Conviction Obtained	Reported	Conviction Obtained	Reported	Conviction Obtained
Bengal	1,758	666	588	88	7,397	1,839	1,086	211	1,197	586	20,358	4,892	30,395	2,305
Calcutta	1,110	80	37	10	666	268	3	1	22	22	4,844	1,357	521	213
Suburbs														
Bihar	1,419	424	846	48	4,188	1,030	394	64	898	447	10,586	2,635	19,243	1,597
Orissa	146	50	75	18	761	254	7	1	248	147	582	1,041	2,052	412
United Provinces	2,252	622	346	259	8,994	2,449	467	173	3,898	912	17,287	3,422	31,964	3,979
Punjab	2,296	678	1,103	401	9,815	3,786	125	46	3,271	1,140	7,929	2,068	18,693	3,558
Delhi	56	22	1	1	344	99	6	1	16	5	819	267	539	116
N. West Frontier	176	61	571	132	2,777	1,387	61	5	408	87	1,545	390	2,151	277
Province														
Burma	704	407	1,003	208	11,787	4,735	566	201	4,903	1,702	13,432	4,894	9,086	3,338
Rangoon	108	59	55	2	1,173	367	15	1	234	70	2,824	678	181	181
Central Provinces and Berar	904	390	384	159	4,058	1,537	41	13	1,44	542	27,121	3,399	11,738	2,756
Assam	915	287	120	35	2,254	653	67	13	2-6	152	6,201	1,209	7,486	880
Coorg	2	1	6	2	76	14	1	1	25	33	1-29	33	77	18
Madras	1,757	516	1,177	331	7,820	2,278	213	44	3,865	1,850	17,655	6,024	8,779	2,357
Bombay Province	709	292	398	127	3,544	1,418	165	42	652	380	6,925	3,022	7,428	1,642
Bombay Town and Island	1-23	56	150	10	961	345	2	2			3,157	1,044	1,100	200
Sind	487	121	269	1-23	2,630	598	27	7	1,454	527	2,401	708	3,254	617
Batuchikan	29	8	10	2	90	26	4	1	11	2	408	150	173	82
Ajmer-Merwara	2	8	14	6	265	46	16	1	79	20	290	290	776	94
TOTAL, 1936	13,873	4,847	6,517	1,965	69,090	23,239	3,265	823	22,481	8,530	148,435	39,394	156,126	24,172
1935	14,013	5,014	7,063	2,023	68,263	23,426	3,421	935	22,416	8,532	144,707	37,673	157,643	24,427
1934	17,510	5,363	8,869	1,952	67,946	22,041	4,170	1,042	21,315	7,419	138,921	35,160	158,544	23,557
1933	17,353	5,791	8,827	2,029	67,983	23,044	4,679	1,247	20,256	7,063	136,758	33,877	156,242	23,598
1932	17,095	4,066	7,329	2,055	67,347	21,856	6,594	1,810	22,122	6,339	138,863	33,471	167,939	22,698
1931	17,095	4,066	7,329	2,055	67,347	21,856	6,594	1,810	22,122	6,339	138,863	33,471	167,939	22,698
1930	18,519	5,864	7,833	1,960	65,733	20,769	9,233	1,384	24,440	7,861	136,641	32,616	166,431	21,431
1929	14,752	5,404	6,762	1,765	64,303	20,406	4,888	1,16	25,179	7,782	141,063	34,368	165,582	21,451
1928	15,076	5,384	6,451	1,866	64,799	20,053	3,233	779	27,196	8,573	152,948	37,527	171,860	22,596
									27,645	8,498	151,089	36,729	169,990	22,347

\* Includes figures for " cattle theft "



## JAILS

Jail administration in India is regulated generally by the Prisons Act of 1894, and by rules issued under it by the Government of India and the local governments. The punishments authorised by the Indian Penal Code for convicted offenders include transportation, penal servitude, rigorous imprisonment (which may include short periods of solitary confinement), and simple imprisonment. Accommodation has also to be provided in the jails for civil and under-trial prisoners.

Since the introduction with effect from the 1st April 1937 of the Government of India Act, the administration of "Jails" is a provincial matter, and the power of legislation in respect of prison administration vests in the Provincial Governments, the Central Government exercising only concurrent legislative powers with the Provincial Governments in the matter of the transfer of prisoners and accused persons from one unit to another.

The origin of all jail improvements in India in recent years was the Jail Commission of 1889. The report of the Commission, which consisted of only two members, both officials serving under the Government of India, is extremely long, and reviews the whole question of jail organization and administration in the minutest detail. In most matters the Commission's recommendations have been accepted and adopted by Local Governments, but in various matters, mainly of a minor character, their proposals have either been rejected *ad interim* as unsuitable to local conditions, abandoned as unworkable after careful experiment or accepted in principle but postponed for the present as impossible.

The most important of all the recommendations of the Commission, the one that might in fact be described as the corner stone of their report, is that there should be in each Presidency three classes of jails. In the first place, large central jails for convicts sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment, secondly, district jails at the headquarters of districts, and, thirdly, subsidiary jails and "lock-ups" for under-trial prisoners and convicts sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. The jail department in each province is under the control of an Inspector-General, he is generally an officer of the Indian Medical Service with jail experience, and the Superintendents of certain jails are usually recruited from the same service. The district jail is under the charge of the civil surgeon, and is frequently inspected by the district magistrate. The staff under the Superintendent includes, in large central jails, a Deputy Superintendent to supervise the jail manufactures, and in all central and district jails one or more subordinate medical officers. The executive staff consists of jailors and warders, and convict petty officers are employed in all central and district jails, the prospect of promotion to one of these posts being a strong inducement to good behaviour.

**The Jails Committee.**—The obvious advisability of proceeding along certain general lines of uniform application led lately to the appointment of a Jails' Committee, which conducted the first comprehensive survey of Indian prison administration which had been made for thirty years. Stress was laid by the Committee

upon the necessity of improving and increasing existing jail accommodation, of recruiting a better class of warders, of providing education for prisoners, and of developing prison industries so as to meet the needs of the consuming Departments of Government. Other important recommendations included the separation of civil from criminal offenders, the adoption of the English system of release on license in the case of adolescents, and the creation of children's courts. The Committee found that the reformatory side of the Indian system needed particular attention. They recommended the segregation of habituals from ordinary prisoners, the provision of separate accommodation for prisoners under trial, the institution of the star-class system, and the abolition of certain practices which are liable to harden or degrade the prison population.

**Employment of Prisoners.**—The work on which convicts are employed is mostly carried on within the jail walls, but extra-mural employment on a large scale is sometimes allowed, as, for example, when a large number of convicts were employed in excavating the Jhelum Canal in the Punjab. Within the walls prisoners are employed on jail service and repairs, and in workshops. The main principle laid down with regard to jail manufactures is that the work must be penal and industrial. Free industries are on a large scale, multilateral employment being condemned, while care is taken that the jail shall not compete with local traders. As far as possible industries are adapted to the requirements of the consuming public departments, and printing, tent-making, and the manufacture of clothing are among the commonest employments. Schooling is confined to juveniles, the experiment of teaching adults has been tried, but literary instruction is unsuitable for the class of persons who fill an Indian jail.

The conduct of convicts in jail is generally good, and the number of desperate characters among them is small. Failure to perform the allotted task is by far the most common offence. In a large majority of cases the punishment inflicted is one of those classed as "minor." Among the "major" punishments *fetters* take the first place. Corporal punishment is inflicted in relatively few cases. Punishments were revised as the result of the Commission of 1889. Two notable punishments then abolished were shaving the heads of female prisoners and the stocks. The latter, which was apparently much practised in Bombay, was described by the Commission as inflicting "exquisite torture." Punishments are now scheduled and graded into major and minor. The most difficult of all jail problems is the internal maintenance of order among the prisoners, for which purpose paid warders and convict warders are employed. With this is bound up the question of a special class of well behaved prisoners for employment as convict officers.

**Juvenile Prisoners.**—As regards "youthful offenders"—i.e., those below the age of 15—the law provides alternatives to imprisonment, and it is strictly enjoined that boys shall not be sent to jail when they can be dealt with otherwise. The alternatives are detention in a reformatory school for a period of from three to

seven years, but not beyond the age of 18, discharge after admonition, delivery to the parent or guardian on the latter executing a bond to be responsible for the good behaviour of the culprit, and whipping by way of school discipline. These are but general principles which have been variously given effect to by various Provincial Governments.

The question of the treatment of "young adult" prisoners has in recent years received much attention.

Children's Acts and Borstal Schools Acts for the special treatment of juvenile offenders have been passed by the legislature of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the Central Provinces. The United Provinces Government are introducing a Borstal Bill. The Punjab Borstal Schools Act was brought into force in 1932.

The Madras Children Act passed in 1920, is the earliest and has been largely followed in the other provinces. It classifies as children "boys and girls under the age of 14 and as 'young persons' those between the ages of 14 and 16. It enacts that a child or young person convicted of any offence, may as an alternative to the usual punishments of fine, whipping or imprisonment be discharged after due admonition, committed to the care of a parent, guardian or relative, or of a person named by the court or sent to an Industrial School set up or certified under the Act. It further enacts that no offender under the age of 16 may be sentenced to transportation nor under 14 to imprisonment. Offenders between the ages of 14 and 16 may be sentenced to imprisonment in very special circumstances. Provision is made for the commitment to an Industrial School or to the care of a suitable person of neglected, ill-treated or uncontrollable children under the age of 14. The Act empowers the Government of the Province to establish juvenile courts consisting of a stipendiary magistrate and one or two Honorary Magistrates who shall where possible be women and directs that, where such courts have not been established, young offenders shall be tried in a different room or at a different time from those at which the ordinary sittings are held.

The Bengal Act provides for the commitment to an Industrial School of children under 14 found begging or destitute and of children living in immoral surroundings. It further provides for the punishment of cruelty to children, of causing and abetting the seduction or prostitution of girls under 16, and of accepting articles in pawn from a child.

The Bombay and Central Provinces Acts, which are practically identical, go further and provide for the punishment of persons found drunk in a public place when in charge of a child under 7, or giving intoxicating liquor or drugs to a child under 14, or inciting a child to gamble. They also empower police officers to confiscate tobacco in possession of children.

The Bombay Act has been extended throughout the province with satisfactory results and it will not now be necessary to send any children to prison except in very exceptional cases. The number of children under 16 admitted into the jails of the Presidency during 1936 was 6 (males 5 and female 1). There are 16 certified schools established under the Bombay Act and there are a number of other institutions which co-operate with different juvenile courts. A Children's Aid Society is in existence which offers active co-operation. The Bombay Children Act has been

amended mainly to prohibit the publication of names, addresses or other details of children or young persons involved in offences, to provide for a system of true probation as distinct from supervision, to empower the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools to release youthful offenders on licence and to raise the minimum term of detention in the Borstal School from 2 to 3 years.

These provisions of the Bombay Act which relate to youthful offenders, the maintenance and treatment of persons sent to certified schools or committed to the care of relatives or other fit persons and the establishment of Industrial Schools and juvenile courts were applied to the province of Sind in March 1936.

The operation of the Bengal Act which was passed in 1922 is at present confined to the town, port and suburbs of Calcutta, Howrah and to certain portions of the District of the 24 Parganas. A Central Children Court has been established in Calcutta which has jurisdiction over the whole area to which the Act has been extended.

The Governments of Madras, Punjab and the Central Provinces have also enacted Probation of Offenders Acts which allow of the release of young offenders on parole under specially selected Probation Officers. Similar legislation is under contemplation in Bombay, U.P. and Assam.

The provisions of the Borstal Schools Act are practically the same in the provinces where such Acts have been enacted.

In provinces where there is no Borstal Schools Act juvenile offenders are sent to the reformatory schools established under the Reformatory Schools Act, or confined in juvenile or ordinary jails, but are not allowed to mix with adult prisoners. In the Punjab a Reclamation Department has been established the main function of which is the working of the Punjab Good Conduct Prisoners Probationary Release Act 1920. Officers of the Department visit jails for the selection of prisoners on probation release. The probationers are usually sent to special farms.

**Reformatory Schools.**—These schools have been administered since 1890 by the Education Department, and the authorities are directed to improve the industrial education of the inmates, to help the boys to obtain employment on leaving school, and as far as possible to keep a watch on their careers.

**Transportation.**—Transportation is an old punishment of the British Indian criminal law, and a number of places were formerly appointed for the reception of Indian transported convicts. The only penal settlement at the present time is Port Blair in the Andaman Islands.

**Commission of Enquiry, 1919.**—A committee was appointed to investigate the whole system of prison administration in India with special reference to recent legislation and experience in Western countries. Its report published in 1921, was summarised in the Indian Year Book, 1922 (pages 670-671). A number of reforms were advocated but, owing to financial stringency, it has not yet been possible to introduce some of the more important of them.

**Fines and Short Sentences.**—Those sections of the Indian Penal Code, under which imprisonment must be awarded when a conviction occurs, should be amended so as to give discretion to the court. Sentences of imprisonment for less than twenty-eight days should be prohibited.

**The Indeterminate Sentences.**—The sentence of every long-term prisoner should be brought under revision, as soon as the prisoner has served half the sentence in the case of the non-habitual, and two-thirds of the sentence in the case of the habitual, remission earned being counted in each case. The revision should be carried out by a Revising Board, composed of the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Sessions Judge and a non-official. In all cases, the release of a prisoner on parole should be made subject to conditions, breach of which would render him liable to be remanded to undergo the full original sentence. The duty of seeing that a prisoner fulfils the conditions on which he was released should not be imposed upon the police or upon the village headman, but special officers, to be termed parole officers, should be appointed for the purpose. These parole officers should possess a good standard of education, though not necessarily a university degree, and should both protect and advise the released prisoner and report breaches of the conditions of release.

**Transportation and the Andamans.**—The future of the penal settlement of Port Blair was continually under the consideration of the Government of India from the time of the publication of the Jails Commission report, but it was not till 1920 that a definite decision was reached. It was then decided that hence-

forth only those convicts should normally be sent to the Andamans who volunteered to come, that the old restrictions on life in the settlement should be sensibly relaxed, that convicts should be encouraged to settle on the land, that in certain conditions they should be entitled to release to obtain occupancy rights over the land which they had cultivated, and that the importation of wives and families should be encouraged. The object of these changes was to promote the development of a free colony of persons, who would, after the terms of their sentences had expired, make the Andamans their permanent home. The effect up to date has been to introduce a completely new outlook on life into the settlement, but it is still too soon to appreciate its potentialities.

**Criminal Tribes.**—The first essential of success in dealing with the criminal tribes is the provision of a reasonable degree of economic comfort for the people. It is therefore of paramount importance to locate settlements where sufficient work at remunerative rates is available. Large numbers of fresh settlers should never be sent to a settlement without first ascertaining whether there is work for them. Commitment to settlements should, as far as possible, be by gangs not by individuals. It is desirable to utilise both Government and private agency for the control of settlements.

# The Laws of 1938

BY

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**1 The Repealing Act.**—It had been the practice to print, in the Volumes entitled

"Unrepealed General Acts of the Indian Legislature," the amending Acts which were concerned merely with the making of textual alterations in previously existing Acts. As much printing space was occupied and no useful purpose was served by the reproduction of these amending Acts, the present Act was passed which repeals Acts, Regulations, and sections of Acts or Regulations which were passed to make textual alterations in previous enactments. Enactments which are themselves repealed or enactments the effect of which is spent and certain Acts which have, by virtue of the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937, ceased to have effect, are also formally repealed. Some of the enactments now repealed contained saving clauses which provided generally for matters such as the interpretation of references to and the saving of appointments made and other things done under Acts superseded by other Acts. Section 3 of the present Act preserves the effect of these savings. Section 6A of the General Clauses Act, 1897, while declaratory of the principle that would probably be applied in determining the effect of the repeal of an amending Act making textual alterations in a provincial Act, does not expressly cover Central Acts or Regulations amending provincial Acts. As some of the enactments repealed by the present Act are of this nature, section 4 provides in express terms that the repeal of an amending enactment by the Act would not affect the continuance of any amendment made by the enactment so repealed.

**2. Indian Companies (Amendment) Act.**—This Act removes certain inaccuracies and corrects certain errors which crept into the Indian Companies Act, 1913, in the course of the extensive amendment of that Act by the Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1936. Some of the important amendments are as follows. Under section 8 a company will be deemed to have complied with the provisions of section 130 of the original Act if proper books of account relating to the transactions effected at its branch office are kept at the branch office and proper summarised returns made up to dates at intervals of not more than two months are sent by the branch office to the registered office of the company. Section 9 includes the income and expenditure account to the documents required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies under section 134. Section 11 provides that when any proceedings are instituted against any delinquent director under section 257 it will be the duty of the liquidator and of every officer and agent of the company to give all assistance in connection with the prosecution.

An agent in relation to a company will here include any banker or legal adviser of the company and any person employed by the company as auditor, whether that person is or is not an officer of the company. Sections 12 and 13 deal with the difficulty of assigning a meaning to the expressions "registered office of the Company" and "Registrar" for the purposes of the application of sections 109 to 125 of the Act to non-Indian Companies which have no registered office in British India, and for whom there is no Registrar in British India with whom they can register. In such cases it is now provided that the principal place of business in British India of the Company will take the place of the registered office of the Company and the Registrar will be the Registrar of the Province in which such principal place of business is situated. Section 17 ensures that a banking company does not find itself in the position of a holding company to a subsidiary company by providing that a banking company will not hold shares in any company whether as pledgee, mortgagee or absolute owner of an amount exceeding forty per cent of the issued share capital of that company.

**3 The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Act.**—By acceding to the Dangerous Drugs Convention, 1925, the Government of India undertook, in view of the provisions of Article 15, to secure that no consignment of substances covered by the Convention exported from one country to another country should be permitted to pass through British India, whether or not removed from the ship or conveyance in which it was conveyed, unless a copy of the export authorization certificate was produced to the competent authorities in British India. The present Act by amending definition (4) in section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, enforces this control in the case of dangerous drugs conveyed in a vessel that calls at a British Indian Port if the drugs are not transhipped or discharged at such port but are retained on board and are so manifested.

**4. The Insurance Act.**—Before the passing of this Act the law relating to insurance in British India was contained in Act V of 1912, which regulated Provident Insurance Societies, Act VI of 1912, which regulated Life Assurance Companies, and Act XX of 1928 which amended the latter in certain respects but was primarily aimed at providing for the collection of statistical information in respect of insurance business other than life insurance business carried on in India by external companies. The marked increase in the volume of life insurance business, and the development of other forms of insurance business in British India since 1912 suggested that more comprehensive legislation was needed and therefore in 1935 the Government of India

appointed a special officer to examine the material which had been collected concerning the amendment of insurance law. In 1936 a small advisory committee of experts representing various interests was assembled to consider in detail the recommendations contained in the report prepared by the special officer. The present Act was the outcome of these deliberations.

Section 2 defines certain words and phrases used in the Act. "Policy holder" includes the person who is the absolute assignee of the benefits under the policy. "Approved securities" means Government securities, and any other security charged on the revenues of the Central Government or of a Provincial Government, or guaranteed fully as regards principal and interest by the Secretary of State in Council or the Central Government or a Provincial Government, and any debenture or other security for money issued under the authority of any Act of a legislature established in British India by or on behalf of a Port Trust or Municipal Corporation or City Improvement Trust in any Presidency town. "Insurer" means (a) any individual or unincorporated body of individuals or body corporate incorporated under the law of any country other than British India, carrying on insurance business which carries on that business in British India, or has his or its principal place of business or is domiciled in British India, (b) any body corporate carrying on the business of insurance, which is a body corporate incorporated under any law for the time being in force in British India, and (c) any person who in British India has a standing contract with underwriters who are members of the Society of Lloyd's whereby such person is authorised within the terms of such contract to issue protection notes, cover notes, or other documents granting insurance cover to others on behalf of the underwriters. "Life insurance business" includes annuity business, that is to say, the business of effecting contracts of insurance for the granting of annuities on human life and, if so provided in the contract of insurance, disability and double indemnity accident benefits. "Superintendent of Insurance" means the officer, who shall be a qualified actuary, appointed by the Central Government to perform the duties of the Superintendent of Insurance under this Act.

Under section 3 it is incumbent upon every insurer to obtain a certificate of registration from the Superintendent of Insurance. Every application for registration must be accompanied by certain particulars, namely, a certified copy of the memorandum and articles of association of a company, the name, address and occupation of the directors, a statement of the classes or classes of insurance business done, a certified copy of the published prospectus and of the standard policy forms of the insurer and statements of the assured rates, advantages, terms and conditions to be offered in connection with insurance policies together with a certificate in connection with life insurance business by an actuary that such rates, advantages, terms and conditions are workable and sound and the prescribed fee for registration, being not more than one hundred rupees for each class of business. In the case of an insurer having his

principal place of business or domicile outside British India his application for registration must be accompanied by a statement setting forth the requirements not applicable to nationals of the country in which such insurer is incorporated which are imposed by the laws of that country upon Indian nationals as a condition of carrying on insurance business in the country. The Superintendent of Insurance is authorised to withhold or cancel a registration in the case of any insurer having his principal place of business outside British India, if he is satisfied that in the country in which the insurer has his principal place of business, Indian nationals are debarred by the law of the country from carrying on the business of insurance. Section 4 lays down the minimum limit for annuities and other benefits secured by policies of life insurance by providing that no insurer will pay an annuity of fifty rupees or less or a gross sum of rupees five hundred or less exclusive of any profit or bonus. Section 6 prescribes that no insurer will be registered unless he has as working capital a net sum of not less than fifty thousand rupees exclusive of the deposit to be made before registration and exclusive in the case of a company of any sums payable as preliminary expenses incurred in the flotation of the company. Under section 7 every insurer must deposit and keep deposited with the Reserve Bank of India cash or approved securities, estimated at the market value of the securities on the day of the deposit, in the case of life insurance only two hundred thousand rupees, fire insurance, one hundred and fifty thousand rupees, marine insurance, one hundred and fifty thousand rupees and accident and miscellaneous insurance including workmen's compensation and motor car insurance, one hundred and fifty thousand rupees. In the case of insurers working in conjunction with Lloyd's a deposit of an amount one and a half times that made by the ordinary insurer is required. Provision is also made in certain cases for the payment of deposit by instalments, for utilising deposits already made under the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, for the return in cash of deposits made in cash whenever such deposits are returnable under the Act and for the substitution of other approved securities for securities already lodged with the Reserve Bank of India. Section 8 makes a general reservation of deposits, saving them for meeting liabilities arising out of policies of insurance. In the case of a deposit made in respect of life insurance business the deposit made in respect thereof will not be available for the discharge of any liability of the insurer other than liabilities arising out of policies of life insurance issued by the insurer. Section 9 authorises a Court to order the refund of deposits where an insurer has ceased to carry on in British India his insurance business. Section 10 requires an insurer to keep a separate account of all the receipts and payments in respect of each class of insurance business which he carries on. Where he carries on the business of life insurance, the excess of receipts over payments must be carried to a separate fund called the life insurance fund. The life insurance fund will be absolutely the security of the life policy holders and will not be applied save as provided by the Act for any purposes other than those of life insurance. Under section 11 an insurer is required to prepare

a balance sheet, a profit and loss account and a revenue account in respect of each class of insurance business carried on by him. Section 12 deals with the audit of these accounts and balance sheet by auditors to whom the provisions of section 145 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, are made applicable. Section 13 requires every insurer carrying on life insurance business once in every five years to cause an investigation to be made by an actuary into the financial condition of his life insurance business including a valuation of his liabilities thereto. An abstract of the report of such actuary must be made in accordance with the requirements contained in the schedules to the Act. Under section 14 every insurer must maintain (a) a register of record of policies with particulars as to the name and address of each policy-holder, the date when the policy was effected and a record of any transfer, assignment or nomination, and (b) a register or record of claims with particulars of every claim made, the date on which it was discharged or rejected and the grounds of rejection. Section 15 which deals with submission of returns provides that the audited accounts and statements referred to in section 11 and the abstract and statement referred to in section 13 must be printed and four copies thereof must be furnished to the Superintendent of Insurance within six months from the end of the period to which they refer. Provision is made for the extension of this time by a further period not exceeding three months. Section 16 deals with the returns by insurers established outside British India. Under section 18 every insurer must furnish to the Superintendent of Insurance a copy of every report on the affairs of the concern which is submitted to the members or policy holders of the insurer and under section 19 an abstract of the proceedings of every general meeting within a specified time. Every return furnished to the Superintendent of Insurance is, under section 20, open to inspection and any person may procure a copy of it on payment of a fee. Section 21 empowers the Superintendent of Insurance, if it appears to him that any return is inaccurate or defective, to get from the insurer further information to correct or supplement such return, submit for his examination any book of account, register or other document or statement, examine any officer of the insurer on oath in relation to the return. The Superintendent may decline to accept any such return unless the inaccuracy has been corrected or the deficiency supplied within a certain time. The Court may cancel any order of the Superintendent or may order the acceptance of any return which he has declined to accept if the insurer satisfies the Court that the action of the Superintendent was in the circumstances unreasonable. Section 22 empowers the Superintendent to order revaluation when it appears to him that an investigation or valuation to which section 13 refers does not properly indicate the condition of the affairs of the insurer by reason of the faulty basis adopted in the valuation.

Section 27 requires every insurer incorporated or domiciled in British India or the United Kingdom at all times to invest and hold invested, in certain specified securities, assets equivalent to not less than fifty-five per cent of the sum of the amount of his liabilities to holders of life

insurance policies in India on account of matured claims and the amount required to meet the liability on policies of life insurance maturing for payment in India less certain specified amounts. In the case of an insurer incorporated or domiciled elsewhere than in British India or the United Kingdom he must maintain assets of an amount equal to his liabilities to policyholders in India including matured claims and reserves for outstanding policies in India less any claims he has against such policies. These assets will be vested in trustees resident in British India and approved by the Central Government. Section 28 requires every insurer carrying on life insurance business to submit to the Superintendent of Insurance, twice a year, a statement showing that assets are so held invested. Section 29 prohibits the insurer from granting loans or temporary advances either on hypothecation of property or on personal security or otherwise, except loans on life policies issued by him within their surrender value, to any director, manager, managing agent, actuary, auditor or officer of the insurer if a company, or where the insurer is a firm, to any partner therein. An insurer may however make loans to a banking company and a company may do likewise to its subsidiary company or to a company of which it itself is a subsidiary company. Section 32 prohibits, after the commencement of the Act, the employment of managing agents by an insurer for the conduct of his business. Existing managing agents must cease to hold office on the expiry of three years from the commencement of the Act and their remuneration must not be more than two thousand rupees per month, including salary and commission.

In certain cases, e.g., where an insurer is unable to meet his obligations the Superintendent of Insurance is empowered under section 33 to appoint an auditor to investigate the affairs of the insurer. He may also do so if he receives a requisition in this behalf signed by shareholders of an insurer being a company not less in number than one-tenth of the whole body of shareholders and holding not less than one-tenth of the whole share capital or if he receives a requisition in this behalf signed by not less than fifty policyholders holding policies of life insurance that have been in force for not less than three years and are of the total value of not less than fifty thousand rupees and supported by an affidavit affirming the grounds for the requisition. The Court however is empowered to forbid such action by the Superintendent if the insurer satisfies it that it is unnecessary in the circumstances. The Superintendent is authorised to apply to the Court to have the business of an insurer wound up if as a result of any investigation he is of opinion that it is necessary so to do in the interests of the policyholders. Under section 34 the expenses of such investigation have to be paid by the insurer.

Under section 35 no life insurance business of an insurer of Indian domicile can be transferred or amalgamated with the life insurance business of any other insurer except in accordance with a scheme sanctioned by the Court having jurisdiction over one or other of the insurers concerned. Two months before an application is made to the Court to sanction any

such scheme, notice of the intention to make the application must be sent to the Central Government with copies of the following documents—draft agreement of the proposed transfer of amalgamation, statements of the assets and liabilities of the insurers concerned and actuarial reports on which the scheme is founded. Under section 36 the Court may sanction the arrangement if it is satisfied that no sufficient objection to it has been established. Under section 37 within three months from the date of the completion of the amalgamation or transfer the insurer is required to furnish certain documents to the Central Government.

A transfer or assignment of a policy of life insurance can be made under section 38 and will be complete and effectual upon the execution of an endorsement upon the policy itself or by a separate instrument signed by the transferor or by the assignor and attested by one witness. The transfer or assignment will be operative as against an insurer after a notice in writing of the transfer or assignment has been delivered to the insurer at his principal place of business in British India by the transferor or transferee. Priority in respect of claims under a transfer or assignment as between persons interested in the policy will be regulated by the date on which the notice aforesaid is delivered to the insurer. The insurer must record the fact of such transfer or assignment upon the receipt of the notice and must grant a written acknowledgment of its receipt on the request of the person giving the notice or of the transferee or assignee on payment of a fee of one rupee. An assignment in favour of a person made with the condition that it will be imperative or that the interest will pass to some other person on the happening of a specified event during the life of the policy-holder and an assignment in favour of the survivor or survivors of a number of persons, is valid. Under section 39 the holder of a policy of life insurance may, when effecting the policy or at any time before it matures for payment, nominate the person or persons to whom the money secured by the policy should be paid in the event of his death. Such nomination to be effectual, unless it is incorporated in the text of the policy, must be made by an endorsement on the policy communicated to the insurer and registered by him in the records relating to the policy. Such nomination may be cancelled or changed at any time before the policy matures for payment. A transfer or assignment of a policy will automatically cancel a nomination. Where a policy matures for payment during the lifetime of the policy holder or where the nominee or nominees die before the policy matures for payment, the amount secured by the policy will be payable to the policy-holder or his heirs or legal representatives. Insurance by a married man for the benefit of his wife or children which are subject to section 6 of the married Women's Property Act, 1874, are excluded from the above provisions.

Section 40 prohibits payment by way of commission or otherwise for procuring insurance business in India to any person except an insurance agent licensed under the Act or a person acting on behalf of an insurer who employs licensed insurance agents. An insurance agent licensed under the Act must not be paid by way

of commission an amount exceeding, in the case of life insurance business, forty per cent of the first year's premium payable on any policy effected through him and five per cent of a renewal premium, or in the case of business of any other class, fifteen per cent of the premium. Insurers, in respect of life business only, are however allowed to pay during the first ten years of their business to their insurance agents fifty-five per cent of the first year's premium payable on any policy effected through them and six per cent of the renewal premiums. Section 41 prohibits the allowance of rebates of the commission payable or any rebate of the premium shown on the policy. A person taking out or renewing a policy cannot accept any rebate except such as may be allowed by the published prospectuses or tables of the insurer. Default in complying with this provision is made punishable with a fine upto one hundred rupees and where the default is made by a person effecting or renewing a policy, to a fine upto fifty rupees only. Under section 42 the Superintendent of Insurance is authorised to issue to any individual making an application a licence to act as an insurance agent for the purpose of soliciting insurance business on the payment of a fee not exceeding one rupee. The holder of such a licence is entitled to act as an agent for any registered insurer. The licence will expire on the 31st day of March in each year and will be renewed from year to year on payment of a fee of one rupee. The following are disqualified from holding a licence under the Act: a minor, a person of unsound mind, a person who has been found guilty of criminal misappropriation or criminal breach of trust or cheating, and a person who has been found guilty of or has knowingly participated in or connived at any fraud, dishonesty or misrepresentation against an insurer or an assured. The Superintendent of Insurance is required to cancel the licence of an insurance agent who is found to suffer from any of the above disqualifications but if the agent has knowingly contravened any provision of the Act the Superintendent may exercise his discretion as regards the cancellation of the licence. Section 43 requires an insurer to maintain a register showing the name and address of every licensed insurance agent appointed by him. Any individual who acts as an insurance agent without holding a licence is liable to a fine upto fifty rupees and an insurer who appoints such an individual not so licensed is liable to a fine upto rupees one hundred. Under section 44 no person can refuse payment to a licensed insurance agent, who has served him continually and exclusively for at least ten years, of commission on renewal premiums, in respect of life insurance business done in India, by reason only of the termination of his agreement, except for fraud. Such agent, however, must not, after his ceasing to act as agent, directly or indirectly solicit or procure insurance business for any other person.

Under section 45 no policy of life insurance can be called in question, after the expiry of two years from the date of its issue, by an insurer, on the ground that a statement made in the proposal for insurance or in any document leading to the issue of the policy, was inaccurate or false, unless the insurer shows that such statement was on a material matter and fraudulently

made by the policy-holder. The holder of a policy of insurance issued in British India has the right under section 46 to receive payment in British India of any sum secured thereby and to sue for any relief in respect of it in British India, the law applicable to the case being British Indian law. Where there are conflicting claims to or insufficiency of proof of title to the amount secured by a policy of life insurance, section 47 requires the insurer in such a case to apply before the expiry of nine months from the date of the maturing of the policy, to pay the amount into Court. A receipt granted by the Court for any such payment will be a satisfactory discharge to the insurer for the payment of such amount. An application under this section will not be entertained by the Court if it is made before the expiry of six months from the death of the insured, or the maturing of the policy by survival. Under section 48, which comes into operation a year after the commencement of the Act, where the insurer is a company carrying on the business of life insurance not less than one fourth of the whole number of the directors of the company must be persons having the prescribed qualifications and holding policies of life insurance issued by the company and must be elected to the Board of Directors by the holders of policies of life insurance issued by the company. Section 49 prohibits the payment of dividends or bonuses in respect of life insurance policies except out of a surplus ascertained after actuarial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the insurer. Under section 50 an insurer must, within three months of the lapsing of a policy of life insurance, give notice to the policy holder informing him of the options available to him. Section 52 prohibits any business upon the dividing principle that is to say, on the principle that the benefit secured by a policy is not fixed but depends either wholly or partly on the results of a distribution of certain sums amongst policies becoming claims within certain time limits, or on the principle that the premiums payable by a policy-holder depend wholly or partly on the number of policies becoming claims within certain time limits. An insurer is, however, not prevented from allocating bonuses to holders of policies of life insurance either as reversionary additions to the sums insured or as immediate cash bonuses.

The Court is authorised under section 53 to order the winding up of an insurance company on a petition presented in this behalf by shareholders not less in number than one tenth of the whole body of shareholders and holding not less than one-tenth of the whole share capital or by not less than fifty policy-holders holding policies of life insurance that have been in force for not less than three years and are of the total value of not less than fifty thousand rupees. The Court may also order the winding up of an insurance company on the application of the Superintendent of Insurance on certain specified grounds e.g. if it appears to him that the company is insolvent or that its continuance is prejudicial to the interests of the policy holders. Under section 54 an insurance company cannot be wound up voluntarily except for the purpose of effecting an amalgamation or a re-constitution of the company, or on the ground that by reason of its liabilities it cannot continue its business. The following sections relate to

proceedings in connection with the winding up of insurance companies. Section 55 deals with the ascertainment of the assets and liabilities of an insurance company and section 56 provides for the application of surplus assets of life insurance fund in liquidation or insolvency. Winding up of a secondary company in conjunction with the principal company is next dealt with in section 57 where the business of the secondary company is transferred to the principal company under an arrangement. Section 58 provides for the partial winding up of an insurance company i.e. its affairs in respect of any class of business comprised in its undertaking may be wound up under a scheme prepared and submitted for confirmation of the Court. Under section 59 the liquidator or assignee must apply to the Court for an order for the return of the deposit made by an insurance company under section 7 of the Act. Section 60 provides for the giving of notice by the liquidator or assignee of the ascertained value of the liability of a company to persons entitled to or interested in the policies granted by the company. A person to whom notice is so given is bound by the value so ascertained unless he gives notice of his intention to dispute such value. Section 61 empowers the Court to reduce the amount of the insurance contracts of an insurance company in liquidation. In the case of an insolvent company carrying on life insurance business the Court may in place of making a winding up order reduce the amount of the insurance contracts of the company.

Sections 62-64 deal with special provisions relating to external companies carrying on business in British India. Section 62 empowers the Central Government to impose such disabilities on non Indian companies as are imposed by the law or practice of any country outside British India on British Indian Companies carrying on insurance business in any such country. Section 63 requires certain particulars to be filed by foreign insurance company with the Superintendent of Insurance within three months from the establishment by it of a place of business within British India or the appointment by it of a representative in British India and section 64 requires such a company to keep at its principal office in British India books of account, registers and documents relating to the insurance business transacted by it in India.

Part III of the Act, comprising sections 65 to 94, deals with provident societies. Section 65 defines a "provident society" as a person who, or a body of persons which, receives premiums or contributions for securing annuities on human life or receives premiums or contributions for insuring money to be paid on the happening of certain contingencies, e.g. (a) the birth, marriage, death of any person or the survival by a person of a stated age or contingency, (b) failure of issue, (c) the occurrence of social, religious or other ceremonial occasion, (d) loss of or retirement from employment, (e) disablement in consequence of sickness or accident, (f) the necessity of providing for the education of a dependant. This Part according to section 66 is not applicable to a provident society which pays or undertakes to pay on any policy of insurance an annuity exceeding fifty rupees or a gross sum exceeding five hundred rupees.



exclusive of any profit or bonus "Policy" here includes a series of policies covering one or more of the contingencies specified above. Under section 67 no provident society can use as its name any combination of words which fails to include the word "provident" or which includes the word "life". No provident society under section 68 can receive any premium to be paid to any person other than the person paying it or the wife, husband, child, grand child, parent, brother or sister, nephew or niece of such a person. Section 69 prohibits the carrying on by a provident society, of any business upon the dividing principle and authorises the Superintendent of Insurance to take steps to wind up such a provident society. In the case of provident societies carrying on such business at the commencement of the Act the Superintendent of Insurance may at his discretion permit such provident societies to continue business for a period not exceeding two years. Section 70 provides for the registration of provident societies which cannot receive any premium or contribution until it has obtained from the Superintendent of Insurance a certificate of registration. The Superintendent of Insurance is authorized in certain cases to obtain sanction of the Court for cancellation of the registration of a provident society, e.g., where the society is insolvent or its business is conducted fraudulently or not according to its rules. The Superintendent of Insurance may, instead of applying for cancellation of the registration of an insolvent society, make a recommendation to the Court that the contracts of the society should be reduced in a certain manner. Section 71 prohibits the employment by provident societies of managing agents after the commencement of the Act and the other provisions contained in section 32 of the Act which apply to insurers are made applicable to provident societies. The paid-up capital sufficient to provide a working capital of a provident society must not be less than five thousand rupees exclusive of deposits made under the Act and expenses incurred in forming a company. Section 73 requires every provident society before it applies for registration to deposit with the Reserve Bank of India cash or approved securities amounting to five thousand rupees and thereafter make each year a further deposit of not less than one fifth of the gross premium income for the year (including admission fees and other fees) until the total amount deposited comes to fifty thousand rupees. Section 74 indicates certain particulars which every provident society must set forth in its rules and section 75 provides for the amendment of these rules. Section 77 requires every provident society to have an office on the outside of which must be displayed its name in a conspicuous position in legible letters. Under section 78 where an official publication of a provident society contains a statement of the amount of the authorised capital of the society the publication must also contain a statement of the amount of the capital subscribed and paid up. Section 79 requires every provident society to keep at its registered office certain registers and books, e.g., a register of members, a record of policies, a register of claims, etc. Section 80 provides for the preparation of revenue account and balance sheet of a provident society and the auditing of these. Annual statements must also be prepared by the

society showing among other things the number of new policies effected, the number of existing policies discontinued, the amount of claims made and the amount paid in satisfaction and amount paid as allowances to agents and canvassers. Under section 81 every provident society must once in every five years cause an investigation to be made into its financial condition by an actuary. The revenue account and balance sheet with the auditor's report must be furnished as returns to the Superintendent of Insurance under section 82 within three months from the end of the period to which they relate. Under section 83 every scheme of insurance which a provident society proposes to put into operation must be examined by an actuary and the society must not receive any premium or contribution in connection with it until the actuary has certified that the scheme is sound and such certificates has been forwarded to the Superintendent of Insurance. Section 85 requires every provident society to keep invested in Government securities on account not less than fifty per cent of the total assets of the society. No loan can be made out of the assets of a provident society to any director or officer of the society except on a policy of insurance held in the society and within its surrender value and no such loan can be made to any concern of which a director or officer of the society is a director or partner. Section 86 provides for the inspection of books of a provident society by the Superintendent of Insurance or by any member or policy holder of the society and section 87 for inquiry by an auditor into the solvency of a society by or on behalf of the Superintendent. Under section 88 the Court may order the winding up of a provident society, if its registration is cancelled by the Superintendent of Insurance and he applies for its winding up. A provident society may be wound up voluntarily for the purpose of effecting an amalgamation or reconstruction of the society or on the ground that by reason of its liabilities it cannot continue its business. The Superintendent of Insurance may in any case where he has ordered the cancellation of registration of a society order its winding up. Section 89 deals with the Court's power to order the reduction of the amount of the insurance contracts of a provident society. Section 90 provides for the appointment of a liquidator when a provident society is to be wound up. Except where the winding up is done by an order of the Court, the Superintendent of Insurance must appoint the liquidator and determine his remuneration. A liquidator may be removed by the Superintendent if he fails to discharge his duties properly. Section 91 empowers the liquidator among other things to institute and defend legal proceedings on behalf of the society, to determine the contribution of members of the society to its assets and to investigate claims against the society. Section 92 deals with the procedure at liquidation. The liquidator after taking charge of all property and documents of the society must call a meeting of the creditors of the society within a certain specified time. At the meeting so held the creditors must determine whether they want the appointment of any person as liquidator in the place of or jointly with the liquidator already appointed or for the appointment of a committee of inspection. The committee of inspection has

a general power of supervision over the acts of the liquidator. The liquidator must then ascertain the amount of the society's liability. He must also make a valuation of its assets and an estimate of the costs of the winding up and on the basis of these settle the list of contributors. Under section 93 as soon as the affairs of a provident society are wound up the liquidator must prepare an account of the winding up showing how it was conducted and place it before a meeting of the members, creditors and contributors of the society. Three months after the registering of the account by the Superintendent of Insurance the latter must declare the society dissolved and cause the dissolution of the society to be notified. The provisions of sections 38 and 39 relating to assignment, transfer and nomination in the case of life insurance policies are made applicable by section 94 to policies of insurance issued by provident societies. No nomination can be valid if the person nominated is not the husband, wife, father, mother, child, grand child, brother, nephew or niece of the holder of the policy.

Part IV of the Act contains certain special provisions for two special classes of insurers. Mutual Insurance Companies and Co-operative Life Insurance Societies. Section 95 defines a 'Mutual Insurance Company' as an insurer being a company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, which has no share capital and of which by its constitution only policy holders are members, 'co-operative Life Insurance Society' means an insurer being a society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 which carries on the business of life insurance and which has no share capital and of which by its constitution only original members and all policy holders are members. Section 97 requires every Mutual Insurance Company and co-operative Life Insurance Society to have a working capital of fifteen thousand rupees exclusive of the deposit to be made under the Act and of any preliminary expenses incurred in the formation of the company or society. Every such company or society must under section 98, in respect of the life insurance business carried on by it, keep deposited in the Reserve Bank of India a sum of two hundred thousand rupees in cash or in approved securities. Provision is made for the payment of fixed deposit in instalments. Under section 99 a transferee or assignee of a policy issued by a Mutual Insurance Company or a Co-operative Life Insurance Society does not become a member of such a company or society merely by reason of the transfer or assignment.

Part V contains certain miscellaneous provisions. Sections 102 to 106 prescribe penalties for the following—default in complying with or acting in contravention of any requirement of the Act, transaction of insurance business in contravention of certain specified sections of the Act, knowingly making a statement false in any material particular in a document required by the Act, wrongfully obtaining or withholding any property of an insurer and the diminishing of life insurance fund by reason of any contravention of the provisions of the Act. Under section 107 except where proceedings are instituted by the Superintendent of Insurance, no proceedings under this act can be instituted against an insurer or director, manager, or other

officer of an insurer without the previous sanction of the Advocate-General of the Province where the principal place of business of such insurer is situate. Under section 108 if in any proceeding, civil or criminal, it appears to the Court hearing the case that a person liable in respect of negligence, default, breach of duty, or breach of trust has acted honestly and reasonably, the Court is empowered to relieve him from his liability. A Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the First Class cannot according to section 109 try any offence under the Act. Section 110 provides for appeals from certain specified orders to the principal Court of civil jurisdiction within whose local limits the insurer concerned is situate. Section 112 permits an insurer carrying on life insurance business to declare an *interim bonus* or bonuses to policy holders whose policies mature for payment by reason of death or otherwise during the inter valuation period. Under section 113 where a definite number of premiums is payable, a policy of life insurance on which all premiums have been paid for three consecutive years will acquire a guaranteed surrender value and will not lapse by reason of non payment of further premium but will be kept alive to the extent of its paid up value. A policy so kept alive will not participate in any profits of the insurer earned after the conversion of the policy into a paid up policy. The above provisions are not applicable to certain specified policies, e.g., policies in which the sum assured is payable only on the happening of a contingency which may not arise or policies where the paid up value will be less than one hundred rupees or policies in which the surrender value is automatically applied under the terms of the contract. Section 114 empowers the Central Government to make rules to carry out the purpose of the Act. Such rules must be laid before the two Chambers of the Central Legislature and the rules may be modified or rejected by the Chambers. Under section 115 the Central Government may alter the forms contained in the Schedules for the purpose of adapting them to the circumstances of an insurer. Section 116 empowers the Central Government to exempt from certain requirements relating to deposit or to the keeping of assets in India any insurer constituted incorporated or domiciled in an Indian State. Under section 123 the following enactments are repealed—The Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, and the Indian Insurance Companies Act, 1928.

The Act contains six Schedules which contain Regulations and Forms for the preparation of balance sheet, profit and loss account, and revenue accounts. Regulations for the preparation of abstracts of actuarial reports and requirements applicable to such abstracts. Regulations for preparing statements of business in force and requirements applicable to such statements and rule as to the valuation of the liabilities of an insurer in insolvency or liquidation.

**5. The Manoeuvres, Field Firing and Artillery Practice Act.**—Manoeuvres, artillery practice and field firing, all involve some invasion of private rights and a certain amount of damage to private property, because sufficient

waste land for these purposes does not exist within reach of cantonments. It may also be necessary to exclude the owners of the land from it for short periods during such operations in the interests of their safety. In England and in most other countries, the military authorities have statutory powers to enable them to carry out the essential operations and a regular procedure is prescribed by law for the assessment and payment of compensation for damage and inconvenience. The present Act follows closely the Military Manœuvres Act and the Military Lands Act in England.

Chapter I of the Act deals with Manœuvres. Section 2 empowers the Provincial Government to authorise by notification the execution of Military Manœuvres over any specified area during a period not exceeding three months. The same area or any part of it cannot ordinarily be so specified more than once in any period of three years. Under section 3 persons who are included in the Military forces engaged in the Manœuvres are empowered to pass over, or encamp, construct Military works of a temporary character or execute military manœuvres on the specified area and supply themselves with water from any source in the area provided the amount taken is not in excess of the reasonable requirements of the military forces or such amount does not curtail the supply ordinarily required by those entitled to its use. This section however prevents entry on any well or tank held sacred by any religious community or any place of worship or ground attached thereto or building used for the disposal of the dead or any educational institution, factory, workshop or store or premises used for trade, business or manufacture or any garden or pleasure ground or any ancient monument. Section 4 imposes on the Officer in Command the duty to repair damage done to lands as a result of the manœuvres and section 5 provides for the payment of compensation from the Defence Estimates for any damage to person or property arising from the manœuvres. Section 6 prescribes the method of assessing compensation which is determined by the Revenue Officer who must disburse on the spot to the claimant the compensation so determined. Appeals against the decision of the Revenue Officer may be made to a Commission consisting of the Collector of the district as chairman, a person nominated by the Officer in Command and two persons nominated by the District Board. The decision of the commission is final and no suit can lie in any civil Court in respect of any matter decided by the commission. Under section 7 any person who wilfully obstructs the execution of the manœuvres or without authority enters any camp or without authority interferes with any flag or mark or apparatus used for the manœuvres is liable to a fine of ten rupees.

Chapter II deals with field firing and artillery practice. "Field firing" under section 8, includes air armament practice. Section 9 empowers the Provincial Government by notification to define any area within which for a specified term of years the carrying out periodically of field firing and artillery practice may be authorised. The section prescribes certain requirements as to the publication of a notice of its intention to issue such a notification.

Under section 10 persons included in the forces engaged in field firing or artillery practice may carry out such practice with lethal missiles and exercise the rights conferred on forces engaged in military manœuvres as to the taking of water. These persons are however not debarred entry into any place specified in section 3 above and situated in a danger zone, to the extent that it may be necessary to ensure the exclusion from it of persons and domestic animals. The Commanding Officer is empowered to declare any area within the notified area to be a danger zone and the Collector thereupon must prohibit the entry into and secure the removal from such zone of all persons and domestic animals during the time the discharge of lethal missiles is taking place. The provisions contained in sections 4, 5 and 6 as to repair of damage to lands, right to compensation for damage to person or property and method of assessing compensation are made applicable to field firing and artillery practice by section 11. Compensation under this section, however, includes compensation for exclusion or removal from a danger zone of persons or domestic animals, which must be disbursed before the exclusion or removal is enforced and also includes compensation for any loss of employment or deterioration of crops resulting from such exclusion or removal. Under section 12 a person who obstructs the carrying out of field firing or artillery practice or without authority enters or remains in any camp or danger zone or without authority interferes with any flag or mark or target or apparatus used for the practice is liable to a fine of ten rupees. Section 13 empowers the Provincial Government to make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act.

**6. The Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment) Act.**—To prevent the further spread of 'San Jose Scale' (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*) which is a serious fruit pest known to exist in certain parts of India, the present Act empowers the Central Government to prohibit or regulate the movement from one part of British India to another of living plants likely to cause infection to any crop. The Act also enables the Central Government to exercise control over the importations, and movement from one province to another province of live insects which are or may be destructive to crops in other ways than by causing infection to them. A person contravening the provisions of this Act is liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty rupees and upon any subsequent conviction to a fine upto two thousand rupees.

**7. The Child-Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act.**—The provisions of the original Act are made applicable by the present Act to (a) all British subjects and servants of the Crown in any part of India, and (b) all British subjects who are domiciled in any part of India wherever they may be.

**The Indian Finance Act.**—This Act continues for a further period of one year certain duties and taxes imposed under the Indian Finance Act, 1936, which would otherwise cease to have effect from April 1, 1938. Section 2 provides for the continuance of the existing duty on salt of Rs 1-4-0 per maund. Sections 3 and 4 continue the present inland postage rates and the existing rates of income-tax and super-tax.

**6. The Indian Tea Control Act.**—The Indian Tea Control Act, 1933, which was passed to give effect to the International Scheme for regulation of the export of tea and for the control of extension of tea cultivation, expired on March 31, 1938. Representatives of the tea industry in India, Ceylon and the Netherlands Indies have executed an agreement providing for the renewal of the scheme, which also expired on March 31, 1938, for a further period of five years. This Act gives legislative sanction to the operation of the renewal scheme for a period of five years from April 1, 1938.

Under section 2 'export' means to take out of British India by land, sea or air to any place outside India other than the French and Portuguese Settlements bounded by India or a country notified in this behalf by the Central Government. 'Indian Export Allotment' means the total quantity of tea which may be exported during any one financial year. 'Standard export figure' means a quantity of 383,242,916 pounds *avordupois* of tea.

Section 3 deals with the constitution by the Central Government of the Indian Tea Licensing Committee consisting of certain specified members nominated or elected by certain bodies or authorities. Under section 4 if any authority or body fails to make within two months any nomination or election which it is entitled to make, the Central Government may itself nominate a member to fill the vacancy. No act done by the Committee can be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in or any defect in the constitution of the Committee. Sections 5 and 6 empower the Committee to make by laws and appoint sub-committees and executive officers for the efficient performance of the duties imposed upon it by the Act. Under section 7 all acts of the Committee, save those in respect of proceedings and orders under sections 28, 29 and 30, are subject to the control of the Central Government which may cancel, suspend or modify any such Act. Any person aggrieved by any order of the Committee under section 14 may appeal either to the Central Government or the High Court within sixty days from the date of such order. An appeal preferred to the Central Government will bar an appeal against the same order to the other. Section 8 deals with the keeping of the accounts by the Committee and the examination and auditing of these annually by auditors appointed by the Central Government. Section 9 authorises the Central Government to dissolve the Committee by notification in the Official Gazette.

Chapter II of the Act which deals with control over export of tea is not made applicable to tea imported into British India from any port outside India or shipped as stores on board any vessel or exported by post in packages not exceeding one pound *avordupois* in weight. Section 12 prohibits the export of tea without a licence issued by the Committee. Tea seeds cannot also be exported without a permit issued by the Central Government. Section 13 provides for the declaration by the Central Government of the Indian export allotment. Section 14 deals with the right of a tea estate to receive

an export quota which must be an amount bearing to the crop basis of the estate the same proportion as the Indian export allotment bears to the total of the crop basis of all tea estates in India. Section 15 deals with the right of an owner of a tea estate to which an export quota has been allotted, to obtain export licences from the Committee and the transfer of this right. The transferee of such a right may again transfer it to the owner of the tea estate but not to any other person. Section 17 provides for the issue of a special licence where tea in respect of which an export licence has been or could have been granted has not been exported before the end of the financial year in which the licence was or could have been granted. Under section 19 no tea can be shipped or exported until the owner has delivered to the Customs collector a valid export licence or permit. Section 20 empowers the Committee to call for returns from the owner of a tea estate relating to the production, sale and export of tea produced on the estate. Section 22 authorises the Committee to collect certain specified fees including a licence fee for every export licence or permit issued by it at such rates not exceeding one rupee per thousand pounds of tea covered by the licence or permit.

Chapter III deals with control over the extension of the tea cultivation. Under section 26 one can plant tea in any land which was not planted with tea on March 31, 1938, without a written permission granted by the Committee. This also applies to the replacing of tea areas by planting new areas. The total area of land in British India in respect of which permission may be granted must not, under section 27, exceed one half of one per cent of the total area of land planted with tea on March 31, 1938. Permission will be granted to extend an existing area planted with tea only to a tea estate of which the total existing area planted with tea does not exceed 300 acres where the estate is owned by a limited liability company or 150 acres where it is owned by any individual proprietor. Under section 28 the Committee may grant or refuse the permission applied for and no Court can call in question any order made by the Committee in this respect. Section 29 empowers the Committee to grant permission to plant tea on land not planted with tea in special circumstances, i.e., where land planted with tea has become incapable of carrying tea or is compulsorily acquired. Section 30 permits the establishment of tea nurseries on land not previously planted with tea. Any applicant aggrieved by an order of the Committee under sections 28, 29 or 30 may under section 31 appeal to the Provincial Government within sixty days from the date of the order.

Chapter IV which deals with penalties and procedure prescribes punishments for breaches under the Act. The offence of making a false return or for obstructing inspection of a tea estate is made punishable with a fine extending to one thousand rupees. Illicit cultivation of tea is made punishable with a fine of similar amount for the first offence and to a fine of five thousand rupees for any subsequent offence. Penalty is also imposed for illicit export of tea and power is given to the Court for removal of tea planted without permission.

**9. The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act.**—The present Act removes certain ambiguities and minor defects contained in the original Act. Under sub section (1) of section 10 as amended, no claim for compensation will be entertained by a Commissioner unless notice of the accident has been given as soon as practicable after its happening and unless the claim is preferred before him within one year of the occurrence of the accident or, in case of death, within one year from the date of death. Sub-section 6 of section 10 is amended as to include the case where a workman, although regularly visited by a doctor or medical practitioner, deliberately disregarded medical instructions. Section 27 (2) as obtaining a transfer is amended so far as it relates to the case of a workman who dies in one province and his dependents live in another. The Commissioner may now order such transfer without the intervention of any party to the proceedings. Under the amended section 24 it is necessary for persons who are not legal practitioners or for persons who are trade unions or officials of trade unions to obtain the Commissioner's permission to appear before him. Clause (c) in Schedule II now covers a lift or a vehicle propelled by steam or other mechanical power or by electricity. The following are included in the definition of workmen:—persons employed in the tapping of or the transport of the felling or logging of trees; extinguishing of forest fires; or the control or in operations for the catching or hunting of elephants or other wild animals; persons employed in the handling of goods in a warehouse or market; persons employed in any occupation involving the handling and manipulation of radioactive substances; persons employed in the use of X rays apparatus or contact made in Schedule IV substances. Amendments made in Schedule III remove the condition that a workman who contracts compensated air illness or poisoning by lead (Pb) should be employed for the proceeding six months under the employer whom he served when the accident occurred. The following are added to the list of occupational diseases contained in Schedule III: Arsenical poisoning, pathological manifestations due to radium, radio active substances and X rays and primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin.

**10. The Cutchi Memons Act.**—This Act provides that in matters of succession and inheritance all Cutchi Memons will, from November 1, 1938, be governed by the Muhammadan Law. The Act has no retrospective effect as regards rights and liabilities already accrued or pending legal proceedings.

**11. The Hindu Women's Rights to Property (Amendment) Act.**—This Act removes certain difficulties in the interpretation of the original Act and has retrospective effect as from the commencement of the parent Act. It was the intention of the Act that the right of inheritance conferred on widowed daughters in law by the provisions to section 3 should not depend on the survival of a widowed mother in law. The words "leaving a widow" in section 2 however defeat this object. Those words are therefore omitted by the present amendment. Section 3 (1) which is capable of interpretation as conferring a right on all the lineal descendants of the

deceased, is re-cast and it makes it clear that the widow only is entitled to the deceased's property. A new section defining the expression "die intestate" is included. A person will be deemed to die intestate in respect of all property of which he has not made a testamentary disposition which is capable of taking effect.

**12. The Durgah Khawaja Sahab (Amendment) Act.**—This Act removes inconsistencies and anomalies in the original Act which was passed for the administration of the Durgah at the Endowment of the Durgah of Khawaja Moinud Din (Shah) at Ajmer. The amendments effected are mostly of a verbal character and are aimed at removing inconsistencies, grammatical faults and unworkable provisions.

**13. The Sund Salt Law (Amendment) Act.** The Salt Law Amendment Act, 1925, which was passed to vest in the Central Government powers of control in respect of salt, was brought into force in Sind. As a result at the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, there were two versions of the Transport of Salt Act, 1879 and of the Bombay Salt Act, 1890, one in force in the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind and the other in force in Sind. The present Act makes adjustments which are necessary to bring the two Acts as at present in force in Sind in accord with the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.

**14. The Sugar Industry Protection (Temporary Extension) Act.**—This Act continues the existing protection conferred in 1932 on the Sugar Industry in British India for one year more so as to enable Government's further proposals to be laid before the Legislature before March 8, 1939.

**15. The Indian Coffee Cess (Amendment) Act.**—Section 4 (1) of the Indian Coffee Cess Act, 1916 provides for the representation on the Indian Coffee Cess Committee *inter alia* of the persons nominated by the Coffee Growers' Association. This Association has since been dissolved and the Indian Coffee Cess Committee recommended that the power of nomination members on the Committee should be transferred to the (Coop.) Planters' Association, the Mysore Planters' Association and the Indian Planter's Association, Mysore. This Act gives effect to this recommendation.

**16. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act.** This Act continues for a further period of one year the existing protective duty of two annas per maund on broken rice.

**17. The Trade Disputes (Amendment) Act.**—The Trade Disputes Act was passed in 1929, originally for a period of five years and was converted into a permanent measure in 1934. The present Act represents changes which appear to be desirable in the light of experience gained on its working and the opinion expressed upon it by the Courts of Inquiry appointed under the Royal Commission on Labour.

Section 2 includes in the list of public utility services any water transport carrying passengers or tramway service if so declared by the Provincial Government. Power plants are also included in public utility services. Trade unions

now includes any dispute or difference between employees and employers. Workman includes for the purposes of any proceedings under the Act in relation to a trade dispute a workman discharged during that dispute. Under section 4 a Court of Inquiry or a Board of Conciliation, having the prescribed quorum, may act notwithstanding the absence of the chairman or any of its members or any vacancy in its member. Section 7 makes punishable a partial lock out by the employer without due notice and ensures that a threat of stoppage is brought to the notice of the Local Government. Section 10 provides for the appointment of Conciliation Officers charged with the duty of mediating in or promoting the settlement of trade disputes.

**18 The Delhi Joint Water Board (Amendment) Act.**—A scheme for the disposal of water borne sewage of the urban area of the city of Delhi is under execution. As water and sewage are intimately connected and it is desirable that a single authority should control both thus incidentally securing administrative convenience and economy, this Act provides for the formation of a Joint Water and Sewage Board to take over the sewage system as a whole after the completion of the scheme. The Act also remedies certain defects which have come to notice in the working of the parent Act.

**19 The Child Marriage Restraint (Second Amendment) Act.**—Under section 6 the Court is empowered to issue an injunction prohibiting a marriage in contravention of the Act. Disobedience of the injunction is made punishable with imprisonment for a term extending to three months or with fine upto one thousand rupees or with both. No woman will be punishable with imprisonment.

**20 Criminal Law Amendment Act.**—This Act is aimed at penalising certain acts prejudicial to the recruitment of persons to serve in, and to the discipline of His Majesty's Forces. Under section 2 whoever wilfully dissuades persons from enlisting in the Defence Forces or incite would be recruits to commit acts of mutiny or insubordination after joining those Forces is liable to be punished with imprisonment extending to one year or with fine. No person can be prosecuted under this Act without the previous sanction of the Provincial Government. The provisions as to dissolution from enlistment do not extend to commitments made in good faith on the policy of Government in connection with the Defence Forces or to the case in which advice is given in good faith for the benefit of the individual to whom it is given or for the benefit of any member of his family or of any of his dependents.

**21. The Indian Emigration (Amendment) Act.**—By virtue of the definition of the word 'Emigrate' in section 2 of the original Act the power given by section 13 (1) is restricted to persons under contract or assisted to depart. It has, however, been found that the lack of power to regulate the total flow of emigration for unskilled work, whether assisted or voluntary and whether under contract or not, may operate to the detriment of Indian communities overseas, particularly in times of economic depression. This Act remedies this by empowering the

Central Government to prohibit all persons or any specified class of persons from departing by sea from British India to any specified country overseas for the purpose of unskilled work unless possessed of a prescribed permit.

**22. The Indian Aircraft Act.**—Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, till April 1, 1917 empowered the Governor General-in-Council when he was satisfied that India or any part of it was threatened with an outbreak of any dangerous epidemic disease and the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force were insufficient, to make or require or empower any person to take such measures and, by public notice, prescribe such temporary regulations as he deemed necessary. As a result of adaptations necessary in view of the introduction of the Government of India Act, 1935 this power was removed from the Governor-General-in-Council and located in the Provincial Government, for the province. The Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, contains a provision empowering the Central Government to make rules for the prevention of danger arising to public health by the introduction or spread of disease from aircraft and for the prevention of the conveyance of infection or contagion by aircraft. This power, however, is subject to the condition of previous publication for three months and, therefore, affords no remedy against an emergent danger requiring immediate action. The present Act empowers the Central Government to take such special measures and to make temporary rules, without the condition of previous publication, for a period not exceeding three months at any one time when there is danger of dangerous epidemic diseases being brought into India by aircraft. Provision is made for the continuance of these rules for a further period or periods of not more than three months in all.

**23 The Indian Tea Cess (Amendment) Act.**—The Government of Travancore levy cess on tea exported from that State at the same rate as that levied in British India and credit the cess proceeds to the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, which so far did not contain a separate representation of Travancore tea planters. This Act provides for separate representation of the tea planters of Travancore on the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board.

**24 The Employers' Liability Act.**—Under the common law of England in civil suits for damages for injuries sustained by workmen it is open to the employer to plead (a) the doctrine of common employment, by which the employer is not normally liable to pay damages to a workman for an injury resulting from the default of another workman, (b) the doctrine of assumed risk, by which an employee is presumed to have accepted a risk if it is such that he ought to have known it to be part of the risks of his occupation. The Royal Commission on Labour regarded both those doctrines as inequitable and recommended by a majority that these defences should be abolished. The present Act gives effect to this recommendation. Section 3 bars the defence of common employment and under section 4 a workman is not deemed to have undertaken any risk attaching to his employment unless the employer proves that the risk was fully explained to and understood by the workman and that he voluntarily undertook it.

**25. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Act.**—Since the enactment of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, conditions have materially changed both in the attitude of the public towards the question of cruelty to animals and in the circumstances in which, in modern times, draught animals have to work. This Act remedies defects which were found to exist in the original Act and in particular makes more effective provision for checking the practice of *phooka* or *doom dee* which includes any process of introducing air or any substance into the female organ of a milch animal with the object of drawing off from the animal any secretion of milk. Under section 3 if any person subjects an animal to unnecessary pain or offers for sale or without reasonable cause has in his possession any animal which is suffering pain by reason of mutilation, starvation, thirst or overcrowding or offers for sale any animal killed with unnecessary cruelty or abandons any animal in circumstances which render it likely that it will suffer pain is liable to be punished with a fine upto fifty rupees or imprisonment extending to one month for the first offence and in case of a subsequent offence committed within three years of the previous offence with fine upto one hundred rupees and imprisonment extending to three months. Section 4 prescribes a penalty for overloading an animal. Under section 5 the penalty for practising *phooka* or *doom dee* is a fine upto five hundred rupees or imprisonment extending to two years and for a subsequent offence fine upto five hundred rupees and imprisonment extending to two years. The Court may order the payment of upto one-tenth of the fine imposed under this section to any person who has given information leading to the conviction—except a police officer or any officer of an institution for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Section 7 provides for the appointment of informaries for the treatment and care of animals in respect of which offences under the Act have been committed. A fine upto fifty rupees is imposed for the

offence of baiting or inciting animals to fight. It is however not an offence if such fighting is not likely to cause injury or suffering to such animals and all reasonable precautions are taken to prevent it. Section 9 authorises a police officer to seize an animal and produce it for examination by the Veterinary Officer on which *phooka* or *doom dee* has just been or is being performed. Under section 11 a police officer is authorised to seize an animal which is severely injured and have it destroyed if in the opinion of the Veterinary Officer it is mortally injured. Section 13 gives a police officer power of seizure of an animal for examination where an offence against the Act has been or is being committed in respect of the animal. The Provincial Governments are empowered to make rules *inter alia* prescribing the maximum weight of loads to be carried or drawn by any animal, prohibiting the use of any bit or harness involving cruelty and requiring persons owning premises in which animals are kept or milked to register such premises.

**26. The Employment of Children Act.**—The Twenty third Session of the International Labour Conference adopted a Convention in which a special Article for India was inserted, fixing the minimum age at which children may be employed or may work in the transport of passengers, goods or mails by rail, or in the handling of goods at docks, wharves or quays at thirteen years. This Act gives effect to the Article by prohibiting, under section 3, the employment of children under fifteen, in the aforesaid employments. Employment of children in contravention of section 3 is made punishable with a fine upto five hundred rupees. Section 6 provides for the appointment of Inspectors for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of the Act. A prosecution under the Act cannot be instituted without the previous sanction of an Inspector and no Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class can try any offence under the Act.

## India and the League of Nations.

India is a Founder-Member of the League of Nations and enjoys in it equal rights with other Member-States, a position which she mainly owes to the goodwill shown towards her advancement and aspirations by Great Britain and the Self-Governing Dominions of the British Empire. The League of Nations was established under the terms of the Peace Treaty which was signed in Paris in 1919 after the conclusion of the Great War. Great Britain and the Self-Governing Dominions in 1917 passed a resolution which set India upon the road that led to the high international platform on which she stepped.

India was represented at the Imperial War Conference of 1918, at the Imperial Conferences held in London in 1921, 1923, and 1926, and at the Imperial Economic Conference held in London in 1930. The report of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee of the Imperial Conference, which was adopted by the Conference of 1926, stated the position of Great Britain and the Dominions to be "autonomous communities, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another in any respect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." India is not yet a Self-Governing Dominion to the extent indicated in this formula. The first stage in the direction of establishing Responsible Government in India was prescribed by the Government of India Act, 1919, but the Governor-General of India does not yet (to quote again from the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee) hold "in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs" in India as is held by His Majesty the King-Emperor in Great Britain. And there are certain other respects in which India's Constitutional position in the Empire is not the same as that of the Self-Governing Dominions. India, for example, is not entitled to accredit a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Heads of Foreign States.

The position enjoyed by India in the Empire governed the position which she entered when, as one of the States of the Empire, she joined in the Paris Peace Negotiations in 1918-19. India's membership of the League of Nations places her in a unique position among all non-self-governing States, Dominions, or Colonies throughout the world. She is an original member of the League by virtue of para 1 of article 1 of the Covenant by which the League was established and which states that any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annex may become a member of the League. She is the only original member which is not self-governing, and in virtue of the restriction under para 11 of article 1, on the admission of members other than original members, she will so long as the present constitution of the League endures, remain the only member which is not self-governing. As a member of the League, India was for the first

time brought into direct and formal contact with the outside world as a separate entity. She was treated as if she had attained to the same kind of separate nationhood as that enjoyed by the Dominions.

### India's Attitude.

On questions coming before the League, India has exactly the same rights as any other Member-State. The Secretary of State for India in His Majesty's Government is ultimately responsible for the appointment of Indian delegates and for their instruction, but in practice, he and the Government of India act jointly in consultation and agreement with one another. Partly as a result of her membership of the League and partly owing to resolution No. IX adopted by the Imperial War Conference in 1917, recommending *inter alia* recognition of the right of the Dominions and of India to an adequate voice in British foreign policy and foreign relations, India has been given the same representation as the Dominions at all international conferences at which the British Empire is represented by a combined Empire Delegation. On many occasions in fact she has taken the lead in forming world opinion towards the achievement of the League's aims. In particular in the international Labour organisation she has been successful in bringing Empire policy into line with her own on more than one occasion. In many of those conferences, particularly those of the League, Indian delegations have taken an independent line of action, sometimes directly opposed to the attitude of other parts of the British Commonwealth. One interesting case occurred in 1920 at the Genoa Maritime Conference when Indian delegates in the face of opposition from the Empire managed to secure a mandate for special treatment for Indian sailors in British shipping although there was a concerted move from the Empire delegation to get Indian lascars driven off British ships.

### India's New Status

It will be observed that the situation created by India's stepping from the Imperial Conference into the Paris Peace Conference and League of Nations in the manner in which she did was in certain respects highly anomalous and one impossible to harmonize with her constitutional position as defined in the Government of India Act. Nevertheless, as the Secretary of State in a Memorandum presented to the Indian Statutory Commission by the India Office in 1929 showed, "It has been the deliberate object of the Secretary of State to make India's new status a reality for practical purposes within widest possible limits." It was not legally possible for the Secretary of State to relinquish his constitutional power of control, nor, consistently with responsibility to Parliament, could he delegate it. "But it has been his constant endeavour to restrict its exercise to a minimum, to keep even its



existence as far as possible in the background, and to allow to the Indian Government the greatest possible freedom of action under the influence of their Legislature and of public opinion."

There are available many illustrations of these principles being followed in practice. India is given scope to pursue in the League of Nations an independent line of action within very wide limits, even though, as has occurred in some instances, it brings her into conflict with His Majesty's Government. In 1925, for example, at the conference on Opium and Drugs India so acted that the British delegation had to obtain fresh instructions from H. M.'s Government which resulted in India settling the question of Indian hemp to her own liking. In the event of such conflict within those limits, the Secretary of State acts, if he acts at all, as head of the Government of India rather than as a member of His Majesty's Government. He does not use his power to impose on the Indian Delegation an artificial solidarity with British Delegates but rather with the consent of his colleagues of His Majesty's Government, he stands aside and allows representatives of India the same freedom as Dominion Delegates would enjoy in controversy with the Delegates of Great Britain. India has participated in all the Assemblies of the League in the annual session of the International Labour Conference where because of her individual importance she plays a very predominant part, and in numerous Conferences on special subjects held under the auspices of the League as well as in some important non-League, International Conferences, including

the Washington Conference on Naval Armament in 1921, in Genoa Economic Conference in 1922, and the International Naval Conference held in London in 1930. India is also represented on several permanent League bodies, e.g., the governing body of the International Labour Office, the Advisory Committee on Opium and Drugs, the Economic Committee, the Health Committee and the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation. Sir Atul Chatterjee from 1921 onwards acted as Deputy Commissioner of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and this position was preliminary to his being elected Chairman in 1932. If H. H. the Aga Khan was elected President of the League Assembly for the year 1936-37.

In the Report of the Indian Delegation in 1933, a recommendation was made for the appointment of a permanent Indian Delegate at Geneva, but Government have not yet seen their way to adopt the suggestion.

The Secretariat of the League of Nations has established a Branch Office at New Delhi in pursuance of its policy of promoting more effective liaison with India. The Branch Office is a point of contact between Geneva and India, disseminating information to all interested in the League and its activities. In addition to all League documents which can be consulted at the Branch Office, it keeps for sale all publications of the League of Nations. Established in Bombay in 1932, it was removed to New Delhi as from December 1937. The present address of the Branch Office is 8, Curzon Road, New Delhi. Officer in-charge of the Branch Office: M. V. Venkateswaran, M.A., J.F.

## Labour in India.

### GROWTH OF THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

India is and always has been a predominantly agricultural country and over sixty-five per cent of her working population are dependent on the soil for their principal means of livelihood. Agriculture by itself, however, does not always afford, either to the agriculturist or to the agricultural labourer, the wherewithal for keeping body and soul together. It is necessary, therefore, for both the smaller cultivators and the agricultural labourers to migrate frequently to the towns and cities in search of additional work in order to keep the wolf from the door, but, the migration is generally always of a temporary character, and the agriculturist's contact with his land is seldom, if ever, permanently broken.

#### THE EARLIER FACTORY ACTS.

Up to almost the end of the nineteenth century there was no State control over conditions of employment in any industry in India. Employers were free to do what they liked with the result that Indian labour was exploited to the fullest extent possible. Hours of labour were inordinately excessive, rates of wages unduly low and other conditions of employment as bad as they possibly could be. There was no regulation of the age at which children could be employed, there were no periodical or weekly holidays and there was no legislation to safeguard factory workers from injury through accidents caused by entanglement with unfenced machinery in motion. With the growth of factory organisation in India and the rapid development of her industries the minds of certain men, notably the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, C.I.E. however, began to be awakened to the existence of evils which by the standards of to-day would be considered intolerable, and unceasing efforts at securing some improvement in conditions of work in factories resulted, notwithstanding strenuous and universal opposition at the time from all employers. In the passing of the first Indian Factories Act of 1881. This Act gave a limited measure of protection to children—firstly, by prohibiting their employment in factories if they were under seven years of age and also in two separate factories on the same day; secondly, by restricting their hours of employment to nine per day; and thirdly, by requiring that they should be granted four holidays in a month and also rest intervals in accordance with rules to be framed by local governments. The Act contained no restrictions in connection with the employment of adult labour but provision was made for the fencing of such parts of machinery as would be dangerous if left unfenced and for the reporting of accidents. Owing to an almost complete lack of adequate inspection the 1881 Act became a dead letter in most provinces.

A landmark in the history of factory legislation in India was a memorandum on conditions of work in factories in the Bombay Presidency which was prepared by Mr. James Jones, an English Factory Inspector appointed by the

Government of Bombay in 1883 as the first permanent special Inspector of Factories in India. Mr. Jones' memorandum was incorporated by the British Chief Inspector of Factories in his report for 1886-87 and it makes harrowing reading. Most factories worked from daybreak to sunset, Sundays were usually working days and, if they were holidays, they had to be used for cleaning the frames. There were no proper intervals for rest or meals. Both women and children were worked for excessively long hours. Ventilation in most factories was extremely bad and sanitation left much to be desired. Mr. Jones urged that pressure on the Government of India from the Home Government was necessary. In March 1889 the Government of India, after consulting local Governments, forwarded to the Secretary of State for India definite proposals for the modification of the 1881 Act. The main amendments suggested were (1) the reduction of the number of workers necessary to constitute a factory to 20; (2) the raising of the lower age of children to nine; and (3) the restriction in the hours of work for women to 11. At the suggestion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Jute Manufacturers' Association, another Factories Commission was appointed in 1890 to enquire into factory conditions in Bengal, Bombay, the North West Provinces and Oudh. On this occasion, female operatives were strongly opposed to any limitation of their hours of work if a similar limitation were not made for the hours of male operatives and the Commission therefore recommended that the Government should have power to exempt any or all women from the clause limiting their hours to 11 daily.

#### THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1891.

It is not necessary for the purposes of this note to trace the various stages leading up to the passing of the 1891 Amending Act and it will be sufficient to state that, as finally passed, it represented a big advance on the Act of ten years before. The main features of the new Act were—(1) the reduction in the number of persons necessary to constitute a factory from 100 to 50 and the grant of the power to local Governments to notify concerns employing 20 or more persons as factories; (2) a compulsory stoppage of work for half an hour between noon and 2 p.m. for all operatives except those employed in factories working on the basis of approved shifts; (3) provision for weekly holidays; (4) the fixation of the lower and upper limits of the age of "children" at nine and 14, the limitation of their daily hours of work to seven and to day light, and the prohibition of their employment in dangerous work; and (5) the limitation of the daily hours of work of women to 11, the restriction of their employment during 8 p.m. and 5 a.m., and the provision that if women were worked for the full eleven hours permitted by the Act they should be given rest intervals amounting in the aggregate to at least an hour and a half per day. Government accepted the

recommendation of the Commission of 1890 for the exemption of any or all women from the operation of the regulation of their daily hours of work and a wide exempting clause was added in the 1891 Amending Act. The Act was regarded generally as the final word on the question of factories and His Excellency Lord Lansdowne speaking in the Legislative Council at the time said "We believe that the effect of this measure will be to place factory labour in India on a proper footing and our Bill will be accepted here and at home not as a mere prelude to still further restrictions but a settlement as final as any settlement of such a question can be."

Apart from the mass meetings of workmen which were organised in the 'eighties by humanitarian social reformers for the purpose of memorialising Government for improvement of conditions of work in factories, Indian factory labour was almost up to the beginning of the twentieth century, a silent and unorganised factor in the huge industrial organisation that was rapidly coming into being in India. Trade unionism was non-existent and there was no channel through which the Indian workman could ventilate his grievances and ask for their redress. The strike as a weapon of defence against oppressive conditions was almost unknown and such industrial disputes as did occur soon terminated in favour of the employer owing to the unfettered power which he enjoyed of replacing all men who downed tools with black-leg labour.

## INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY AND THE GREAT PLAGUE.

The last decade of the nineteenth century saw the advent of two new factors in the field of industrial labour in India which were destined, for the time being at any rate, to worsen conditions in Indian factories. The first was the introduction of electricity for purposes of factory lighting and the second was the widespread epidemic of plague. By 1900, the majority of the cotton textile mills in Bombay City and almost all the jute mills in Bengal were lit by electricity, and by the end of that year the ravages of the great epidemic of plague, which first broke out in Bombay City in 1896 and soon spread to other centres in India, resulted in the reduction of the labour force in most centres to a third to a half of its normal strength. The immediate effect of these two events was a considerable increase in working hours. Many of the larger textile mills resorted to day and night working and evidence is not wanting that some mills worked their operatives continuously for stretches of fifteen to twenty hours per day. In Bombay City there were actually auctions for labourers at street corners. The weaker of both the cotton and the jute mills, however, began to be alarmed at the competition from the mills which worked day and night and many of the millowners were not unwilling that Government should step in and prohibit night working altogether.

The ravages caused by the plague were, however, not entirely devoid of some good effects. The heavy mortality caused by it had thinned

the ranks of agricultural workers; and the inequality between the demand for and the supply of labour naturally led to a marked improvement in agricultural wages. The beginning of the twentieth century saw the first awakenings of a sense of class consciousness among industrial workmen. They were less ready to submit to the old conditions, and wherever employers tried to force those conditions upon their workmen they were met with opposition. Early successes led to disputes of more widespread and concerted character and disputes which resulted in a general all-round improvement in wages.

There was no further advance in factory legislation in India for twenty years after 1891. The period 1891-1911 was one of changing conditions and of investigation. It was also marked by intense industrial activity in the country. There was a rapid expansion in road and railway construction with a collateral activity in building, engineering and mining. The number of factories rose from 656 in 1892 to 2,403 in 1911 and the average daily number of persons employed in these factories increased from 316,816 to 791,944 over the same period. The cotton and the jute industries showed top figures in this expansion and the demand for labour began to get more and more acute as years rolled on. The result of the scarcity of labour was to increase the interest of the employers in making conditions more attractive. The raising of wages was one step, the provision of houses was another. Inside the factories less was done to make industrial labour attractive. It was an axiom with a number of employers that labour did not object to long hours in the factory, and that the actual hour of work were not considered excessive by those who worked.

At a large meeting of mill workers held in Bombay City on the 24th September 1905 a demand was made for a twelve-hour day. Frightened at the prospect of being faced with a general strike in the cotton mills in the city, the majority of the Bombay mills agreed to work a twelve-hour day up to the 1st December and a thirteen-hour day thereafter. The Government of India drew up a draft Bill and sent it to local Governments for opinion and this was soon followed by the appointment of a Committee (the Freer-Smith Committee, to make a preliminary survey of hours and conditions of work of persons of all ages and sexes employed in factories. The Committee recommended the restriction of the hours of adult workers to twelve per day, and, following the Berne Convention of 1906, also recommended that night work for women should be prohibited. The Home Government in October 1907 announced the appointment of a Factory Labour Commission. The Commission made a complete survey of factory conditions in India, and their report, which was published in 1908 gives a comprehensive account of conditions at the time and of the defects of the existing legislation.

The Commission endorsed the abuses and the evasions of the 1881 and 1891 Acts in connection with the employment of children. The Commission were unanimously of opinion that some limitation in hours of work was

essential but the majority were opposed to any direct limitation. As far as women's hours were concerned, they proposed that the statutory maximum should be increased from 11 to 12. It is noteworthy that only one member (Dr Nair) recommended a limitation in the hours of adult male workers to twelve per day and a continuation of the 11-hour day for women with less power to local Governments to grant exemptions. The findings of the Commission were circulated to all provincial Governments for opinions, and, in the light of criticisms received, the Government of India drew up a fresh Bill "to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories." This Bill was introduced in the Governor-General's Legislative Council in July 1909. In drafting the Bill, the Government of India followed the proposals made by Dr Nair rather than by the majority of the Commission.

### THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1911.

Want of space prevents us from recounting the various stages through which the Bill had to go before it was finally passed on the 21st March 1911. It naturally evoked considerable opposition from all quarters but this was not so strong as that which met the proposals of Government in the 'eighties and the 'nineties.

The 1911 Act sought to make a beginning in the restriction of the hours of work of adult males by prescribing that men's hours in textile factories should not exceed twelve per day. The provisions of the 1891 Act in connection with women's hours were maintained but with the difference that the rest interval of an hour and a half prescribed for women who were made to work for the full permissible hours was reduced. This was done in order to limit the spreadover. Children's hours in textile factories were reduced to six per day and more stringent measures were provided for inspection and certification. A compulsory rest interval of half an hour in the middle of the day was provided for all operatives except for those employed in continuous process factories. A number of provisions were made for the health and safety of the operatives and several changes designed to make inspection more effective and to both prevent and punish breaches of the Act were incorporated, but, at the same time, wide powers were given to local Governments to grant exemptions. The 1911 Act was brought into force with effect from the 1st of July 1912.

### THE ADVENT OF THE GREAT WAR.

Matters in connection with the administration of the Factories Act of 1911 had hardly begun to be regularised when the whole world was convulsed by the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-1918. Metaphorically, the whole world was in the melting pot and Indian labour went into it too. The large contingents of Indian troops which were sent overseas had to be supplied with clothing, rations and the munitions of war. Imports of manufactured articles into India were restricted owing to the bulk of the available British tonnage in ships having been commandeered for transport of men and material to the various seats of war. Heavy demands were also being made by both belligerent and other countries for raw products. Here was the opportunity for which India had been waiting

for generations and she was not slow in seizing it. Much of her available arable land was put under cultivation, and there was an immediate and rapid expansion in every sphere of her industrial activity. Factories began to spring up everywhere; and all available means of transport were requisitioned for the carriage of men, beasts and goods to the ports and to the seats of manufacture. Indian labour was consequently faced with a more than capacity demand for its services. Local Governments were beset by employers with requests for relaxations of existing restrictions in hours and conditions in factories. The ranks of the factory inspectorate were thinned as a result of some inspectors having joined the fighting forces and the duties of factory inspection were entrusted to officers already overburdened with other work. All the good preparatory work which had been done during the two years following the coming into effect of the 1911 Act appeared to be going by the board—but only temporarily, because Indian labour was no longer that dumb and inarticulate part of factory plants which it used to be during the years preceding the outbreak of the war. If workers were asked to work for longer hours they demanded and secured higher rates of wages. They were also not blind to the fact that employers were making bigger profits than before. Prices of all commodities were, moreover, rising and Indian operatives, like others, began to feel that they were not able to make both ends meet on prevalent rates. There were, therefore, frequent demands for increases in wage rates—demands which were not always granted without strikes, but the few strikes which occurred were mostly of an unorganised character and were short-lived because employers rather than allow production to suffer by prolonged stoppages of work reached compromises with their workmen by doling out small increases in wage rates at frequent intervals. Apprehensive, however, of their workpeople demanding a continuation of the higher rates after the war had ended, many employers all over India and particularly in the textile industry in the Bombay Presidency resorted to the device of granting wage increases in the form of war or dearness allowances over the basic rates of 1914—a practice which cotton millowners in the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur and in several other centres are adhering to even to-day. In extenuation of their action in this matter employers referred to the sliding scale allowances dependent on cost of living indexes which were introduced in munition and other factories and establishments in Great Britain and many Western countries towards the end of the war.

One of the most vexed questions in Indian industry is that of wages and Indian employers will not grant increases in rates unless they are forced to do so. Wages in 1916-17 were undoubtedly higher than what they were in 1914, but at the same time, real wages (earnings expressed in terms of sufficiency in relation to the cost of living) were in many centres and cases lower than in the pre-war year; and consequently, industrial workers were very little better off than they were before the war. At the same time, however, the foundations for a better standard of life were being laid. Excessive hours of work, however, still continued

to be the feature in all branches of industry and conditions inside the factories had worsened. Owing to the influx of large bodies of persons into the towns, housing became hopelessly inadequate and rents soared to heights which forced several local Governments to pass legislation to control them.

### THE AFTERMATH OF THE WAR.

The victorious and successful emergence of Great Britain, her dominions and her allies from the World War of 1914-1918 led the people of the British Empire, and particularly of India, to believe that the dawn of an utopia had at last arrived. Everybody expected that prices would fall, that there would be an ample scope of employment for all and that the end of the war would see the beginning of a long stretch of continuous prosperity for industry, trade and commerce. All these hopes were, however, destined to be blasted sooner than the worst pessimists could have foreseen. The end of the war saw an unprecedented epidemic in the form of influenza sweep over the face of practically the whole world. The ravages wrought by this new 'plague' were probably the worst in India and it was responsible for a total death roll of over eight million persons. Contrary to the expectations of the masses and also of many who should have known better, prices instead of falling rose more sharply than ever before—due, in a large measure, to the unprecedented depreciation in the currencies of most European countries. Merchants and manufacturers all over the world had made phenomenal profits during the period of the war—thirteen large jute mills in Bengal alone paid dividends of 200 per cent. and over for the year 1918—and with the gradual closing down of munitions works and factories engaged in the manufacture of war materials these merchants and manufacturers were looking for new fields for investment. Property valuations increased fivefold and more. The huge reconstruction loans raised by the victorious nations were subscribed several times over within a few hours of the lists being opened. Prices of industrial securities rocketed and there were still large amounts of liquid funds available for further investment. Industrialists then got together and floated big companies for transport services by rail, road, sea and air for the construction of new mills and factories and for the exploitation of mineral resources. Eclectic building activity was evident every where and this was naturally followed by heavy demands for all types and kinds of labour.

Similar to the chance which Indian industrialists had secured at the outbreak of the war was the one which Indian labour secured at the end of it. The great influenza epidemic had left large gaps in the ranks of available labour especially as the age groups between 20 and 40 had suffered most heavily and a situation very similar to that which followed the great plague of the 'nineties was created, but on this occasion there were no auctions of mill workers at street corners because as the result of a country-wide expansion in transport services labour had become much more mobile. Notwithstanding this, fancy rates of wages were demanded

and were, in many cases, paid. Wages, in the more organised industries, however, lagged far behind the rapid rise in prices and real wages began to become appallingly low. The beginning of the year 1919 therefore saw the outbreak of industrial strife on a scale previously unknown. Although sporadic strikes had occurred prior to and during the war, strikes on any organised scale up to then were rare and the employers were not giving anything away unless they were absolutely forced to do so. Prices, however, were still rising and it was literally becoming almost impossible for the workers to meet even their most necessary expenditure on the existing rates of wages. Had employers then exercised greater vision and been a little more farsighted than what they were in the matter of granting adequate increases in wages themselves without being forced to do so, the history of the labour movement in India during the last twenty years, so far at least as industrial disputes are concerned, might have been entirely different. Employers, however, were deaf to the approaching roars of thunder and they had to pay the eventual penalty for their short-sightedness in this matter.

The war had done much to educate Indian labour in the conditions of work prevalent and the methods of agitation adopted in other countries. Conditions particularly as regards working hours, which had formerly been accepted as inevitable, were no longer regarded as tolerable, and while trade unions, as they are understood in the West, were still almost unknown, the value of concerted action was being rapidly realised. A number of strike committees were formed and many large strikes of a fairly concerted character met with almost instantaneous success in several industrial centres in India. The idea of organisation for the purpose of securing concessions received a substantial measure of recognition everywhere and it was not long before some of the earlier strike committees formed themselves into trade unions similar to those which had been formed in the previous century in most European countries. These earlier unions were formed with two main objects in view: (1) increase in wages, and (2) reductions in hours of work. The first was an imperative economic necessity. The second had received considerable support from the Indian Industrial Commission which had been set up by the Government of India in 1916 'to examine and report upon the possibilities of further industrial development in India' and to make recommendations with particular reference to new openings and to assistance by Government. In their report which was published in 1918, the Commission noted a growing opinion in India in favour of a ten-hour day and they recommended that the possibility of reducing the existing statutory maximum hours should receive further examination. There was a recurrence of the influenza epidemic in the winter of 1919-1920 and this was responsible for a total mortality in India of considerably over a million. The acute shortage which had been created in the supply of available labour by the earlier epidemic was accentuated by the later one. This gave added strength to the labour organisations that were coming into being in the matter of wage increases and reductions in hours.

The allied problems of excessive hours and the shortage of labour, were, however, to be temporarily solved by factors the operation of which nobody had foreseen. The gradual demobilisation of the armies of the war and the closing up of the various munitions works had disbanded tens of thousands of both men and women who in anticipation of re-employment in the great industrial enterprises which were being floated everywhere had spent the savings which they had secured during the war. Pre-war industries in the belligerent countries could not moreover, be re-organised at once. It was suddenly realised that resources would have to be husbanded and there was a perceptible decline in the purchase of commodities and the demand for manufactured goods. Production had necessarily to be eased off for stocks were accumulating. The spectre of unemployment loomed large. But, employers had learnt their lesson as the difficulty of securing workmen during periods of acute shortage of labour and they were not prepared to disband large bodies of their work-people. They were, therefore, not unwilling to consider reductions in hours of work. Some employers who had already reduced hours found that production far from having fallen off had actually improved. A new angle of vision came into being and the trail was laid for reforms of a world wide and far reaching character which were to be introduced in all countries as the result of the formation of the International Labour Organisation.

### THE INFLUENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

The Preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles refers to the fact that "the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve conditions in their own countries." In order to establish universal peace based on social justice, the Peace Treaty not only laid down general principles in regard to questions affecting labour which were recognised by the High Contracting Parties to be "of special and urgent importance" but also brought into being the International Labour Organisation which was entrusted with the task of securing, as far as practicable, the observance of these principles. The duties of this organisation which was to be controlled by a Governing Body consisting of members representing Governments, employers and labour from all countries of chief industrial importance, and from other countries by rotation, were to collect all possible information regarding conditions of employment in all countries and to present reports of such enquiries to the International Labour Conference which was to meet periodically. Each subject was to be discussed at first at one and later at two sessions. After a first preliminary discussion, the views of various Member States were to be invited on tentative proposals. The International Labour Office would then re-examine these proposals in the light of the criticisms and opinions received and submit a final Report with a Draft Convention or Recommendation to the next Conference for a final discussion and decision. It was laid down that it would be obligatory on all Member

States to introduce legislation in their respective countries to deal with matters covered by a Draft Convention but that it would be optional for a Member State to adopt a Recommendation.

### THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

In accordance with a provision in the Treaty of Versailles, the first International Labour Conference met at Washington on the 20th October 1919 and sat for a month. India, as an original member of the League of Nations, was among the 39 countries represented. The Indian delegates were Sir Louisa Kershaw and Sir Atul Chatterjee representing the Government of India, Sir Alexander Murray representing Indian employers and Mr N. M. Joshi representing Indian labour. The Conference was asked to consider proposals relating to a number of subjects including the eight hours day, unemployment, the night work of women and young persons, the employment of children, maternity benefits and industrial diseases. The Washington Conference adopted the Hours Convention, but as far as India was concerned, her delegates were able to impress the Conference that the adoption of an 8 hour day would be too revolutionary a change for the country and would never be accepted by Indian employers. The Conference therefore agreed to grant a special relaxation in the case of India and it was decided that a beginning should be made by the introduction of a 60-hour week in factories subject to the Indian Factories Act.

The ground for a reduction in factory hours had, however, already been partially prepared by the Government of India who, acting on the recommendations made in the matter by the Industrial Commission, had circularised all local Governments in June 1919 on the subject. The subsequent endorsement of a sixty-hour week for India by the Washington Conference received further support from the workmen themselves in the winter of 1919-20 which saw the recurrence of industrial strife of a greater intensity than that of the year before. The principal cause again was the fact that cash wages were lagging far behind the continued rise in prices and that real wages were again falling. On this occasion, however, the workmen did not limit their demands to increases in wage rates alone and their leaders everywhere demanded both increases in wages and reductions in hours of work. Concealed strikes in the cotton mills of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Calcutta resulted in the employers conceding a ten hour day in addition to the granting of higher wages. In March 1920, the 'Millowners' Association of Bombay presented a memorial to the Viceroy asking for a statutory reduction of hours of work in all textile factories in India from twelve to ten. The rapid sequence of events in favour of a ten hour day broke the back of all opposition to reduced hours of work in Indian factories and an easy passage for the necessary legislation was assured.

### CREATION OF GOVERNMENT LABOUR DEPARTMENTS.

In this short historical sketch of the growth of the labour problem in India references have frequently been made to the circularisation to local Governments by the Government of

India of the proposals in connection with factory legislation and also to the independent action taken by the Government of Bombay in appointing Committees of Enquiry to examine certain phases connected with the conditions of work in factories in the Bombay Presidency. But apart from these and the examination of certain questions connected with labour by the Factories Commission of 1907 and the Industries Commission of 1916, there was little co-ordination between the Centre and the Provinces in matters connected with labour, and there were no provincial or All-India enquiries of a general character into industrial wages or conditions of employment in industrial establishments. The participation of India in International Conferences and the increasing interest taken by the Indian public in questions connected with labour made it necessary both for the Government of India and the Governments of the more industrialised provinces not only to consider the question of the representation of labour in the central and provincial legislatures but also to allocate to special departments or offices the administration of labour questions. The Government of India established a Labour Bureau in the year 1920 and the Governments of Bengal and Madras created special appointments of Commissioners of Labour in the same year. The Labour Bureau of the Government of India published a series of bulletins on certain phases of factory work but before its utility could be established the office was abolished in March 1923 on the recommendation of the Indian Retrenchment Committee. The lead in the matter of the creation of a proper and stable department of Government with investigators and an adequate statistical staff to deal with all questions connected with labour was taken by the Government of Bombay who created a Labour Office in 1921. Further details in connection with this office and other matters dealing with Government administration of labour subjects will be found in a special section towards the end of this note.

### THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1922.

A Bill to amend the Factories Act of 1911 was introduced by the Government of India in the Legislative Assembly in March 1921 and was passed into law in January 1922. The Amended Act was brought into effect from 1st July 1922. The main provisions of the new law as it now stood were as follows —

1. The definition of the term 'factory' was extended so as to bring within its scope all concerns using power and employing not less than 20 persons. Local Governments were invested with powers to declare as factories concerns which employed not less than 10 persons.

2. No child under 12 was to be employed in a factory. The hours of children between 12 and 18 were restricted to six per day. A rest interval of half an hour was to be given after four hours' work and employment in two factories on the same day was prevented.

3. Women's hours were restricted to eleven per day and to sixty per week and their employment at night was totally prohibited

between the hours of 7 p.m. and 5-30 a.m. except in seasonal factories in the fish curing and canning industries.

4. Men's hours in all factories were restricted to eleven per day and to sixty per week.

5. All operatives were to be given a compulsory weekly holiday and provision was also made for the grant of a compulsory rest interval.

6. Exemptions on defined principles were to be permitted. Provision was made for controlling excessive artificial humidification when injurious to the health of the operatives. Various other provisions dealing with the health and safety of the operatives were also incorporated in the new Act.

Subsequent amending Acts passed in 1925, 1926 and 1931 made improvements of a minor character and no changes were made in any of the main principles laid down in 1922.

### PROPOSALS FOR FURTHER LABOUR LAWS.

Indian labour was jubilant at the successes which it had gained as a result of the passing of the Factories Amendment Act of 1922. Further legislative proposals in connection with the grant of workmen's compensation in the case of accidents, for the regulation of working conditions in mines and for the registration of trade unions were under the consideration of the Government of India who were consulting local Governments on the proposals which they had formulated. Proposals to safeguard employers against strikes which were, as has been seen, becoming most disturbing to industry were also under consideration and the Government of Bombay, acting on the recommendations of the Provincial Legislative Council, appointed an Industrial Disputes Committee in 1922 under the chairmanship of Sir Stanley Reed, editor-in-chief of *The Times of India* "to consider and report on the practicability or otherwise of creating machinery for the prevention and early settlement of industrial disputes." In their report, the Committee, after setting down their views on various schemes of welfare which employers might adopt to improve the conditions of employment and of the life of their workpeople so as to make them more contented and less amenable to the influence of outside agitators, recommended that a statutory tribunal on the lines of the Industrial Court created by the United Kingdom Act of 1919 should be set up in the Bombay Presidency and that all strikes which could not be settled without Government intervention should be referred to this Court. The Government of Bombay, acting on the recommendations of this Committee, drew up a Bill on the subject which was introduced in the local Legislative Council in 1923-24. In the meanwhile, however, the Government of India informed the Government of Bombay that they themselves were proceeding with similar legislation of an All-India character and they requested the local Government to abandon their own measure. The Workmen's Compensation and the Mines Acts were passed in 1923 and the Trade Unions Act was passed in 1926 but the All-India Trade Disputes Act was not passed till 1929. The

main features of these several pieces of labour legislation will be described in the special sections dealing with these subjects

### THE TURNING OF THE TIDE.

Unfortunately for Indian labour, a period of acute depression set in in all industries towards the end of the year 1922. Some of the first tasks to which the Labour Office created by the Government of Bombay in 1921 had set itself were to compile a cost of living index for working classes in Bombay City, to make an enquiry into their standard of life by the collection of family budgets for representative working class families and to make an enquiry into wages and hours of work in the cotton mill industry in the Bombay Presidency. The cost of living index compiled by that office—the first of its kind in India—showed that except for a slight fall during the earlier months of the year 1920, prices had been steadily rising after the end of the war for the next two years. The peak was reached in October 1920. The annual average of the monthly index numbers (1914=100) for that year was 183. A gradual decline, however, set in from the beginning of the following year and the annual average for the year 1921 registered a fall of ten points on the figure for 1920. A further fall of nine points was registered in the annual average for the year 1922. The year 1923 opened with a sharp decline to 156, but for the next five years—that is, up to the end of the year 1927, the optimum monthly variation was within eleven points between 160 and 161. The Report of the Family Budget Enquiry conducted by the Bombay Labour Office showed the standards of earnings and expenditure of some two thousand representative working class families and single men during the years 1921 and 1922 but no comparable figures were available for any other year. The report of the cotton mills' wages enquiry which was published early in 1923 showed that the real wages of cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad were thirty-three per cent higher in 1921 than in 1914. The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association made the first organised post-war move in India for wholesale reductions in wages. A cut of 20 per cent was announced with effect from the 1st April 1923. The strike of the Ahmedabad cotton mill workers which followed was by far the largest and the most disastrous that has ever occurred in that city. It affected 56 out of 61 working mills, involved nearly 45,000 workpeople and resulted in a total time loss of nearly two and a half million man-days. It began on the 1st April and lasted till the 4th June. On that date a compromise was arrived at by the terms of which wages were to be reduced by 15½ per cent. Instead of by 20 per cent. Labour received a rude shock and it was felt that the turning of the tide had set in.

Cotton textile millowners in Bombay had met demands for higher wages between 1917 and 1920 partly by the grant of dearness of food allowances and partly by the payment of an annual bonus of one month's pay dependant on profits. In 1921, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, decided that the profits for 1923 would not justify the payment of the bonus

The workers of all mills in the city struck work. The Government of Bombay appointed a Committee of Enquiry under the Chairmanship of Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court. The Committee's report was entirely against the workers. The Bonus Dispute Strike in Bombay in 1924 was by far the worst that had ever occurred in the country and resulted in a time loss of nearly eight million working days.

### ABOLITION OF THE EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The next big concerted attack by employers on wage rates in India was made in 1925 again by the millowners in Bombay City. The cost of living index remained more or less stationary but the cotton mill industry was passing through a period of severe and unprecedented depression and the Millowners' Association, Bombay, decided to reduce the dearness allowances by 20 per cent with effect from the 1st September 1925. This decision, if it had been accepted by the workers would have meant an all round average cut of about 12 per cent. In their earnings. They were not likely to take it lying down, but as is usual with strikes in India, no warning was given of the threatened strike. On the 15th September 1925, 32,249 workers from 15 mills suddenly downed tools and by the 5th of October there was a complete stoppage of work in all the textile mills in the city and island of Bombay. The Government of Bombay held several conferences with the representatives of both sides and several proposals and counter-proposals were considered, but neither of the parties appeared likely to give in. On this occasion, however, the Government of India came to the rescue of both the cotton mill industry and the labour employed in it by suspending, for the remainder of the financial year, the collection of the excise duty of 3½ per cent which had been levied on cotton manufactures in India for several years past. The Millowners' Association had given repeated assurances to both the Government of India and the local Government that the old rates of wages would be restored if the excise duty were abolished and the strike therefore virtually ended as soon as the Viceroy's Special Ordinance announcing the suspension of the excise duty was published at the end of November. Each of the successive general strikes which occurred in the cotton mill industry in Western India between 1923 and 1924 was more severe in intensity than its predecessor and the strike of 1925 was no exception. It resulted in a loss of nearly eleven million working man-days to the industry and the workpeople lost considerably more than a crore and a quarter of rupees in wages. But, "the strike was a great victory for the workers and showed that, in spite of their illiteracy and inadequate organisation, they were able to take concerted action and to offer a stubborn resistance against any attack on their wages." At the same time, however, it is significant that "the employers did not give way until they had secured from Government a concession for which they had pressed before arriving at the decision to effect a cut in wages."



It will have been noticed that so far prominence has been given only to the big industrial disputes that occurred in the textile industry in Western India. This should not be taken to mean that other industries and the other provinces in India were not troubled with industrial strife. As soon as Indian labour had realised the potential value of the strike as a weapon for securing redress of grievances,

strikes began to get extremely frequent and the quinquennium 1921-1926 saw the outbreak of no less than 1,154 strikes in India involving nearly two million workpeople and causing a total loss of thirty seven and a quarter million working days. Summary statistics for the main industries are incorporated in the following table—

*Consolidated Statement of Industrial Disputes for the Quinquennium 1921-25*

Industries	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Man-days lost
Cotton spinning and weaving	505	815,341	24,967,386
Jute	146	575,570	3,454,356
Engineering (excluding railway workshops)	65	71,590	1,031,779
Railways (including railway workshops)	59	135,254	3,687,504
Mines	29	30,632	261,198
Others	350	291,327	3,915,681
Total	1,154	1,919,714	37,317,904

### A PERIOD OF QUIESCENCE.

The two years 1926 and 1927 were, as compared with the quinquennium which has just been reviewed, a period of quiet consolidation of their respective positions for both the employers and the employed and also for Government who had completed a heavy programme of labour legislation. There was a slight revival in trade and employers after the bitter experience which they had had of disastrous strikes most dislocating to industry were content to allow sleeping dogs to lie as far as wages were concerned Governments and employers had completed extensive industrial housing schemes, many employers had expanded their activities for the welfare of their work people and the cost of living index was steadily on the decline. The administration of the factory law had been improved by the 1922 Act and the avenues for evasions were so barricaded as to make breaches of the law most difficult if not impossible. Hours of work as compared to those obtaining five years previously, were congenial and permitted of sufficient rest and also of some relaxation and recreation. Absences from work began to get more frequent. All these and other factors were conducing to a decided improvement in the standard of life and the conditions of employment of industrial labour. The chief Indian industries were however, still showing adverse balances in their profit and loss accounts and the shareholders were getting little or no return on the capital which they had invested in industry. The shareholders were consequently becoming somewhat restive, and harangues at the annual general company meetings by the more disgruntled of them were becoming frequent enough to be

noticed. The Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry) appointed in 1926 had also made a number of recommendations aiming at a more efficient conduct and management of cotton mills in India. The more progressive firms, thereupon, began to devise ways and means for improving efficiency and for securing greater production at less cost. The methods of rationalisation which had been successfully attempted in the West received a measure of studious consideration and three go-ahead firms of cotton mill agents in Bombay City—Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Company, Messrs James Finlay and Company, and Messrs Killick Nixon and Company—decided to try out schemes whereby cotton mill workers would be asked to look after a greater number of spindles and more looms. A beginning was made at the Manchester Mill of which Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Company were the agents. The attempt was at once met by a prolonged strike in that mill.

The advent of rationalisation in Indian industries synchronised with the entry of the principles of communism into the country and the formation of the Workers and Peasants Party on models similar to those obtaining in Soviet Russia. Many communists secured appointments on the executives of several trade unions in India and they were not long before they made their presence on these bodies felt by inciting workers to go on strike on the most flimsiest of pretexts. The immediate object of these communists was not so much to improve the condition of industrial workers as to cause prolonged stoppages of work in industry thereby sending batches of dissatisfied workmen back to their native villages to preach revolutionary doctrines of class hatred, the spouting of capitalism and the smashing of stable Governments.

## THE CLIMAX OF INDUSTRIAL STRIFE IN INDIA.

The year 1928 was one in which a handful of communist agitators in India secured a large measure of control over her industries through their almost complete domination over labour. They engineered large scale strikes in most industries and brought several to the verge of an almost complete standstill.

The most disastrous of the strikes which occurred in the year 1928 was that in the cotton mills in Bombay City and which alone was responsible for the loss of over twenty-two and a half million working days out of a total of over thirty-one and a half million lost to all Indian industries in that year. The direct cause of this disastrous strike which lasted from the middle of April to the beginning of October was the fear of unemployment created by the decision of certain millowners to introduce rational methods of work in their mills.

## APPOINTMENT OF BOMBAY STRIKE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The strike dragged on until the 4th of October when the Government of Bombay convened a conference of the representatives of both sides under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah. At this conference the representatives of the strikers consented to call off the strike if Government would agree to appoint an impartial committee of enquiry to examine the various questions under dispute. The strike was accordingly called off as soon as Government announced the appointment of the committee under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay, Sir Charles Fawcett.

The deliberations of the Fawcett Committee lasted for over five months and their report which was published on the 26th March 1929 still continues to be one of the standard works of reference on conditions of employment in the cotton textile mills in Bombay City. The committee held that the proposals of the Millowners' Association for the standardization of wage rates and for the fixation of the numbers to be employed on different types of machines were in the main fair and reasonable and that while there was justification for the Association's proposal to effect a cut of 7½ per cent in weavers' wages there were reasonable objections to be urged against its adoption.

The Committee also held that that part of the standardization scheme which was called the "Rational" or "Efficiency" system and which aimed at reducing the number of operatives employed in mills while raising their wages and providing conditions favourable for the extra efficiency expected from the operatives was fair and reasonable. The Committee further held that the Association's proposals with regard to standard standing orders for the operatives about the conditions of their employment were, in the main, fair and reasonable.

On balance, the findings and recommendations of the Fawcett Committee were more favourable to the workers than to the employers. Other important strikes during the year 1928 occurred in the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Works at Jamshedpur, the East Indian and South Indian Railways, in the Fort Gloster Jute Mills and in the textile mills at Sholapur and Cawnpore.

## AN ACCUMULATION OF UNRE-DRESSED GRIEVANCES.

The widespread industrial strife of the year 1928 brought out several facts in connection with Indian labour prominently to the surface. The most important of these was that the workers employed in Indian industries had a large accumulation of grievances which required early examination and redress, if possible. A very large majority of the settlements of the disputes that had occurred in the decade following the end of the Great War were hardly 'settlements' at all if the word is considered in the sense of solutions acceptable to both sides. In most cases the workers had been beaten into submission owing to the fear of unemployment consequent on their places being filled up by black leg labour or were forced into submission as the result of the complete exhaustion of their resources. Although the trade union movement had penetrated into most industries, it has not even yet, except perhaps on the spinning side of the cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad, covered the majority of the workers in any particular units or groups of units, and in no case had any union collected a sufficient fund to finance a strike. Very few of the existing unions had secured complete recognition by the employers concerned, and in most cases the illiterate workmen had no level headed person to argue their cause with their employers.

## LACK OF COMPREHENSIVENESS IN EXISTING LABOUR LAWS.

In an earlier section reference has been made to the three great pieces of Indian labour legislation passed in the years 1922 and 1923. (1) The Factories Act of 1922, (2) The Indian Mines Act 1923, and (3) The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. These Acts had conferred several benefits, privileges and advantages on Indian workmen but as compared with similar pieces of legislation in the other industrialized countries of the world they were of an exceedingly limited scope and character. This was due to the fact that in trading new ground, the Government of India had necessarily to proceed with circumspection and a measure of caution.

## APPOINTMENT OF A ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN LABOUR

Reverting to the labour laws of 1922-1923 seven years' administration of these laws had brought several defects to light. Certain administrative defects had been rectified by Amending Acts but it was gradually felt that much of the legislation was of a very haphazard character and that it did not go far enough. Several trade union leaders who had attended

ten successive sessions of the International Labour Conference as Labour Delegates or Advisers had availed themselves of the opportunity offered by their being sent to Geneva of making enquiries and studies of labour questions in European countries before returning to India. After their return to India, these leaders started newspaper and platform agitation for both reform and expansion of the existing laws. These demands coupled with the great industrial unrest prevalent in India at the time made a complete survey and investigation by an impartial body inevitable and in the middle of the year 1929 the Government of India announced the appointment, by His Majesty the King Emperor, of a Royal Commission on Indian Labour "to enquire into and report on existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India, on the health, efficiency and standard of living of the workers, and on the relations between the employers and the employed, and to make recommendations." The late Rt Hon J H Whitley was appointed Chairman. The other members of the Commission were the Rt Hon Shrinivasa Sastri, PC; Sir Alexander Murray, Kt, CBE, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, KCSI, KBE, CBE, Sir Victor Sassoon, Baronet, Sir Andrew Clow, Kt, CBE, CBE, ICS, Dewan Chaman Lal, M.L.A., Miss Beryl M. Le Poer Power, Deputy Chief Inspector, Trade Boards, England and Messrs N M Joshi, M.L.A., Kabeeruddin Ahmed, M.L.A., G D Birla, M.L.A., and John Cliff, Assistant General Secretary, Transport and Railway Workers' Union, England. Mr S Lall, ICS, and Mr A Diddin from the India Office, London, were appointed Joint Secretaries, and Mr A H Green, Assistant Secretary Mr S R Deshpande, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Government of Bombay, was appointed Statistician and Lt-Col A J H Russell, CBE, Medical Assessor to the Commission. The Commission arrived in India on the 11th October 1929 and after visiting several places in India and examining several representatives of the Central and Provincial Governments, the railways and associations of the employees and the employed left for England on the 22nd March 1930 to collect further evidence in that country. The Commission returned to India in the month of October of the same year and after completing that part of their tour which had been left unfinished in the previous winter went to Delhi in November to draft their Report.

### 1929—A YEAR OF CROWDED EVENTS.

The year 1929 was a very momentous one in the history of the labour movement in India crowded as it was with events of prime importance. Early in the year there was extensive rioting in Bombay City which lasted for several weeks. An Enquiry Committee appointed by Government found that the immediate cause of these riots was the inflammatory speeches made by extreme left wing labour leaders. In February all the ring leaders among the ranks of the Communists were arrested and sent to Meerut for trial. References have already been made to the publication of the Report of the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee and to the announcement of the appointment of a Royal

Commission on Indian Labour. Mention has also been made of the passing of the Trade Disputes Act in that year. An Act amending the Workmen's Compensation Act was also passed by the central legislature and the Government of Bombay took the initiative in provincial labour legislation by passing a Maternity Benefits Act providing for monetary compensation by factory employers to their women workers for loss of wages during periods immediately prior to and following confinement.

The chief communist leaders had been arrested but their henchmen were not imbued with communist principles, these endeavoured to carry on the industrial strife of the year before. When a dispute arose in the Spring Mill in the month of April over the question of the dismissal of one worker, this was made a *casus belli* for the declaration of another general strike in the cotton mill industry. This strike, however, did not extend to all the mills in the city and island of Bombay as that of the previous year had done but still it was of a fairly general character involving 109,232 workers in 62 mills. It lasted from the 26th April to the 18th September and was responsible for a total time loss of nearly seven million working days. The Government of Bombay took advantage of the new Trade Disputes Act and appointed a Court of Enquiry under the chairmanship of the Hon Mr Justice Pearson of the Calcutta High Court to make a full investigation into the causes of the strike. The Court sat continuously for over a month and in their report which was published on the 16th September they came to the unanimous conclusion that the whole of the blame for the calling and the continuation of this strike rested with the Bombay (Gin) Kamgar Union. The moral effect of this report was so great that the Union called off the strike unconditionally on the day following its publication.

Another important strike which occurred in India during the year 1929 was one of the employees of the B B & C I Railway's Loco and Carriage Workshop at Dohad. The railway administration had transferred a number of operatives from their big workshops in Bombay to the new workshop which they had built at Dohad and had given them certain allowances on reduced rates of pay. The men demanded a continuation of the old rates plus Dohad allowances and failing a restoration of the cut they struck work. After the strike had proceeded for some weeks, the Government of India appointed a Board of Conciliation under the Trade Disputes Act and this Board upheld the workmen's claims.

### SPLIT IN THE ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

The last important event in this year of crowded events was the split which occurred in the Trade Union Congress at its tenth session which was held in Nagpur in the month of November of that year under the presidency of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Trade Union Congress was inaugurated in 1920 for two main purposes (1) to co-ordinate the activities of

the individual labour unions in India which till then remained inchoate and were unable to take concerted action, and (2) to recommend workers' delegates to the various sessions of the International Labour Conference. It remained the central organisation of the trade union movement in India for nearly a decade and most of the important unions in India were affiliated to it. The Congress met in a full dress session once every year and discussed various leading questions connected with Indian labour. Early in 1929 the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union—two organisations controlled almost entirely by communists—secured affiliation to the Congress. As the elections to the executive body of the Congress are conducted on the basis of the membership strength of the individual affiliated unions, the communists were able to capture a majority of the seats on the executive through the membership of these two unions and the Tenth Session was therefore entirely dominated by the communist action of the movement. Resolutions were passed for the boycott of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and the International Labour Conference, for the affiliation of the Congress to the League against Imperialism and for the appointment of the Workers' Welfare League, a communist organisation in England, as agents of the Congress in Great Britain. The passing of these resolutions marked the culmination of a long period of mischievous activity inspired by Moscow and fomented by communist agents in India and brought to a head the question whether the trade union movement in India should be under the leadership of genuine trade unionists or of the votaries of communism. The moderate sections under the leadership of Messrs N. M. Joshi, V. V. Giri, B. Shiva Rao, B. K. Bakhale and Dewan Chaman Lal secured from the Congress and set up a separate federation under the name of *The Indian Trades Union Federation* in order to co-ordinate the activities of non-communist trade unions in India. Further details in connection with these two All-India federations their quarrels, the further split in the Congress and the attempt made for unity resulting finally in an amalgamation of these two bodies at Nagpur on the 17th April 1938 will be dealt with in the chapter on *Trade Unionism and Trade Union Law*.

### THE CALM AFTER THE STORM.

The third decade of the twentieth century had been a most momentous period in the history of labour in India crowded as it was with almost continuous industrial strife, the appointment of committees and commissions to enquire into and make recommendations in connection with the causes of this strife and the laying of the foundation stones for a first class code of labour laws for the country. The prolonged and disastrous strikes of the years 1928 and 1929—especially of the latter year in the storm centre of India's principal industry—had completely exhausted the resources of the workers. After the end of the general strike in the cotton textile mills of Bombay of the year 1929, trade unionism, except perhaps in Ahmedabad, was thoroughly discredited. Both the work

men and such of their organisations as existed had been defeated most ignominiously and the workers began to lose faith in their leaders. Bomas and landlords were clamouring for the repayment of debts and it was becoming very necessary to put in as much steady work as possible. The schemes of standardisation of wage rates which had been approved of by the Pawont Committee had been temporarily shelved. This standardisation, even without a general cut in wage rates, would have reduced the earnings of several thousands of workers in the process of levelling down to standard rates. On the other hand those of several other thousands of workmen would have been improved in the process of levelling up. But the poorer mills which were paying low rates of wages were naturally most disinclined to increase their wages bills and the Millowners' Association, Bombay, decided to allow sleeping dogs to lie. The annual averages of the monthly cost of living index numbers (1914=100) were 147 for 1925 and 149 for 1929. This annual average fell to 117 in 1930 and there was a further drop of more than 2 points in the average for the year 1931. Apart from a few alterations in piece rates of wages for new sorts and other minor adjustments there had been no wholesale reductions in wage rates in any of the larger centres of the textile industry in India since the cut of 15 per cent in the wages of the cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad in 1923 and with each successive fall in prices, real wages naturally improved. Apart from the question of the sufficiency of the existing rates for the maintenance of a decent standard of life, the wage rates prevalent in 1930 and 1931 did permit margins for wiping out old debts and as the employers made no general move in these two years to reduce rates, this period was one of comparative industrial calm for the whole country.

The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar followed the Government of Bombay by passing a Maternity Benefits Act in 1930. In 1931, the Government of India appointed a Court of Enquiry under the Trade Disputes Act to enquire into certain questions affecting labour arising out of the large reductions which Indian railways were making in their staffs. This Court made certain recommendations regarding the absorption of the retrenched men in other industries and for their re-employment when suitable opportunities arose in the future and also for the payment of a more generous scale of retirement gratuities. The workers on this occasion, however, had to accept the inevitable and they were not slow in recognising the elementary and cardinal principle that no organisation could possibly maintain staffs which were surplus to requirements. The extreme left wing in the leftist Trade Union Congress came to the conclusion in 1931 that the Congress was not as revolutionary as what it should be and this element broke away to form the All India Red Trade Union Congress. It thus happened that instead of there being one co-ordinating body at the apex of the trade union organisation in the country to guide and control the movement, there were four separate federations the majority of which were useless and effete bodies with little influence and trifling membership.

## PUBLICATION OF THE ROYAL LABOUR COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The most notable event in the world of Indian labour during the year 1931 was the publication, in the month of June, of the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour. The report is a document of first-rate importance dealing with almost every aspect of the labour problem in India and it contains many hundreds of recommendations covering a very wide field of subjects. The Report has been the lodestar of all the various pieces of labour legislation which have been placed on the Indian Statute Book since its publication, and it will continue to be the text-book for social legislation and labour welfare in India for many years to come.

A summary containing the principal recommendations of the Commission, classified according to the subjects with which they deal, was given at pages 474 to 484 of the 1932 edition of this publication. The Government of India have published annually since 1932 reports on the action taken by the Central and Provincial Governments on the Commission's recommendations and these reports are on sale at the Government of India Book Depots at Delhi and Calcutta. Most of the Royal Commission's recommendations with regard to the expansion of the scope and the improvement of the existing Acts relating to conditions and hours of work in factories and mines, workmen's compensation and to the control and supervision of the labour which migrates from India to the tea and other plantations in Assam have already been implemented by amending or consolidating Acts. Acts amending the Trade Disputes Act in a minor particular and placing it permanently (the original Act had been passed for a period of five years) on the Statute Book were passed in 1932 and 1934. The Employers and Workmen's (Disputes) Act which had been passed as early as 1890 for the speedy determination of disputes relating to wages of certain classes of workers employed on the construction of railways, canals and other public works and which had been almost a dead letter was repealed in 1932. Acts to prevent the pledging of children and to facilitate the acquisition of land for industrial housing were passed in 1933. Legislation on the lines of the British Truck Act to control the deductions which employers may make from wages in respect of fines and to provide for the early payment of due wages was passed early in 1936. Various other proposals for new labour legislation in connection with employers' liability (to "common employment" and "assumed risk"), extension of workmen's compensation to agriculture and forestry, fixation of hours of work of dock labourers, allotment of seamen's wages, exemption of salaries and wages from attachment, the shortening of wage periods, arrest and imprisonment of industrial workers for debt and for the prevention of the besetting of industrial establishments by money-lenders for the recovery of debts, have been considered by the Government of India in consultation with the various provincial Governments and some of these resulted in the introduction of Bills in the legislature. It is most unlikely, however, that all these proposals will result in legislation

because very weighty objections were raised during circulation on the various practical difficulties which would have to be contended with in the administration of any laws that may be framed to govern these matters. With the advent of Provincial Autonomy, however, it is more than probable that the history of future Labour Legislation in India will be of a Provincial character rather than central.

It is obviously impossible to attempt even a brief summarisation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour here but information regarding such of the more important of them as have already been implemented will be given in each of the various sections into which this note has been divided.

## BEGINNING OF A PERIOD OF LARGE WAGE-CUTS.

The sharp downward trend of prices which set in about the middle of the year 1930 continued till May 1933 when the cost of living index for working classes in Bombay City touched par or 100 (1914=100). Wages in most industries, on the other hand, had continued almost at the same high levels of 1929-30—in many cases rates early in 1933 were double or more than double those prevalent in 1914. Following the cut of about 15 per cent in wages which had been effected in the Ahmedabad cotton mills in 1933 the cotton mill workers in that centre had submitted a demand for a restoration of the cut in 1928. The matter was referred to arbitration. Workers on the spinning side of the industry secured an increase of eight per cent and on the weaving side five per cent. The conciliation board appointed in connection with the Dohad dispute had decided in favour of the workers and against the administration of the B. I. & C. I. Railway. Employers therefore, were beginning to feel that the public generally and impartial arbitrators and conciliators in particular were determined that the standard of life which Indian industrial workers had attained as a result of the hard battles which they had fought must be maintained. They were therefore very chary of initiating proposals for reductions in rates. The commencement of the year 1933, however, saw the beginning of a new wave of depression in industry. Jute mills had already resorted to short-time working and several cotton mills and other factories were being compelled to close down. One firm of managing agents who controlled ten large cotton textile mills in Bombay City crashed and as a result of this crash all the mills under their control were compelled to stop work. Several of the mills under the control of another large firm of managing agents had to suspend work temporarily. The remaining mills were faced with two alternatives—(a) to reduce wages and so to lower costs of production, or (b) to close down. The Technical Wages Sub-Committee of the Millowners Association, Bombay, to whom the question of the necessity for a reduction in wages had been referred earlier in the year reported against the advisability of collective action in the matter and advised that each individual affiliated unit should take independent action.

Acting on the recommendations made in the matter by the Bombay Millowners' Association, the affiliated mills started adopting individual measures in effecting reductions in rates by announcing varying cuts in the dearness allowances. Certain mills resorted to the device of closing down completely for a few months and reopening on reduced rates. At one stage during the year 1933 more than 50,000 cotton mill operatives in Bombay City had been thrown out of employment as a result of permanent or temporary closures of some mills and partial working in others. Many of these had gone back to their village homes but many remained in the city in the hope of securing employment either in their own or in any other mill which would start work. The unemployed workers were literally on the verge of starvation and they were consequently ready to accept work on any wages that were offering. It would have been futile for the operatives in the working mills to attempt a general strike because in a few cases where certain groups of workers preferred to leave their jobs rather than to accept reduced rates, their places were at once filled from the ranks of the hundreds of the unemployed who were clamouring for jobs. The success achieved by some mills in effecting reductions without strikes emboldened the rest to follow suit. Some of the earlier mills which had effected small cuts as a preliminary "try out" admitted sterner second larger doses when they saw other mills getting away with larger cuts and by the beginning of the year 1934 almost every mill in Bombay had effected substantial reductions in their rates of wages.

Towards the end of the year 1933, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, attempting to profit as a result of the successful experience of the Bombay Mills in the matter, decided to reduce wages in the cotton mills in Ahmedabad by 25 per cent and an agreement was concluded early in January 1934 on the basis of a uniform cut of 64 per cent subject to the proviso that the earnings of a two loom weaver should not be reduced below Rs 41 4-0 for 26 working days. In recounting the course of events in Ahmedabad those in Bombay have been anticipated by about a year.

### INSTITUTION OF A DEPARTMENTAL ENQUIRY INTO WAGE CUTS.

The year 1934 in the world of labour in Bombay opened with an insistent demand by the more moderate labour leaders, particularly Mr E. R. Bakhalke, M.L.C., for an impartial enquiry into the wage cuts and unemployment in the cotton mill industry in the Bombay Presidency. The Government of Bombay decided that a departmental enquiry into the nature and the extent of wage-cuts and the extent of unemployment in the cotton textile industry in the whole of the Bombay Presidency, should be conducted by Mr J. F. Jennings C.M.G., Commissioner of Labour. It was unfortunate that whilst the Departmental Enquiry was in progress, the cotton mills in Bombay City were again affected by a prolonged strike of a semi-general character. There was also a general strike in all the cotton mills in Sholapur which lasted for over three months. In order to trace the causes of this strike we must leave

the work of the Departmental Committee *pro tem* and go back to the arrest of the thirty communist leaders early in 1929 on charges of sedition and organised conspiracy to deprive the King of his sovereignty of British India.

### THE FAMOUS MEERUT TRIAL.

The trial of the thirty communist leaders in what is now historically known as the famous Meerut conspiracy case lasted from 1929 to 1932 when some of the prisoners were released on bail pending final judgment. Judgment in the case was delivered at Meerut by Mr. Yorke, the Sessions Judge, on the 16th January 1933. One of the thirty accused died in prison, three were acquitted and the remaining 26 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from transportation for life to three years. All the convicted persons appealed and substantial reductions were made by the Allahabad High Court in the sentences passed by the Sessions Judge of Meerut. Such of the communists as were acquitted and were subsequently released from jail made frantic efforts to regain their hold on trade unions, and actually succeeded in getting into some of the more important of them—namely the railway unions and the Bombay Girmil Kamgar Union. Assisted by such of the extreme leftists as had not been jailed they formed a labour committee on an All-India basis early in 1934 to call a general strike in all cotton mills in India. The partial strike in the Bombay cotton mills in April and May and the general strike in the Sholapur mills were almost entirely due to the efforts launched by this committee but with the exception of Bombay and Sholapur they did not meet with any appreciable measure of success in any other centre of the industry in the rest of India.

### THE PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL ENQUIRY.

The report of the Departmental Enquiry conducted by the Bombay Labour Office was published on the 21st June 1934 and the strike in the Bombay mills was called off almost simultaneously. This enquiry was perhaps the most comprehensive of its kind that had yet been undertaken in India into wages and conditions of work in the textile industry and the information and conclusions which it contained were the subject of an India wide discussion on public platforms and in the press. The Departmental findings on the various questions referred to the Labour Office for enquiry were as follows:—

1. *Extent of Wage Reductions*—Wages in Bombay City were lower by 21 per cent. in April 1934 as compared with July 1929 and in Sholapur by 17 per cent. Wages in Ahmedabad had risen between five to six per cent during the same period.

2. *Question of Uniformity in the Reductions*—The reduction in Sholapur was uniform in all mills but as the Bombay Millowners' Association permitted its members to take independent action as they pleased, the extent of the cuts varied widely between mill and mill.

8. *Extent of Fall in Cost of Living*—The cost of living had fallen in all centres. Taking July 1926 as 100, it fell by 29 points in Bombay City in April 1934. In Ahmedabad City, the fall in December 1933 as compared with August 1926 was 31 per cent and in Sholapur there was a fall of 28 per cent between February 1927 and December 1933.

4. *Position re Real Wages*—Bombay, April 1934 eleven per cent higher than in 1926, Ahmedabad, 64 per cent higher, and in Sholapur 16 per cent higher.

5. *"Rationalisation" and its Effects on Work and Conditions*—That method of rationalisation which takes the form of asking operatives to mind more machines than formerly had made the greatest progress in mills in Bombay City. In Ahmedabad, rationalisation had been particularly directed towards improving the efficiency and types of machines used. The effect of rationalisation on earnings varied from mill to mill. In the few cases where rationalisation had not been accompanied by wage cuts, the workers were getting about 50 per cent more than they did before rationalisation was introduced, where it was accompanied by wage cuts the workers were not getting any more,—the extra rates for minding more machines being neutralised by reductions in wages. The effects of rationalisation on the conditions of work had been beneficial because the workers were either working a shorter day or their work had been rendered easier. The general effects of rationalisation, in so far as one was able to generalise, had been beneficial to the workers.

The publication of the report of the Departmental Enquiry was followed by several conversations between His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the Hon'ble the General and Home Member on the one hand and the representatives of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and representative labour leaders on the other. The Association submitted to Government a simple scheme of standard rates for unrationallised occupations on time rates of wages for affiliated mills in Bombay City and they also agreed, in cases where the dearness allowance for weavers had fallen to less than 40 per cent to raise this allowance to 40 per cent after the coming into effect of the 54 hour week on the 1st January 1935.

### **BOMBAY PASSES A TRADE DISPUTES CONCILIATION ACT.**

By far the most important result of the report of the Bombay Departmental Enquiry was the passing by the Government of Bombay of a Trade Disputes Conciliation Act in August 1934. This Act made provision (1) for the appointment of a Labour Officer to look after the interests of cotton mill workers in Bombay City, to represent their individual grievances to their employers and to secure redress of such grievances whenever and wherever possible, and (2) for the appointment of the Commissioner of Labour as an ex officio Chief Conciliator to whom the Labour Officer could bring all cases in which he could

not succeed. Although the functions of the Chief Conciliator were to bring about an agreement between two opposing parties, he came to be regarded almost as an industrial judge whose decision was mostly accepted by both the parties to a dispute. Mr W B Gilligan, I.C.S., was the first Government Labour Officer to be appointed under the Act. When Mr Gilligan went on leave in November 1935, he was succeeded by Mr W. Pryde, I.P. Mr. Pryde went on eight months' leave early in April 1939 and was succeeded by Mr M. P. La Bouchardiere. Mr R. G. Gokhale, B. Com., is the Labour Officer of the Millowners' Association. During the period of nearly four years for which the Act has been in force, remarkable results were achieved and there has been little industrial strife in the cotton mill industry in Bombay City since the Act came into force in September 1934. The Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act and the jurisdiction of the Labour Officer was extended to include glass and soap factories in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban Area and also to textile factories in the Thana District with effect from the 1st March 1937.

The Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act, 1934, will be repealed with effect from the 1st August 1939 when the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, will be brought into operation.

### **INSTITUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY OF A GENERAL WAGE CENSUS.**

By far the most notable event in the field of Government administration of matters connected with labour in India was the institution by the Government of Bombay, in 1934, of a General Wage Census to cover as many industries as possible in the Bombay Presidency. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour had recommended that before any machinery was set up for fixing minimum wages, complete surveys of wages and conditions should be undertaken for such industries in which there was a strong presumption that conditions warranted detailed investigation and that the results of these surveys should be the basis on which it should be decided whether the fixing of a minimum wage would be desirable and practicable. Until 1934 the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay had conducted three enquiries into the wages and hours of work of cotton mill workers in the Bombay Presidency for selected months in the years 1921, 1923 and 1926. Other wages enquiries of a limited character covered municipal workers, peons in Bombay City and workers in a few selected printing presses in Bombay City. None of the other industries, especially the engineering, had been touched. No other province in India had attempted an enquiry into industrial wages and such information as was available on the subject consisted of a few figures of wage rates in some important occupations in selected units which are contained in some of the annual provincial administration reports on the working of the Indian Factories Act. The Government of Bombay felt that before any question in connection with the creation of wage boards for fixing minimum wages could be considered, it would be necessary to have so-

curate and reliable information on wages and conditions of work in as many industries as possible—both organised and unorganised. They accordingly instructed the Labour Office to first make a survey of wages and conditions in factory industries the first part of which should cover all perennial factories and the second seasonal factories.

Preliminary enquiries which had been conducted in representative factories during the year 1933 had revealed the existence of a bewildering variety of methods and periods of wage payment as between unit and unit and also the use of a variety of English, vernacular and local names for designating occupations. It was moreover felt that if results of any value were to be secured from a general wage census, it should cover all or as many units as possible, and that, in the absence of a Statistics Act, it would be necessary to secure the willing co-operation of as many factory managements as possible. It was also necessary to draw up uniform forms which would be equally applicable to all industries. With this object in view, an Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Mr N. A. Mehrban, M.B.E., M.A., F.S.S.) visited every one of nearly 750 perennial factories in over 80 towns and villages in the Bombay Presidency between January and May 1934. All manufacturing processes at each of these factories were examined and with the assistance of technical experts in each industry, lists of standard occupational terms were drawn up for all industries. The whole of the administrative, clerical and labour staffs at each factory were properly classified according to their correct occupational designations and full instructions were left at each factory with regard to the manner in which the census forms were to be filled up. This first part of the census was for the month of May 1934 with variations to suit local conditions. The forms together with a general questionnaire containing over 60 questions covering all phases of wage payments, conditions of work and welfare, and standard lists of occupational terms were issued to all perennial factories early in the month of June and second and third visits were paid to almost every factory for the purpose of securing both uniformity and accuracy in the returns. It reflects great credit on the staff of the Labour Office that not one of the perennial working factories in the Bombay Presidency failed to submit full information.

The first of the series of the General Wage Census reports covering the engineering trade was published in December 1935, the second covering the printing industry was published early in March 1936 the third covering all the textile industries (cotton, silk, wool and hosiery) in the Bombay Presidency was published early in May 1937, and the fourth covering the Oils, Paints and Soap, and the Match manufacturing and fourteen other miscellaneous industries was published in May 1939. These reports contain a fund of most valuable information regarding wage rates, earnings and conditions of employment and they should be of the greatest possible value to both employers and the employed, to Government administrations, to economists and to the public generally. Copies of these reports can be had from the Government Book Depot, Bombay or from the High Commissioner for India in London.

## FIRST ASIATIC LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The year 1934 was another year of notable events for Indian labour. The first Asiatic Labour Conference attended by delegates from Japan, India and Ceylon was held at Colombo on the 10th and 11th May. Messrs N. M. Joshi, Jammadas M. Mehta, S. C. Joshi and W. Francis represented India. Dr P. P. Pillai, Director of the Indian Branch of the International Labour Office and Dr F. I. Ayusawa, a member of the International Labour Office staff at Geneva also attended the Congress. A constitution for the Congress was drawn up and several resolutions dealing with various aspects of the labour problems were adopted.

In the month of August, the Government of Bombay launched a prosecution against eight leaders of the textile strike of April-June on the grounds (1) that some of the demands made or formulated by the strikers were not in furtherance of a trade dispute, and (2) that the strike was designed to inflict severe, general and prolonged hardship on the community and thereby to compel the Government to take or abstain from taking some particular course of action. The accused were charged under sections 16 and 17 of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, as being persons who incited others to take part in an illegal strike. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who tried the case, held that the strike was not illegal within the meaning of subsection (1) of section 16 of the Act and acquitted all the accused on the 23rd October 1934. The Government of Bombay preferred an appeal against the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the appeal was admitted by the Bombay High Court. The Honourable the Chief Justice and Mr Justice N. J. Wadia who heard the case, agreed with the findings of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and dismissed the appeal.

## THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1934.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour made several very important recommendations for substantial amendments of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, as amended by the Amending Acts of 1922, 1923, 1926 and 1931, firstly, for the reduction of the maximum limits of daily and weekly hours of work in perennial factories and for the better regulation of such hours, secondly, for the improvement of working conditions in factories; and thirdly, for a more effective observance, on the part of factory owners, of the requirements of the Act. The Government of India accepted most of the Royal Commission's recommendations and drew up a draft Bill for an entirely new Act and this was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 8th September 1933. It was passed into law at the summer session of the Assembly at Simla in 1934 and received the assent of the Governor General on the 20th August of that year. The new Act was brought into effect from the 1st January 1935.

Full details have been given in this note of the first Factories Act of 1911 and of the subsequent amending Act of 1931, of the 1911 consolidating Act and of the Amending Act of 1922. The Amending Acts of 1923, 1926 and 1931 did not



introduce any new principle of major importance and were merely intended to remove administrative difficulties. The main provisions of the Indian factory law as it stands to-day are given below with notes regarding the new principles which were introduced by the 1934 Act.

(a) *Classification of Factories*—A distinction is drawn between 'seasonal' and 'perennial' factories. A factory which is exclusively engaged in cotton ginning, cotton or jute pressing, the decortication of ground-nuts or the manufacture of ground-nut oil, or the manufacture of coffee, indigo, lac, rubber, sugar (including gur) or tea is to be a seasonal factory, provided that a local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, declare any such factory in which manufacturing processes are ordinarily carried on for more than 180 working days in the year, not to be a seasonal factory for the purposes of the Act. The local Government may also, by notification, declare any seasonal factory in which manufacturing processes are ordinarily carried on for not more than 180 working days in the year and which cannot be carried on except during particular seasons or at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces, to be a seasonal factory for the purposes of this Act.

(b) *Age and Sex Groups*—Prior to the 1934 Act, factory operatives were divided into three age and sex groups: (1) adult males, (2) adult females, and (3) children of both sexes, i.e., persons over 12 and under 15 years of age. A fourth group of 'adolescents' has now been introduced. These are defined as persons of both sexes who are over the age of 15 years and under the age of 17 years but who have not been certified as fit for employment as adults. Such adolescents as have not been so certified are to be deemed to be children.

(c) *Hours of Work*—The maximum limits of eleven hours per day and sixty hours per week laid down by the 1922 Act for both adult males and females are permitted only in the case of seasonal factories. The maximum hours permitted for perennial factories have been reduced to nine per day and 54 per week subject to the proviso that persons employed on work necessitating continuous production for technical reasons and persons whose work is required for the manufacture or supply of articles of prime necessity which must be made or supplied every day may be employed for not more than 56 hours in any one week. The maximum hours of work permitted for both uncertified adolescents and children have been limited to five per day both in seasonal and in perennial factories.

(d) *Spreadover*—The principle of "spread over", i.e., the limitation of the period of consecutive hours during which the daily limits of hours of work may be availed of by the owner or occupier of a factory was introduced in factory legislation in 1931 for the first time. The spreadover in the case of adults is limited to thirteen consecutive hours and in the case of children to seven and a half continuous hours but the continuous period of eleven free hours in every twenty-four hours in the case of adults and of sixteen and a half free hours in the case of children must include the hours between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. for both women and children. The power to grant exemptions in

the case of women where technical reasons require that work should be done at night, e.g. in the fish curing industry, continues to be allowed.

(e) *Artificial Cooling and Humidification*—The provisions incorporated in the 1922 Act with regard to the control of artificial humidification were expanded. A new principle was introduced whereby power was given to local Governments to authorise factory inspectors to call upon managers of factories to carry out specific measures for increasing the cooling power of the air if they are of opinion that it is at times insufficient to secure operatives against danger to health or serious discomfort provided, however, that the cooling power can be appreciably increased without involving an amount of expense which would be unreasonable under the circumstances.

(f) *Welfare*—The new Act made provision for four matters in connection with workers' welfare: (1) for the maintenance of a suitable and sufficient supply of water for washing for the use of persons employed in processes involving contact with obnoxious or poisonous substances, (2) for adequate shelter for rest in factories employing more than 150 persons, (3) for the reservation of suitable rooms for the use of children of women employed in factories employing more than fifty women, and (4) for the maintenance of adequate first aid appliances.

(g) *Rest Intervals and Holidays*—The provisions of the 1911 and the 1922 Acts with regard to rest intervals and the weekly holiday were maintained subject only to verbal modifications of a minor character.

(h) *Overtime*—The old Acts contained no limitations with regard to the overtime hours which could be worked by 'exempted' workers. The new Act places a limitation of hours on the amount of overtime that can be worked by virtue of any exemptions granted under the Act. With regard to overtime rates of pay, the Act lays down that a time and a half should be paid in all cases where a worker in a seasonal factory is required to work for more than 60 hours in any one week or where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory is required to work for more than ten hours in any one day. But where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory is required to work for more than fifty-four hours in any one week, he is to be entitled, in respect of the overtime worked less any overtime in respect of which he is entitled to extra pay under the preceding sentence, to pay at the rate of one and a quarter times his ordinary rate of pay. When a worker in any factory works on the weekly rest day, he is to be entitled in respect of the overtime worked to pay at the rate of one and a half times the ordinary rate of pay.

(i) *Certificates of Fitness for Children*—The 1934 Act gave powers to local Governments to make rules prescribing the degree of fitness to be attained by children and laid down that whenever such a standard has been laid down, no child failing to obtain it can be certified for employment in a factory.

(j) *Security of Factory Structures*—Another new feature of the 1934 Act is the power which has been given to factory inspectors to call upon managers to carry out such tests as may be necessary to determine the strength or quality of any specified parts of the structure of factories if they are of opinion that, on account of any defect or inadequacy in the construction of any factory, the factory or any part thereof is dangerous to human life or safety. Local Governments are further empowered to make rules for the furnishing, by factories, of certificates of stability.

(k) *Exemptions*—A frequent cause of complaint against the older Factory Acts was that they gave local Governments very wide powers to exempt certain classes of workmen from all or any of the restrictive provisions of the Act. The new Act limited these powers and prescribed further that no exemptions were to be granted in respect of the provisions for prohibition of night work and the limitations of weekly hours for women and persons under the age of sixteen years.

### JANUARY 1935 TO MARCH 1937.

The year 1935 opened with the Government of Bombay adopting a new angle of vision with regard to industrial disputes. The attitude of both the Central and the Provincial Governments towards industrial disputes in India during the previous fifteen years was one either of *laissez faire* as long as law and order were maintained or of interference only in such cases where particular disputes resulted in breaches of the peace. Compared to the total number of strikes which had occurred in the country, the number of cases in which committees of enquiry had been appointed to carry out investigations and to submit reports or in which official conciliators had taken the trouble to bring about settlements which would be acceptable to both parties was very small indeed. But the success which met the efforts of the Labour Officer appointed under the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act for the textile industry in Bombay City was at once apparent and the Government of Bombay, emboldened by this success, were most anxious to try out the principle of conciliation in industries other than the textile and to bring about settlements which would make for industrial peace of a more enduring character. With this object in view, the Bombay Government instructed their Commissioner of Labour (who is also ex-officio Chief Conciliator under the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act) to attempt conciliation in cases where he thought that Government intervention would be of value. The officials of the Labour Office have successfully intervened in several disputes and have been able to secure agreements acceptable to both sides.

### THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT.

Perhaps the most advanced and difficult piece of social legislation attempted in India is the Payment of Wages Act which was passed by the central legislature early in 1936. A detached note on the history of this piece of legislation will be found at pages 503 and 504 of the 1935-39

edition of the Indian Year Book. The more important provisions of this Act which were brought into operation with effect from the 20th May 1937 are as follows—

(a) *Scope of Application*—The Act in the first instance, applies to factories and railways but local Governments are empowered to extend it to tramway or motor omnibus services, docks, wharves or jetties, inland steamer vessels, mines, quarries or oil fields, plantations; and any other class of workshops or establishments in which articles are produced, adapted or manufactured with a view to their use, transport or sale.

(b) *Wages*—'Wages' for purposes of the Act means all remuneration, capable of being expressed in terms of money, which would, if the terms of the contract of employment, express or implied, were fulfilled, be payable, whether conditionally upon the regular attendance, good work or conduct or other behaviour of the person employed, or otherwise, to a person employed in respect of his employment or of work done in such employment, and includes any bonus or other additional remuneration of the nature aforesaid which would be so payable and any sum payable to such person by reason of the termination of his employment but does not include travelling allowances, employees' contributions to provident funds, gratuities payable on discharge, or the value of any housing accommodation or services rendered to the worker by his employer.

Bonuses offer a wide loophole to employers to evade limitations in respect of fines because if the granting of bonuses were permitted there would be nothing to prevent an employer from setting apart substantial portions of wages as bonuses to be paid conditional on certain standards of conduct, efficiency and attendance being attained. If a workman failed to attain the specified standards, he would lose the bonus or in other words he would be fined to that extent. It was necessary, therefore, for the Government of India to so amplify the definition of the term 'wages' as to cover all bonuses. All the provincial Governments in India were, however, not quite clear whether the term 'wages' included 'bonuses' or not. The Government of Bombay took the lead in the matter by notifying all factories and concerns to which the Act applied that in all cases where bonuses were paid for good attendance, good work, good production or matters of that kind, such bonuses became payable whether the conditions governing the earning of the bonus were fulfilled or not. Certain mills in Ahmedabad, however, continued the payment of these conditional bonuses and in June 1938 the Inspector under the Payment of Wages Act, Northern Division, filed two applications against the Manager of the Arvind Mills for making illegal deductions from the wages of some employees of the mills in the shape of good attendance and quantity bonuses. Mr. I. T. Almoula, City Magistrate of Ahmedabad held that such bonuses were wages and decided against the Arvind Mills in both the cases and directed that the deductions should be refunded to the workers. The Manager of the Arvind Mills appealed against these decisions and the appeals were heard by Mr. I. C. Munniff, Assistant Judge, Ahmedabad.

Judgment in the cases were given on the 17th April 1939. Mr. Munsiff held that the magistrate's interpretation was reasonable and there was no reason to interfere with it. Both the appeals were dismissed with costs.

(c) *Wage Periods*—No wage period shall exceed one month. (Amendments moved by labour members to reduce this to a week and a fortnight were defeated), and all wages are required to be paid in coin and/or currency notes.

(d) *Time of Payment*—The wages of all persons employed in concerns employing less than one thousand persons are to be paid before the expiry of the seventh day after the last day of the wage period in respect of which the wages are payable and in establishments employing more than one thousand persons before the expiry of the tenth day. Where employment is terminated by the employer, all due wages are required to be paid before the expiry of the second working day following that on which the employment is terminated.

(e) *Permissible Deductions*—Deductions from wages are permitted only in respect of fines, absence from duty, damage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to an employed person for custody, housing accommodation supplied by an employer, for recovery of advances or for adjustment of over-payments of wages, for income-tax, for contributions to or repayment of advances from provident funds, for schemes of postal insurance, for dues to co-operative societies and on orders made by courts of law. Deductions are also permitted in respect of such amenities and services supplied by the employer as the Governor-General in Council or a local Government may, by general or special order, authorise. The Act does not permit an employer to make deductions from wages in respect of the value of material damaged in the process of manufacture and to hand over the same to the employee concerned. Such a system was widely prevalent in certain centres of the textile industry in India and particularly in Ahmedabad where it was estimated that a total sum of nearly fifteen lakhs of rupees was deducted annually from the wages of about 25,000 weavers in respect of weaving fines and the value of damaged cloth handed over to them.

(f) *Fines*—No fines are to be imposed on children, i.e., persons below the age of fifteen years. No fines may be imposed save in respect of such acts or omissions as have been exhibited in notices which have received the approval of the local Government or of an authority which a local Government may prescribe in the matter and unless the person who is fined has been given an opportunity of showing cause against the fine. The total amount of fines which may be imposed on any person during any wage period shall not exceed half an anna in the rupee of wages for that wage period and no fine can be recovered in instalments or after the expiry of 60 days from the day on which it was imposed. All fines are to be recorded in prescribed registers and all realisations from fines are to be expended on objects beneficial to the workers. Local Governments have been empowered to make rules in connection with most of these matters.

(g) *Deductions for Absence from Duty*—Deductions from wages for periods of absence from duty should be *pro rata* and should not bear a larger proportion than the period of absence bears to the period of duty (i.e., if the wage is Rs. 27 for 27 working days the deduction for 7 days absence must not be more than Rs. 7), provided that "subject to any rules made in this behalf by the local Government if ten or more employed persons acting in concert absent themselves without due notice (that is to say without giving the notice which they are required to give either expressly by their contracts of employment or impliedly by the terms of their service) and without reasonable cause, such deduction from any such person may include such amount not exceeding his wages for eight days as may by any such contract or terms be due to the employer in lieu of due notice." By an amending Act passed early in 1937 an explanation has been added to the Section dealing with this matter which provides that "an employed person shall be deemed to be absent from the place where he is required to work if although present in such place, he refuses to carry out his work."

(h) *Deductions for Recovery of Advances*—Recovery of an advance of money given before employment began is to be made from the first payment of wages in respect of a complete wage period, but no recovery is to be made on advances given for travelling expenses and recovery of advances of wages not already earned are to be subject to rules to be made by local Governments.

(i) *Contracting-Out*—No contracting-out is permitted.

(j) *Procedure*—Local Governments are empowered to appoint Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation or any other persons with judicial experience as the authority to hear and decide all claims arising out of deductions from or non-payment of wages. Penalties have been laid down for malicious or vexatious claims. Appeals to courts of small causes are permitted and an elaborate procedure has been laid down with regard to trials for offences under the Act.

(k) *Administration*—Inspectors of factories are to be responsible for the administration of the Act as far as factories are concerned and powers are reserved to the Governor-General in Council and to local Governments to appoint such other persons as they think fit to be inspectors for the purposes of this Act for railways.

### C. P. UNREGULATED FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The Legislative Council of the Central Provinces and Berar passed an Unregulated Factories Act early in 1937. This Act seeks to regulate the labour of women and children and to make provision for the welfare of labour in factories to which the Factories Act, 1934 does not apply.

"Unregulated Factory" has been defined as any place wherein fifty or more workers are employed or were employed on any one day of the preceding twelve months and to which the Factories Act, 1934 does not apply and wherein the following industries are carried on:—(i) hosiery making, (ii) shoe-making, and (iii)

leather tanning." A "child" has been defined as a person who has not completed his fourteenth year. The provisions with regard to health and safety, notices and registers, penalties and procedure closely follow the similar provisions in the Factories Act. Children's hours are restricted to seven in any one day and no child can be employed in any unregulated factory except between 8 a.m. and noon, and 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. The double employment of children

is prohibited and a child who has worked in any unregulated factory on any one day is prevented from working overtime or taking work home. The hours of work of adult males are limited to ten per day and provision has been made for the grant of a holiday after every period of six consecutive days. Women's hours are restricted to nine per day and they are prohibited from working in any unregulated factory before sunrise or after sunset.

## LABOUR UNDER THE NEW AUTONOMOUS PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

With the advent of the new reforms under the Government of India Act, 1935, full provincial autonomy was established in all Provinces in India with effect from the 1st April 1937. The Indian National Congress which is the largest, the most influential and the most well organised political party in India contested most and won the majority of the seats for the Legislative Assemblies in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Orissa, but, for reasons set out elsewhere in this volume, it refused to accept office forthwith and interim ministries had to be formed in these Provinces. These interim ministries, however, resigned in July 1937 and full Congress Ministries were formed in all these Provinces in that month. The Labour Policy of the Indian National Congress, as set out in its election manifesto is "to secure to the industrial workers a decent standard of living, hours of work and conditions of labour in conformity, as far as the economic conditions in the country permit, with international standards, suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen, protection against the economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment, and the right of workers to form unions and to strike for the protection of their interests." The earlier resolution of Congress on fundamental rights, generally states in addition, that "the state shall safeguard the interests of industrial workers" and makes special reference to women workers and children. During the last two years, this policy has been amplified in some of the Congress Provinces either by the issue of Press Notices outlining Government's policy in respect of the industrial worker or by reference to that policy in public speeches made by the various Ministers in charge of the Labour portfolio. For example, in addressing a meeting of the representatives of the workers on the 19th February 1938, the Honourable the Minister for Finance in the Central Provinces declared that "the Congress Policy in regard to labour will be uniform in all Congress Provinces and it will be the aim of the Congress to secure you your rights without any struggle as far as possible." The most comprehensive statement with regard to this policy is contained in a press note issued by the Government of Bombay in August 1937 from which the following more important passages are reproduced below —

"Government are aware that they are in a special sense responsible for the welfare of the industrial worker. The process of industrialisation, which has gone furthest in this Presidency as far as India is concerned, takes away

the independence of the worker, places him in a difficult environment and creates social and political problems of a peculiar and complicated character. This Government has therefore accepted it as its duty to endeavour to work out this programme (as set out in the Election Manifesto) using all the means at its disposal.

Government will try to adjust the social and economic mechanism in such a way as to assure to the worker the satisfaction of at least his minimum human needs, security of service, provision of alternative occupations in periods of inevitable unemployment and maintenance during periods of unavoidable incapacity for work. It is also an acknowledged obligation of Government to secure working and living conditions which are favourable to the worker's physical and moral health and to ensure for him opportunities for the advancement of his status and a full measure of freedom of action consistently with his obligations to industry and society. The pace at which a programme to achieve these ends can be prosecuted will depend upon various factors foremost among them being the co-operation of the working classes and of the employers, the state of the industries concerned and economic conditions generally.

"Government are examining the possibility of devising measures for setting up minimum wage fixing machinery to meet special requirements, for promoting the provision of better housing conditions, for control of house rent in cities and for the relief and avoidance of working class indebtedness. With regard to industries and industrial centres which fall to provide a living wage to the employees, Government have decided to institute exhaustive enquiries with a view to determining how far wages in these cases fall short of the minimum budgetary needs of the workers, to discover what circumstances are responsible for the inadequacy and to ascertain the ways and means of improving wages to a satisfactory level.

"For the protection of the industrial population, Government visualise the development of a comprehensive system of social insurance. Government have under their consideration the feasibility of legislation for leave with pay during periods of sickness. It is hoped that the action taken in this direction would pave the way for a scheme of sickness insurance.

"Government contemplate an immediate extension and improvement of the Factories Act in several directions. Provisions of the Act relating to the weekly holiday, the interval of rest and spreadover of the hours need amendment. Satisfactory dining accommodation and adequate

medical aid will be made a legal obligation. The position regarding the maximum hours of work will be reviewed. Government find that some regulation of night-shift work in general will have soon to be considered.

"With regard to trade disputes, Government are determined to pursue an active policy with a view to maintaining industrial peace in the Presidency, endeavouring all the time to see that the workers obtain a fair deal. It is the intention of Government to promote legislation aiming at the prevention of strikes and lockouts as far as possible. The basis of this legislation would be the requirement that no reduction in wages or other change in conditions of employment to the disadvantage of the worker should take effect till they have had sufficient time and opportunity for laying the facts and merits of the proposed change examined and all avenues of peaceful settlement of the dispute explored either through the channel of voluntary negotiation, conciliation, or arbitration or by the machinery of the law. A corresponding obligation would rest on the workers in respect of demands on their behalf.

"While Government propose to do all that is practicable for the amelioration of the conditions of the working classes, they are convinced that no legislative programme can be a substitute for the organised strength of the working class and till organisations of workers, run on genuine trade union lines grow up in the various fields of employment, no lasting good can accrue. Government are therefore anxious to assist in removing real hindrances in the way of the growth of labour organisations and to promote collective bargaining between the employers and the employees. Means will be devised to discourage victimisation of workers for connection with a labour organisation and participation in legitimate trade union activity.

"In the sphere of education, Government realise that the working class has its special needs and that illiteracy in its case constitutes a very serious handicap to itself and a grave danger to society. The educational policy of Government will therefore be designed to meet these special requirements. Government's policy of prohibition has also a special bearing on the well being of the industrial community and it is Government's intention to select important industrial towns for the early application of this policy.

"Government have in mind the need and utility of statistical and other information for the proper discharge of their functions in these and other matters. The Government Labour Office is well equipped for the purpose. Government are considering the advisability of extending the scope of the work of the Labour Office and of facilitating the work of collection of statistics by suitable legislation.

In Bengal, where a popular Ministry was formed with representatives from the Proja, the Muslim League, the Independent Hindu and the Independent Muslim parties, the policy of the Government with regard to labour is contained in a statement made by the Honourable Minister in charge of the Department of

Commerce and Labour to representatives of the Press in September 1937. He stated that some of the important items which the Government of Bengal were considering for the amelioration of labour were the establishment of industrial tribunals, employment exchanges, decasualisation of labour, schemes for health insurance, adequate housing, regulation of employment in shops, conciliation of debts, penalising of illegal gratification and the institution of enquiries into conditions of living by means of collecting family budgets with a view to ascertaining whether it would be possible to introduce minimum wage fixing machinery and schemes of unemployment insurance. With regard to the policy of the Government of Bengal towards trade unions and the question of their recognition by employers, the Commerce and Labour Minister passed some very cogent and opposite remarks. He said —

It has been suggested that my policy of encouraging trade unions and giving recognition to them is merely a subterfuge to destroy the trade unions of the red flag. The question of subterfuge does not arise. I do not consider the so called trade unions of the red flag to be genuine trade unions at all. I would welcome the flag of the labourers whether it is red, white or blue so long as it is the flag of a genuine labour movement, but when the red flag is invariably coupled with revolutionary slogans, and by a ferocity and a hatred which is undermining the very foundations of the social structure, when it is almost invariably coupled with incitement to violence either overtly or covertly, it is impossible for me to consider it as the flag of a genuine labour movement until its sponsors enter the field as responsible labour leaders and not as politicians exploiting labour for personal, political or revolutionary motives. Hitherto the trade unionism of that flag has been nothing else but the creation of a conglomeration of workers for fighting employers on the basis of class warfare and disseminating class hatred. I wish to make it clear that I will under no condition give the slightest encouragement or privilege to any communist organisation with its anti-God anti-religious campaign and its appeal to hatred, violence and insurrection on a mass scale and I am sure that in this pronouncement I have the support of the vast majority of the thinking public. A trade union that advises lightning strikes or does not formulate its demands or acts in an immoderate manner, or makes obviously extravagant or stupid claims, that makes no attempts to settle disputes, that discards offers of mediation and conciliation, is obviously not a genuine trade union. While therefore encouraging the establishment of sound trade unions and giving them recognition in accordance with the principles I have outlined I shall insist on fair play on either side. Recognition will confer on the unions valuable rights. I will expect the trade unions to act in a responsible manner. If they do not do so, I shall be under the painful necessity of withdrawing recognition. I would expect employers to give the representations of the trade union proper consideration and to do everything in their power to encourage them and save them from destructive forces. If they do not do so, I shall appeal to the legislature for powers and to public opinion for support."

## AUGUST 1937 TO JUNE 1939

We have during the course of this brief survey of the growth of the Labour Problem in India made an endeavour to mark the outstanding milestones in the development of the growing consciousness of their rights among the toiling masses of the country. This development has never been so rapid as that which has taken place during the last two years since the advent of Provincial Autonomy. The Governments of Bombay, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar and the United Provinces appointed Committees of Inquiry to examine existing levels of wages and conditions of employment and to make recommendations. In the case of Bombay and the C. P. these enquiries were to relate to labour employed in cotton textile mills. In the United Provinces and in Bihar labour in all industries was to be covered. The Government of Madras following a prolonged strike of cotton mill workers in Coimbatore appointed a Court of Inquiry under the Indian Trade Disputes Act. Fortunately for labour all these various enquiries were conducted during a period when the textile industries in India were after a fairly prolonged period of depression, showing signs of revival owing mainly to the Sino Japanese war. Prices of raw products had fallen during the latter half of 1937. The margins between costs of production and selling prices had widened to the advantage of industry and it was consequently possible for employers to accept the recommendations made by various Committees and Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Conciliation for increases in wages and the improvement of conditions of work. These acceptances were, however, not made entirely by employers of their own free will. In all cases the Governments concerned passed resolutions and notifications accepting such of the recommendations made by the Committees which they concurred in and recommending the adoption of such recommendations by the employers. It was obvious that non-acceptance of the recommendations made would be followed by legislative coercion if necessary.

At the moment of writing (June, 1939) the final reports of the Bihar and the Bombay Committees were not ready for publication. During the year 1938 the Government of Bombay put through the Bombay Legislative Assembly after a record debate of nearly 150 hours going over 33 days, the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act. They also issued to the various interests concerned for opinion draft proposals for the conditions to be fulfilled for the recognition by employers of unions of their workers, for the grant of holidays with pay during periods of sickness, and for the regulation of hours of work, rest periods and the grant of holidays in commercial offices, shops, hotels, theatres, cinemas, etc. As far as the last is concerned, the Bombay Shops and Commercial Establishments Bill of 1939 was introduced in the Bombay Legislative Assembly by the Hon. the Prime Minister on the 17th April 1939 and received support from all sections of the House. Legislative proposals for the establishment of Employment Exchanges in the more important industrial centres of the Province are also under the consideration of Government.

There has been a spate of activity for legislative measures for the amelioration of labour conditions in other provinces as well. Both the United Provinces and Bengal enacted legislation during the year 1938 for the payment of maternity benefits. In the Central Provinces and Berar bills have been published (1) for the collection of statistics (2) for amending the Indian Factories Act 1934 to provide for the registration of all factories and for the payment of registration fees in a manner to be prescribed by Government, and (3) to make provision for relief or benefits to workers in industrial occupations who are rendered unemployed and consequently destitute. Measures for regulation of hours of work and conditions of employment in shops on lines similar to the bill introduced in Bombay are contemplated in the United Provinces and in Bengal. The Government of Assam have drafted a Bill for the freedom of movement of tea garden labourers in that Province. The Government of the United Provinces introduced a Trade Disputes Bill in the local Legislative Assembly but withdrew it later on with a view to the introduction of a fresh Bill on the lines of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act 1938. Private members' Bills introduced in the different Provincial Legislative Assemblies during the last eighteen months cover minimum wage fixing machinery and further regulation of conditions in unregulated factories in the Central Provinces and for the compulsory recognition by employers of unions of their workers in Bombay, Madras and in the United Provinces. As far as Madras is concerned, the Minister for Labour has been successful as a result of his personal efforts in the matter, to secure recognition by the employers of all unions which have been registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act. It is clearly impossible for us even to attempt to give brief summaries of all these various pieces of enacted or proposed Labour legislation but in view of their importance as models or which further legislation is likely to be based we shall give below brief descriptive notes of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938 and of the Bombay Shops and Commercial Establishments Bill, 1939.

Responsible spokesmen of industrial interest in the country have given expression to their sense of perturbation at the lack of uniformity and consistency in the labour policies now being pursued by Provincial Governments. It has become increasingly apparent, since the introduction of Provincial Autonomy, that the impetus towards enacting measures to improve the lot of the working classes differs in intensity from one province to another and that there are wide gaps between labour amenities in different parts of India. These disparities it is recognised, must inevitably tend to weaken the competing power of the more advanced provinces, especially when they are, in addition faced with increased Central and Provincial taxation.

Notwithstanding the extensive reforms which have been carried out both by the Central and the Provincial Legislatures in India during the past fifteen years, acute discontent is becoming increasingly manifest in most industrial centres. Strikes have been and continue to be frequent, most of them short and sporadic.

but some bitter and prolonged. The All India Statistics of Industrial Disputes for the years 1987 and 1988 show that as against an annual average of 147 strikes during the thirteen years between 1924 and 1936, the number of strikes during these two years amounted to 379 and 399 respectively—the last being the highest since these statistics began to be compiled. The number of workers affected by these strikes was 6,47,901 in 1937 as against 1,14,217 in 1935. The next highest figure is 6,00,351 for 1921. Working days lost amounted to 8.98 millions in 1937 and 9.20 millions in 1938 as compared with less than a million in 1935. In both these years the principal scenes of industrial conflict in India were staged in the jute industry in Bengal and in the cotton textile industry in Cawnpore. It is of interest, however, to observe that the Province of Bombay, with the exception of Gokak, has been singularly free from large scale industrial disputes during the last five years and that there was not a single strike in any of the cotton textile mills in Ahmedabad during the whole of the year 1938. The statistics given prove conclusively that the problem of industrial relations is the chief problem confronting Indian industry at the present time and that further industrial development in India must depend upon a proper solution of it. Employers in Bengal have been awakened to a realization of this, and at a meeting of the Calcutta members of the Employers' Federation of India held in August 1938 it was decided to form an Eastern India Committee for the purpose "of giving continuous consideration to the improvement of the wellbeing and the efficiency of the workers in the establishments controlled by its members."

### DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, VISITS INDIA.

Among the more important events that occurred in the field of Indian Labour during the two years June 1937 to June 1939 must be mentioned the visit paid by Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, to India, Ceylon, Malaya and the Netherland Indies during the winter of 1937-38. Mr. Butler has recorded the impressions gained as a result of his tours in an exceedingly well written and interesting report entitled "Problems of Industry in the East"—International Labour Office, Geneva, 1938, Studies and Reports, Series B (Economic Conditions) No. 29, which should be read by everybody interested in Labour.

### EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN'S ACT, 1938.

The Government of India passed an Act in the Central Legislature in 1938 for the prevention of the employment of children who have not completed their fifteenth year in any occupation connected with the transport of passengers, goods or mails by railway or in any occupation involving the handling of goods within the limits of any port to which for the time being any of the provisions of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, are applicable. By an Amending Act passed in 1939 the employment of any child who has not completed his twelfth year is prohibited in any

workshop connected with bidi making, carpet weaving, cement manufacture including bagging of cement, cloth printing, dyeing and weaving, manufacture of matches, explosives and fire-works, mica-cutting and splitting, shellac manufacture, tanning and wool cleaning. The prohibition, however, does not extend to any workshop wherein any process is carried on by the employer with the aid of his family only and without employing hired labour or to any school established by or receiving assistance or recognition from a Provincial Government. Provincial Governments are empowered by the Amending Act to add any description of process to the industries already scheduled in which the employment of children under twelve years of age should be prohibited.

### BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1938.

This Act is perhaps the most advanced and outstanding piece of Labour legislation ever attempted in India. Put in a nutshell, the object of the Act is to make all strikes and lock-outs illegal until such time as the procedure provided for in the Act for conciliation and arbitration is exhausted. All industrial matters relating to wages, conditions of employment, privileges, rights or duties of employers or employees, or the mode, terms and conditions of employment or non-employment are divided into two schedules. All matters which regulate the relations between employers and employees such as rules of conduct or standing orders for operatives are listed under Schedule I. Matters connected with wages, hours of work and conditions of employment are listed under Schedule II. Government have power to modify these schedules (Section 72).

**Standing Orders.** Every employer in an industry to which the Act is made applicable is required to submit, within a period of two months from the date of the application of the Act to that industry, a draft of the Standing Orders which he proposes to adopt for governing the relations between him and his employees. The Commissioner of Labour is to "settle" these Standing Orders after consulting all the interests concerned in the industry. Any person aggrieved by any of the Standing Orders so "settled" has the right of appeal to the Industrial Court. (Sections 26 & 27)

**Changes.** No employer is to be permitted to make any change in any of the Standing Orders settled by the Commissioner of Labour or by the Industrial Court on appeal or in respect of any industrial matter included under Schedule II unless notice of such intended change is given to the representative of employees. Any employee who desires a change in any industrial matter is also required to give notice of such intended change to his employer. Copies of all such notices are required to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Labour, the Chief Conciliator, the Registrar, the Labour Officer and to any other person as may be prescribed. (Section 28.)

**Representatives of Employees.**—The Act contemplates the creation of three distinct types of unions. In the first place no union which has not been registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, will have any place in the

scheme of things under this Act. Unions may be either *occupational unions* or *industrial unions*. Any union which has a membership of five per cent. of the total number employed in any occupation or industry in any local area and which has been recognised by the employers concerned or any union which has not been so recognised but which has a membership of twenty-five per cent. of the total number employed may apply for registration for the purposes of the Act. (Sections 7 & 8.) Any registered union which has a membership of twenty-five per cent. of the total number employed in the occupation or industry concerned may apply to the Registrar for declaration as a *representative union*. (Section 12.) Unions which have a membership of five per cent. or more but less than twenty-five per cent. and which have not been recognised by the employers concerned may apply to the Registrar for being declared as *qualified unions*. (Section 11.) The three types of unions, therefore, are (1) Registered Unions, (2) Representative Unions, and (3) Qualified Unions. 'Representative of Employees' means (i) where the majority of employees directly affected by a change are members of a registered union, such registered union, or (ii) where some of the employees directly affected by the change belong to a representative union, that representative union, or (iii) in other cases such representatives not being more than five as may be elected in the manner prescribed by employees directly affected by the change from among themselves, or (iv) in cases where representatives are not elected under (iii) and in all other cases not falling under any of these clauses, the Labour Officer. (Section 3 (29).) The Rules made under the Act make provision for the determination of the union which is a representative of employees, and, failing unions for the election of the workers' own representatives.

**Preliminary Procedure** —On the receipt of a notice of change, the employer and the representative of the employees concerned are to discuss the proposed change. A period of fifteen days has been allowed for these discussions. If an agreement has been reached between the parties, the memorandum of such agreement is to be sent to the Registrar for registration. (Section 30.) In cases where the Labour Officer is one of the parties, the Labour Officer is required to put the terms of the proposed agreement before a meeting of the employees concerned and he is empowered to enter into an agreement only if the majority of such employees concur. (Section 32.)

**When dispute deemed to commence** —If the preliminary proceedings fail to produce an agreement, the party giving the notice is required, if he still desires that the proposed change should be effected, to send a full statement of the case to the conciliator, the Chief Conciliator and the Registrar. (Section 34.) On receipt of the statement of the case, the Conciliator is required to enter the industrial dispute in a register. (Section 35.)

**Conciliation** —The Act makes provision for the appointment of Conciliators and Special Conciliators. The Commissioner of Labour is to be the ex-officio Chief Conciliator for the purposes of the Act. (Section 21.) Provision

has also been made for the appointment of Boards of Conciliation consisting of independent chairman and members representing employers and employees to be selected by Government from panels formed for the purpose. (Section 22.) On making an entry of an industrial dispute, the Conciliator concerned has to try and bring about a settlement of the dispute (section 33) but power is reserved to the Chief Conciliator to intervene at any stage in any conciliation proceedings held by another Conciliator. (Section 37.) The Chief Conciliator or the Conciliator has to send a report of the whole case to Government on the conclusion of the conciliation proceedings, and in all cases where agreements are reached copies of the agreements are to be forwarded to the Registrar. (Section 38.) During the pendency of any proceedings before the Conciliator the Government may, and if both the parties agree either prior to the commencement of such proceedings or after the failure of the Conciliator to bring about a settlement *shall*, refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation. (Section 39.) Government is empowered to lay down time limits for different stages of conciliation proceedings (Section 41) and the Act gives various powers to Conciliators and to Boards for summoning of witnesses, production of documents, etc. (Section 40.)

**Industrial Court** —The Act makes provision for the appointment of an Industrial Court for determining industrial disputes and for dealing with other matters under the provisions of the Act. The Court is to consist of two or more members to be selected from persons who are, have been or are eligible, for being appointed as Judges of a High Court. (Section 24.) The Government of Bombay have appointed the Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Dholakia as the President of the Industrial Court and the District Judges of Ahmedabad and Bhopal as Members. The Industrial Court, *inter alia*, is to decide all matters referred to it under Chapter II of the Act connected with the registration of unions and it has also to decide appeals from decisions of the Commissioner of Labour in connection with the standing orders. (Section 53.)

**Arbitration** —Any employer and a registered union may by a written agreement (called a submission) agree to submit any present or future industrial dispute or any classes of such disputes to arbitration of any person whether such arbitrator is named in the agreement or not or to the Industrial Court. All submissions are to be registered with the Registrar. (Section 43.) In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, submissions are irrevocable but are terminable by giving six months' notice. (Section 44.) The conciliation proceedings provided for under the Act are barred in cases where the representative of employees is a registered union which is a party to a submission. (Section 45.) The Act contains various provisions with regard to the duties of the Industrial Court, procedure before the Court, execution of orders as to costs and the parties on whom orders or awards of the Industrial Court will be binding.

**Illegal strikes and lock-outs** —A strike or a lock-out will be illegal if it is declared, commenced or continued (a) in cases where it relates to any industrial matter mentioned in Schedule I before the Standing Orders relating to such



matter and submitted to the Commissioner of Labour, as the case may be, or before the expiry of six months from the date on which such Standing Orders come into operation, (b) without giving notice in accordance with the provisions of Section 28, (c) only for the reason that the employer has not carried out the provisions of any Standing Order or has made an illegal change, (d) in cases where notice of change has been given and where no agreement in regard to such change is arrived at before the statement of the case is received by the Registrar, (e) in cases where conciliation proceedings in regard to the industrial dispute to which the strike relates have commenced, before the completion of such proceedings, (f) in cases where a submission is registered until such submission is lawfully revoked, or in contravention of the terms of a registered agreement, settlement or award. In cases where conciliation proceedings in regard to any industrial dispute have been completed, a strike or lock out relating to such dispute will be illegal if it is commenced at any time after the expiry of two months after the completion of such proceedings (Sections 62 & 63). The determination of the question of whether any strike or lock out is illegal rests with the Industrial Court.

**Penalties** — Various penalties are provided for breaches of the Act (Sections 65 & 66) and for instigating or inciting others to take part in an illegal strike or lock out (Section 67). Penalties are also provided for the making of illegal changes (Section 60) for disclosing confidential information (Section 68), for obstructing persons from carrying out duties imposed by the Act (Section 70), and for victimisation of employees for trade union activities or for participating in any of the proceedings under the Act (Section 64).

**Miscellaneous** — Important provisions of a miscellaneous character relate to illegal changes (Section 73), the binding character of and the periods for which agreements are to remain in force (Sections 76 & 77), jurisdiction of Courts (Section 79), etc. In cases in which a representative union is a party to any agreement, settlement, submission or award the Provincial Government is empowered after consulting the Industrial Court if it deems it necessary to do so to extend the agreement, etc., to all employees in the industry concerned (Section 76 (2)).

**Officers and Areas** — In addition to the Conciliators and the Industrial Court the Act makes provision for the appointment of a Registrar of Unions for the whole Province (Section 4) and for the appointment of Labour Officers (Section 22). The powers and duties of the Labour Officer are defined in Section 25. 'Local area' means any area notified as such by the Local Government.

**Application of the Act** — The Government of Bombay have decided to apply the Act in the first instance to the cotton textile industry with effect from the 1st June 1939. The sections relating to conciliation and arbitration will, however, be applied from 1st August, 1939. The term 'cotton textile industry' will include all factories notified under section 2 (1) of the Indian Factories Act, 1934, which are

engaged in cotton spinning, cotton weaving with or without an admixture of silk, rayon or artificial silk, cotton knitting and hosiery, and all cotton dyeing, bleaching and printing departments, and mechanics' shops attached to such concerns. The sections of the Act relating to illegal strikes and lock outs and the penalties attached thereto are not to be brought into operation at present and Government have reserved to themselves the power to bring these sections into operation as and when necessary. Every town and village in the Province of Bombay which has one or more cotton textile units according to the definition given has been declared as a 'Local Area'. Mr N. A. Mehrban M. E., P. S. S., Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Government of Bombay, has been appointed as the first Registrar of Unions under the Act. Mr A. S. Iyengar, Labour Officer at Ahmedabad has been appointed Conciliator for the local areas of Ahmedabad, Viramgam Nadiad, Broach Surat and Gogha and Messrs S. R. Deshpande M. E., and S. V. Joshi, Assistant Commissioners of Labour have been appointed Conciliators for Bombay City and the remaining 17 local areas in the Province. Mr M. P. Labouchardre I. P. is the Labour Officer for Bombay City. The appointment of Labour Officers for the other areas had not been made when we went to press.

**Repeal** — The Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act, 1934, will be repealed with effect from the 1st August 1939.

## GENERAL STRIKE OF 7TH NOVEMBER 1938

The Bombay Trade Disputes Act, 1938, which has just been reviewed above was responsible for considerable opposition from the Labour Members on the opposition benches in the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The main ground on which this opposition was based was that a popular Congress Government sought to deprive the workers of their fundamental right to strike. Several members on the Government Benches repeatedly asserted that this was not the intention of the Bill, that the right to strike was not being taken away and that all the Bill intended to do was to postpone or defer the right to strike until such time as all the avenues provided for in the Bill to bring about an amicable settlement of a dispute had been exhausted. The representatives of Labour both in and outside the Assembly made every effort to misrepresent the intentions of Government to the workers. Mass meetings were held in Bombay, Solapur and other centres to oppose the measure, and when these failed to move Government the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress and the Independent Labour Party decided to organise a one-day protest strike in all industries in all centres in the Province on the 7th November 1938.

In spite of very elaborate preparations, the strike was a complete failure in all centres except Bombay and Solapur. In Bombay city only 54,000 out of a total of 1,16,000 day shift workers in cotton textile mills did not turn up for work in the morning. The promoters of the strike thereupon resorted to mass intimidation, to stone throwing, to the stopping of vehicular traffic, to attempting forcible closure of retail shops and

to rowdy demonstrations. As the day wore on mob rule prevailed in various parts of the city and a few loyal women workers were even stripped of their clothing in open streets. The police had to resort to firing on two occasions and some persons were injured. The Government of Bombay decided that a full enquiry should be held by a committee into all the facts relating to the said disturbances and the precautionary measures and the action taken by the authorities. Government accordingly appointed a Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. J. Kania as Chairman and Messrs. V. K. Taraporewala and M. C. Chagla Barristers at Law as Members and Mr. H. K. Chaudhri I.C.S. Deputy Secretary, Legal Department as Secretary. The Committee published their Report early in February 1939. The report is an illuminating document illustrative of the mob passions that can be excited by irresponsible labour leaders.

### BOMBAY SHOPS BILL, 1939

This Bill was introduced in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the 17th April 1939 and received support from all sections of the House. The object of the Bill is to regulate the hours of work in shops and commercial establishments including pedlars, restaurants and theatres, domestic servants, clubs and residential hotels, stores and refreshment rooms at railway stations, docks and wharves, bazaars and fairs for the sale of work for charitable or other purposes from which no profit is derived, Government offices and offices of local authorities, establishments for the treatment or cure of the sick, infirm, destitute or mentally unfit, and persons occupying posts of a confidential, managerial or supervisory character are excluded.

That legislation of this kind is necessary was shown by the results of an inquiry conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay in 1938 into the wages, hours of work and conditions of employment in the retail trade of some towns in the Province of Bombay. This inquiry showed that in Bombay city, employees in retail shops and restaurants had on an average, to work for more than 12 hours a day with very little provision for holidays or rest intervals. Nearly 65 per cent of the 10,212 employees covered by the inquiry had to work for 11 hours or more, over 14 per cent having to work not less than 15 hours a day. The object of this Bill is to put an end to this state of affairs, while not overlooking the requirements of commerce and the consumer.

The Bill is divided into four main chapters dealing with shops, commercial establishments, restaurants, eating houses, theatres and other places of amusement or entertainment and the employment of children and young persons.

As far as shops are concerned, clause 7 of the Bill prescribes the maximum hours of work of persons employed in shops at 10 per day. This is one hour longer than the ordinary factory day, but as against factory legislation which provides for a compulsory holiday for every seven days working, the Shops Bill provides for four holidays a month on the basis of one holiday per week but no attempt has been made to compel the employer to give one holiday every week. He will be free to give the holidays in accordance

with the requirements of his business. The Bill proposes to make it compulsory that every shop shall be closed not later than 9 p.m. provided, however, that any customer who was being served or was waiting to be served at 9 p.m. at any shop may be served in such shop during the quarter of an hour immediately following such hour. Power is sought to be given to the Provincial Governments to grant exemption in the case of certain types of shops, such as chemists and druggists' shops or shops dealing with funeral requisites. In order, however, that compulsory closure may not affect adversely the interests of shop keepers, it is necessary to prevent street trading, after the shop closing hour and provision has therefore been made to prevent any person from carrying on after 9 p.m. in or adjacent to a street or public place the sale of any goods. This will not, however, apply to the sale of newspapers. The maximum spread over has been fixed at 12 hours a day, but in order to cover the cases of shops which deal in perishable goods and whose busiest periods are early in the morning and late at night provision has been made for the extension of the spread over to 14 hours, provided such shops close for not less than three hours between the opening and the closing time.

As far as commercial establishments are concerned, there are days in a week or a month or a quarter, when longer hours are worked than normal and the same applies to the various exchanges where settlement days often give rise to abnormal working hours. It was therefore, considered that it would not be advisable to fix the daily limit of hours in the case of such establishments and the Bill, therefore, provides that the total number of hours that can be worked in any one month should be restricted to 220. Taking 26 as the number of working days in any one month, this works out at an average of about 8½ hours per day. No overtime is permitted in the case of shops but in commercial establishments overtime to the extent of 120 hours per year will be permitted so as to enable banks and other large establishments to deal with the pressure of work involved in the preparation of balance sheets, stock taking, etc. The provision for holidays is on the same basis as in shops, but in the case of commercial establishments for which provision is made for intervals for meals and a spread-over of 12 hours, no closing hour has been provided.

In the case of restaurants, eating houses, theatres and similar establishments, a ten hour day has been prescribed with a spread over of 14 hours. These establishments have necessarily to keep open for long hours, but the intensity of the trade done varies and the spread over of 14 hours will give the employers an opportunity of regulating the hours of work of their employees in accordance with the requirements of the trade. No closing is prescribed for these places because they are already subject to regulation by the police or excise departments.

No special provision has been made in the Bill for the hours of work of women employees, and as the Bill stands, there is nothing to prevent the employment of women in the types of establishments to be covered by the proposed Act at night. But, no child who has not completed his twelfth year will be allowed to work at all

in the establishments covered by the Bill while the hours in the case of young persons between the ages of thirteen and seventeen will be restricted to 8 per day, and this only between 6 a.m. and 7 p.m.

The Bill was referred to a Select Committee consisting of fifteen members in all, and the Committee was asked to submit its report to the Assembly by 31st August 1939.

### BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

In October 1937, the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee with Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram as Chairman to investigate into the question of the adequacy of wages and kindred matters in connexion with the textile industry in the Province of Bombay. The other members of the Committee were Messrs. Vaikunth L. Mehta, D. R. Gadgil and S. A. Brelvi. Messrs. Sakarilal Balabhai, M. L. A. and S. D. Saklatvala, M. L. A., representing the employers' interests and Messrs. Khandubhai K. Desai, M. L. A. and R. A. Khedgikar, M. L. A., representing the workers' interests were appointed Associate Members of the Committee to assist them in the proper presentation of the cases of their respective sides but with no power to partake in the final deliberations or to vote with regard to the decisions or recommendations which the Committee might make. Mr. S. R. Deshpande, B.Litt. (Oxon.) was appointed Secretary. The terms of reference which the Committee were asked to consider were as follows:—

(1) To examine the wages paid to workers having regard to the hours, efficiency and conditions of work in the various centres of the textile industry in the Province and to enquire, in this regard, into the adequacy or inadequacy of the wages earned in relation to a living wage standard and, if they are found in any occupation, centre or unit of the industry to be inadequate, to enquire into and report upon the reasons therefor, and to make recommendations regarding—

- (a) the establishment of a minimum wage,
- (b) the measures which the employers, the employees and the Government should take to improve the wage level,

(c) the remuneration of workers engaged on night-shift, and the regulation of night-shift work,

(d) standardisation of wages and masters, and

(e) the methods of automatic adjustment of wages in future.

(2) To report whether in view of the present condition of the industry an immediate increase in wages can be given in any occupation, centre or unit of the industry, pending the conclusion of the Committee's work and the preparation of its Report and to make recommendations in this behalf.

(3) To report on any matters germane to the above.

In accordance with para (2) of the terms of reference the Committee published an interim report in February 1938. After making a careful survey of existing conditions in the cotton textile mills in the Cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, especially with regard to the prices of raw cotton and the manufactured article, the Committee reached the conclusion that the depression which had been adduced as the principal justification for the wage cuts which had been effected in the textile mills in the Province of Bombay mainly during the years 1933 and 1934 had lifted and that the capacity of the industry to earn profits was distinctly better than it was when the cuts were imposed. They were of the opinion, therefore, that it was not inappropriate for labour to entertain the hope of being able to participate in the relative prosperity which the industry now enjoyed. It was because of the reassuring position of the industry that the Committee held that the cotton textile industry could well face the future in a spirit of confidence and that it could meet, out of the substantial betterment that had already accrued and which would continue to accrue for the greater part of the year 1938, additional charges of a reasonable magnitude for raising the wage level. They accordingly recommended that the increases set out in the following schedule should be given:—

### SCHEDULE.

Category of earnings	Rate of increase	REMARKS.
1	2	3
Below Rs. 15-0-0	3 Annas in the Rupee	Provided that no person falling in this category shall receive more than Rs. 15-6-0 as a result of the increase.
Rs. 15-6-0 and below Rs. 25	2½ Annas in the Rupee	Provided that no person falling in this category shall receive more than Rs. 28 as a result of the increase.
Rs. 25 and below Rs. 35	2 Annas in the Rupee	Provided that no person falling in this category shall receive more than Rs. 39-4 as a result of the increase.
Rs. 35 and below Rs. 40	1½ Annas in the Rupee	Provided that no person falling in this category shall receive more than Rs. 43 as a result of the increase.
Rs. 40 and below Rs. 75	1 Anna in the Rupee	Provided that no person falling in this category shall receive an increase in earnings of less than Rs. 3.
Rs. 75 and over	Nil	

(1) The basis on which the increase will be calculated shall be the net earnings of each individual worker for each pay-period

(2) (a) In the case of time workers, the rate of increase for an individual worker in any occupation is indicated by the rate shown in the Schedule against the category of earnings within which may fall the wages to which a worker in that occupation working for the full pay-period is entitled

(b) In the case of piece workers, the rate of increase to which an individual worker will be entitled is indicated in the Schedule by the rate shown against the category of earnings within which may fall his net earnings during the pay period

(3) The earnings shown in the Schedule above relate to a pay-period of 26 working days

(4) In pay periods containing less or more than 26 working days the categories of earnings shown in the Schedule should be adjusted in the proportion which the number of working days in the pay period bears to 26. The maximum and the minimum limits shown in column 3 of the Schedule should also be adjusted in the same proportion

(5) These recommendations apply to the entire body of workers (as defined in the Indian Factories Act but excluding all persons employed in a clerical capacity) employed in the cotton textile industry in the Bombay Province

The Committee calculated that, on the basis of the figures given in the above Schedule, the percentage increase in the wages bill would amount to 9.0 for Ahmedabad, 11.9 for Bombay and 14.3 for Sholapur. It is calculated that the Committee's interim recommendations will increase the wages bill of all cotton textile mill workers in the Province of Bombay by about a crore of rupees per annum. In recommending the above increases, the Committee have taken into consideration one contingent factor which was brought to their notice by Government, viz. the provision that may have to be made for paying sickness benefits to workers as a result of social legislation which Government propose shortly to undertake. The Government of Bombay published the interim report with a resolution which stated that the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee, in the view of Government, were entitled to the weight and authority which should be attached to the award of an Industrial Court or a Court of Arbitration, and as such should be carried out and accepted both by employers and labour. Government further recommended that the increases in wages suggested by the Committee should be given commencing from the date of the disbursement of the wages due for the month of February 1938 or for the last pay period in that month. Except for a few small concerns, all cotton textile mills in the Province accepted the Committee's interim findings and gave their workers the increase in wages recommended by them.

The Committee dispersed in February 1938 after submitting their Interim Report to Govern-

ment. Owing to ill health, Mr. Jajramdas Daulatram, Chairman of the Committee resigned in the month of June and the Government of Bombay appointed The Honourable Mr. Justice H. V. Datta, a Full Bench Judge of the Bombay High Court, Chairman of the Committee in the month of September. Mr. N. A. Mahabadi, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, succeeded Mr. S. R. Deshpande as Secretary to the Committee when the latter went on leave in December 1938. The reconstituted Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Datta commenced its public sittings in Bombay, on the 7th December with an extensive examination of the representatives of the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce and representative workers from cotton mills in Bombay City. After dispersing for the Xmas holidays on the 23rd December, the Committee re-assembled in Ahmedabad on the 4th January 1939. The Committee spent over two weeks in Ahmedabad during which it inspected several cotton textile mills, the offices and the various welfare activities of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association and examined the representatives of the Ahmedabad Millowners' and Textile Labour Associations, the Mill Kamdar Union, representative cotton mill workers and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Agent of the (Salco Mills). Between January and May the Committee spent a week in Sholapur, visited several cotton mills, workshops, factories and institutions in Bombay City and all the Mills in Viramgam, Nadlad, Bironch, Surat, Jalgaon, Chalisgaon, Amalner, Dhulla, Poona, Gokak, Hubli Baral and Gadag. Representative cotton mill workers were examined at every centre visited. The representatives of the various mills in upcountry centres were examined by the Committee in Bombay. Several Government officers such as the Commissioner of Labour (Mr. J. F. Jennings, O.B.E., O.B.E.), the Director of Industries (Mr. P. B. Advani), the Government Labour Officer (Mr. W. Pryde, O.B.E., I.F.), the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, and the Chief Inspector of Factories (Mr. T. W. Johnstone, O.B.E.) were examined *in camera*. Among dietitians and nutrition experts the Committee examined Dr. W. B. Ackroyd, M.D., Director of the Nutrition Fund Research Association of Coonoor, Colonel S. B. Bokhey, M.D., Director of the Hadfield Institute, Dr. A. B. Kulkarni, M.D. (London), Dr. H. V. Tilak, F.R.C.S., M.B.B.S., and Dr. Dastur, the Medical officer of the Tata Mills. The representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, the Native Stock and Share Brokers' Association, the Sholapur, Dhulla and Hubli Girni Kamdar Unions, the Gujarat Sarni Kamdar Association, as also Dr. Nasir Ahmad, Director of the Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and Mr. F. Stones, O.B.E., Managing Director of Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., were also examined by the Committee in Bombay. As we go to Press, the Committee were engaged in a series of confidential examinations of the representatives of the Bombay and the Ahmedabad Millowners' Associations in connection with their schemes and proposals for standardisation of wages. The Committee expect to submit their report to Government in November 1939.

## THE CAWNPORE LABOUR INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Few cities in India have expanded industrially so rapidly as Cawnpore. In 1901 its population was 172,694. In 1931 this had increased by over a quarter to 219,819. Today it is variously estimated at being somewhere between 285 to 310 thousand. Besides having a large number of cotton spinning and weaving mills, Cawnpore is also an important centre of the tanning industry and it has a large number of engineering and other factories as well. The total factory population of the city in 1937 was over 75,000. Since the advent of the Reforms, Cawnpore has been a storm centre of conflict between capital and labour. With the exception of a few employers who were members of the North India Chamber of Commerce and some hundreds of workers who were members of two loosely knit trade unions known as the *Mazdoor Sabha*, a communist ridden body, and the *Dakt Mazdoor Sangh* there was, at the beginning of the year 1937, little organisation either between the employers or the employed. Representatives of various political groups standing for election to the United Provinces Legislative Assembly consequently found a rich virgin field among the ranks of the workers in this city and they endeavoured to enlist support for their candidature by making all sorts of wild and rash promises as to what they would do to ameliorate working conditions. Popular imagination was excited to fever point and even before the taking up of office by the Congress in July 1937 a large number of strikes had occurred in individual units. When Congress did take up the reins of Government industrial strife culminated in a complete stoppage of work in almost all cotton textile mills and several units in many other industries were also affected. The main demands centred round an immediate and an all round increase in wages. Employers, alarmed at the turn events were taking, formed themselves into an association which was called 'The Employers' Association of Northern India'. The *Mazdoor Sabha* had at the same time succeeded in widening its membership. Several deputations representing the interests of both the employers and the workers waited on the Hon. the Prime Minister Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant and as a result of his eventual intervention in the dispute an agreement was concluded between the parties in the month of August 1937 by virtue of one of the terms of which Government agreed to appoint a Committee to examine and report on the conditions of life and work of labourers employed in factories in Cawnpore. The Committee was originally appointed in November 1937 consisted of Sriyut Rajendra Prasad Sahab (Chairman) and Sir Tracy Edwin Jones, Mr. Harilal Nath Shastri, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda and Professor S. K. Rudra. Sir Tracy Edwin Jones and Mr. Shastri who represented the employers and the workers' interests respectively mutually agreed to withdraw from the Committee in December. The services of Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda could not be spared by the Government of Bombay and Mr. B. Shiva Rao was appointed in his place on the 18th January 1938.

The terms of reference to the Committee were as follows —

(1) Whether wage cuts have taken place direct or indirect, and if so, where and to what extent?

(2) In case any such wage cut is established, whether there should be any increase in wages, and if so, what?

(3) How do the present rates of wages in Cawnpore compare with those prevailing elsewhere in India and whether, taking also into consideration the profits made by the mills and the cost of living in Cawnpore they should be increased and if so, to what extent?

(4) Is it desirable to prescribe any minimum rate of wages for any class of labour at Cawnpore and if so, what should such rate be?

(5) What is the most suitable arrangement for shifts to enable a factory to continue working as long as it desires to do so without unduly inconveniencing the labourers?

(6) Whether schemes of rationalization and intensification of labour have been, or are being or are intended to be introduced, and if so, on what lines? What are the effects of such schemes on the labourers as regards their earnings, health, efficiency, etc.?

(7) What abuses, if any, are associated with the present system of supervision, recruiting, suspending and dismissing labourers and what steps should be taken to remove the same?

(8) What days, if any, should be observed as holidays in factories in addition to or in lieu of Sundays?

(9) On what terms should emergency leave be granted in the case of (a) piece workers and (b) time workers?

(10) Are the general conditions of labour in factories satisfactory and what, if any, improvements are needed?

(11) What improvements are required in the conditions in which the labourers live in Cawnpore especially as regards housing, sanitation etc. and what steps should be taken to effect the same?

(12) What welfare activities are desirable and through what agencies should they be carried out?

(13) What statistical data should be maintained in regard to labour conditions and welfare and by what agency?

The Committee submitted their report to the U. P. Government early in April 1938. Government released the report for publication towards the end of that month with a Press Note expressing the hope that the suggestions and recommendations made by the Committee would lead to an amicable settlement of the pending differences between employers and workers, falling which Government would proceed to take the report into consideration and reach their own decisions. It was also announced that all representations in the matter should be submitted to Government by the 10th May. The report covers a very wide field of subjects and includes

a host of recommendations among the more important of which are the following --

(1) Wage increases which are estimated to increase the wages bill by 10 to 12 per cent. The method to be followed in giving the increase is the same as that recommended by the Bombay Committee etc., to divide the workers into different wage groups and to increase their monthly earnings on a sliding scale which ranges from 2½ annas in the rupee for those earning between Rs. 13 and Rs. 19 per mensem to half an anna in the rupee in the case of workers getting between Rs. 40 and Rs. 50.

(2) Consolidation of bonuses with wages

(3) The establishment of a wage fixation board to function on the lines of the British Trade Boards for the adjustment of wages from time to time

(4) A minimum wage of Rs. 15 per month of 26 working days

(5) Standardisation of wages in cotton textile mills

(6) The adoption of two straight shifts and the abolition of overlapping and multiple shifts

(7) Complete dissociation of jobbers in connexion with recruitment

(8) Abolition of methods of punishments such as suspension, the fixing of different piece rates for different qualities of production, etc.

(9) The payment to discharged workers of compensation either at the rate of 1½ days wages for every year of service or a lump amount not exceeding six months wages

(10) Fifteen days leave with full pay for workers with not less than two years continuous service to their credit and, in addition 15 days sick leave with half pay and 60 holidays per year

(11) Provision of resting places and dining sheds

(12) Flotation of a loan of fifty lakhs of rupees by Government for the provision of 12,000 decent houses. The scheme to be completed by the Improvement Trust within a period of five years

(13) Establishment of a welfare council and organisation of maternity and child welfare

(14) Provision of a sickness insurance scheme on a contributory basis

(15) Provision of contributory Provident Fund schemes on the basis of equal contributions of half an anna in the rupee of earnings for both employers and workers

(16) The creation of a Labour Office on the lines of the Bombay Labour Office

The Committee estimated that the financial effect of the various recommendations and suggestions which they make if accepted in toto would be to raise the wages bill by about 21 per cent. per annum

The Employers Association of Northern India in the course of a lengthy statement which they submitted to Government and which they also released to the Press about the middle of May 1938 stated that the recommendations of the Committee were unacceptable to employers in Cawnpore because their findings were based, firstly on various inaccuracies and discrepancies,

and secondly, were heavily biased in favour of the employers and were based on many wrong constructions of the facts. They stated that if the recommendations were accepted, the cotton textile industry in the city of Cawnpore would be saddled with a dead loss of over three lakhs of rupees per annum and that it would have to close down forthwith. For example, the Association stated that unlike Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur where cotton textile mills had effected large reductions in wages between 1933 and 1936 no mill in Cawnpore had effected wage cuts between 1936 and 1937 and that earnings had actually risen in several categories of occupations during this period. Real wages were consequently on the fall in the cost of living very much higher and that the Committee had no justification in comparing wage levels between Cawnpore and Bombay where both efficiency and the cost of living were much higher. The workers' representatives and unions on the other hand stated that the Committee's recommendations fell far short of the workers' demands but that their acceptance in toto by the employers would be the minimum acceptable.

As soon as the statement of the Employers Association was published 25,000 workers in textile mills in Cawnpore downed tools and by the beginning of June 1938 over 40,000 workers in both textile and other factories were affected by the strike. The Government of the United Provinces were faced with a very difficult situation and they appointed Mr. P. M. Kharagat C.I.E. I.C.S. as Commissioner of Labour in addition to his own duties as Secretary to Government in the Department of Industries. Various conferences were held between the Hon. The Prime Minister of the U.P. and the Commissioner of Labour on the one hand and the representatives of the employers and the workers on the other and it was only after the strike had lasted for fifty days that an agreement was reached which was accepted by both sides. The Government of the United Provinces issued a special communiqué on the 6th July 1938 embodying the terms of the agreement and giving their own views on the different points contained therein. The following are some of the more important matters on which agreement was reached.

(1) The constitution of a wage fixation Board with an equal number of representatives of employers and workers with an independent Chairman to be selected by mutual consent falling which Government to appoint a chairman from the ranks of Judges of the High Court or Senior District Judges. The Board would deal only with wage disputes of a general character and matters concerning individual Mills were to be dealt with by the Labour Commissioner.

(2) Schemes of standardisation of wages and Rationalisation to be facilitated.

(3) Government to set up a Labour Exchange

(4) The Labour Commissioner to be the final authority in the matter of disputes.

(5) Government accept the view of the employers that as regards social benefits such as leave with pay, sickness insurance, provident funds, etc. these are matters of a general character affecting all industries and should not be effected on a Provincial basis as all India considerations are involved.

(6) The Mazdoor Sabha to be reconstituted on a sound basis with the assistance of the Labour Commissioner, that it should foster discipline in the Mills and be fully competent to prevent any strike being declared except after due deliberation and with the full consent of the workmen

(7) Standardisation of conditions of employment and fifteen days' notice to be given of any proposed change

(8) Acceptance by the workers of the increases in wages offered by the individual mills

### THE CENTRAL PROVINCES TEXTILE LABOUR INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Following the example of Bombay and the United Provinces, the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar also appointed a Committee in February 1938 to examine and report on the wages question of the workers in the cotton textile mills in that Province. The terms of reference of the C P and Berar Committee were, however, restricted to an examination of the interim report of the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee with a view to reporting on (1) the extent to which the conditions in the cotton mills in the Central Provinces and Berar differ from those which formed the basis of the Bombay Committee's recommendation, (2) the changes that would, as a consequence, be necessary in these recommendations in their application to conditions in the Central Provinces, and (3) the date from which the modified recommendations should take effect. The Committee was composed of Mr N J Roughton, I.C.S., (Financial Commissioner) as Chairman and Messrs A O Sen Gupta (Principal, Morris College, Nagpur), V R Kalappa, M.L.A. and C O Desai, I.C.S. (Director of Industries), who was also to be Secretary to the Committee. The Committee was to be advised on technical matters by Mr S H Batliwala, Manager of the Empress Mills, Nagpur and Mr R S Bulkar, General Secretary, Nagpur Textile Union. The Committee submitted their report to Government at the end of April and the report was published in the middle of May.

The Committee found that the condition of the textile industry in the Central Provinces and Berar was more like that of the mills in Bombay City rather than of either Ahmedabad or Sholapur and the proposals for wage increases should accordingly be based on those adopted for Bombay City. Owing, however, to the lack of uniformity in the wage cuts, the Committee were of the opinion that it would not be equitable to adopt a scheme of graduated rates of increases similar to that recommended by the Bombay Committee. The objection to the Bombay method, the Committee found, was that it gave an advantage to those mills which succeeded in introducing the largest wage cuts and which were now paying the lowest wages. Conditions in the Central Provinces were not the same as in Bombay in such important matters as the cost of living, the level of wages and efficiency of textile labour and therefore the Bombay schedule could not be adopted bodily for the mills in that Province and would have to be so modified as to suit local conditions. It was for these reasons that, in spite of the attractiveness

of the Bombay method in that it gave greater relief to the lower-paid workers, the Committee preferred the system of restoring a fixed percentage of the wage cuts and they accordingly recommended that in all cases where wage cuts had been effected, 60 per cent of the actual wage cut should be restored, and that, in addition, where new rates had, since the cut of 1933, been adopted for new employees, 60 per cent of the difference between the new rates and the old rates should be added to the new rates. The Committee recommended that the restoration in the wage cuts proposed should be given with effect from the 1st May 1938. In a minute of dissent, Mr Kalappa recommended the adoption of the Bombay schedule with such modifications as might be necessary to secure the restoration of 75 per cent of the wage cut as an immediate measure and the restoration of the full wage cut at the earliest possible opportunity.

The recommendations of the Committee, with slight modifications made by Government have been given effect to by all the mills and accepted by almost all the workers. The total amount of increase remains limited to only 60 per cent of wage cuts, but it is given on a sliding scale basis, the Department of Industries having prepared schedules of increases of wages to suit the circumstances of individual mills. The workers of the Hinganghat Mills insisted on full restoration, but the protracted strike of more than two months secured them nothing more than what was recommended by Government. The total wages bill in the cotton textile industry in the Central Provinces and Berar is expected to have increased by about five lakhs of rupees annually as a result of the Committee's recommendations.

The success achieved by the workers in the Cotton Textile Industry also encouraged workers in other industries to demand wage increases and a few demonstrations and strikes were staged to obtain redress of their grievances but without any success.

### THE BIHAR LABOUR INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Early in March 1938, the Government of Bihar appointed a Committee of Inquiry to enquire into the conditions of labour prevailing in the industrial centres as well as in the industries of the Province with particular reference to each important industry. Mr Rajendra Prasad, who was also appointed Chairman of the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee, is Chairman of this Committee as well. The other members of the Bihar Committee are Mr M P Gandhi, Professor Abdul Bari, Mr Jagat Narain Lal, Dr Mukherjee, Mr H B Chandra and Professor S K Saran who is also to act as Secretary to the Committee. The Committee has powers to co-opt one or more representatives of capital and labour. Owing to the continued ill health of Mr Rajendra Prasad, Mr R R Bakhale, a member of the Servants of India Society, Bombay was appointed Deputy Chairman of the Committee in November 1938. The Committee was further strengthened by the appointment of Mr G M. Hayman, as a member. The report of the Bihar Committee is expected to be published by the beginning of September 1939.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY ADOPTS MINIMUM WAGE.

A notable event during the year 1938-39 was a resolution passed by the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the 26th January 1939 to pay a minimum salary of Rs 25 per month exclusive of benefits such as House Rent allowance or the value of free quarters wherever provided to all permanent male Municipal employees from the year 1938-39. It was also resolved that women, boys and men on daily wages should be excluded from the scope of the resolution.

This concludes our historical survey of the growth of the Labour Problem in India. In this survey factory legislation and legislation in connection with payment of wages has been dealt with as exhaustively as space permitted. Want of space prevents us from dealing with the reports of the Courts of Enquiry appointed by the Government of Madras and Assam to enquire into disputes between the employers and the workers in cotton textile mills in Coimbatore and of the Assam Oil Company. These reports follow much along the same lines as those published by the I. P. and the C. P. Committees. We now deal more briefly with other important phases connected with labour in India.

## INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN INDIA.

In 1922 India obtained recognition by the League of Nations as one of the eight chief industrial countries of the world. As such she is entitled to a permanent seat on the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation. In the memorandum prepared by the India Office of the British Government for the substantiation of India's claims as such the following figures were given to illustrate the industrial importance of the country:—

Twenty eight million agricultural workers excluding peasant proprietors, 141,000 maritime workers, lascars, etc., a figure second only to that of the United Kingdom, over twenty million workers in industry including cottage industries, mines and transport, railway mileage in excess of that in every country in the world except the United States of America.

The figures for the 1931 population census which revealed a total population of nearly 353 millions show that the number of agricultural workers has increased to nearly thirty one and a half millions. This figure excludes cultivating owners (27 millions), cultivating tenants (24 millions), landlords (over three millions) and 'others' (six and a half millions). The number of earners plus working dependants in industry, trade, transport and mines amounts to twenty-six millions. Domestic servants number eleven millions. These figures, at the best, must be considered as estimates, because even to-day

no reliable statistics are available in India to show approximately correct figures of the numbers employed in each branch of industry in India. There has been no famine or epidemic of any importance in India since 1931 and the growth in population is estimated at three to four millions per annum. It is confidently anticipated that unless this rate of growth is checked the census of 1941 will reveal a total population of nearly 400 millions. The statistics contained in the annual administration reports for factories and mines show the numbers of persons employed in factories and mines which are subject to the control of the Factories and the Mines Acts. As far as factories are concerned, it is known that there are thousands of small factories in India which are not subject to any control and no statistics are therefore available to show the numbers employed in such concerns. All that the annual factory statistics show are the numbers of factories which are controlled by the Indian Factories Act in any particular year and the numbers employed in such factories. With each expansion in the definition of the term 'factory' more existing factories come under control and are therefore included in the statistics but such expansions only occurred in the years immediately following the passing of the 1891, 1911, 1922 and 1934 Acts. Subject to these provisos, the following figures show the growth of the factory population in India during the last forty three years.

### Factory Statistics, 1894-1937

Year	Number of factories	Average daily number employed			
		Men	Women	Children	Total
1894	815	275,806	53,127	20,877	349,810
1898	1,098	334,594	60,603	27,532	422,729
1902	1,533	424,376	85,882	31,877	541,535
1906	1,855	546,693	102,796	41,223	690,712
1910	2,359	624,945	115,540	52,024	792,511
1914	2,936	746,778	144,157	60,043	950,978
1918	3,436	897,460	161,343	64,110	1,122,913
1922	5,144	1,084,457	206,887	67,628	1,358,972
1926	7,251	1,206,628	249,669	60,094	1,516,391
1930	8,148	1,238,425	254,906	87,972	1,581,303
1934	8,659	1,246,009	250,660	18,368	1,515,037
1936	8,831	1,340,131	235,244	15,487	1,610,862
1936	9,323	1,400,210	239,875	12,062	1,652,147
1937*	8,930	1,427,108	237,038	8,833	1,673,989

\* The figures for 1937 are exclusive of Burma.



"Adolescents" are a new class created by the Indian Factories Act, 1934, to cover persons between the ages of 15 and 17 who have not secured certificates of fitness for employment as adults and who must continue to be employed as children. In the above table, however, the figures for male and female adolescents which have been shown separately in the Factory Statistics for the years 1935 to 1937 have been included in the figures for adult males and adult women.

The average daily number of children employed in factories shows a steady fall since

1922. This is due to stricter administration and better inspection and certification after the passing of the Amending Act of 1922. As against 67,628 children employed in 5,144 factories, in that year, the number employed in 8,930 factories in 1937 fell to 11,967. It is noteworthy that the Millowners' Association, Bombay, reached a decision in 1922 that no children should be employed in any textile mill in Bombay City after that year. The following table gives the detailed factory statistics for the year 1937 by provinces and age and sex groups.

*Detailed Factory Statistics for 1937*

Province	Number of Factories	Average daily number of Workers employed				
		Adult Males	Adult Women	Adolescents	Children	Total
Madras	1,786	123,762	47,085	9,374	5,509	186,630
Bombay	1,790	364,765	65,891	4,085	466	435,207
Sind	311	22,514	4,917	360	60	27,851
Bengal	1,604	493,045	60,601	10,376	1,536	566,458
United Provinces	614	146,066	5,600	1,282	527	153,484
Punjab	798	58,315	8,288	2,146	724	69,473
Bihar	295	84,007	5,876	409	177	90,469
Orissa	72	2,655	1,403	16	48	4,122
Central Provinces & Berar	787	41,967	19,384	280	155	61,186
Assam	734	3,265	10,203	3,916	1,141	48,525
North West Frontier Province	29	1,436	16	14	5	1,371
Baluchistan	13	1,883	13		70	1,966
Ajmer Merwara	41	12,207	1,231	14	227	13,699
Delhi	68	13,478	255	61	160	13,954
Bangalore and Coorg	12	999	430	17	28	1,474
Total	8,910	1,400,564	232,122	32,350	10,833	1,675,869

The annual All-India reports give detailed figures of numbers employed by age and sex groups, only for cotton spinning and weaving mills and for jute mills and not for the other industries. It is not possible, therefore, to give a table similar to the one above by industries. It is interesting, however, to observe that of the total numbers employed as given in the above table, 396,874 men, 62,899 women, 10,993 adolescents and 3,368 children were employed in cotton mills and 283,210 men, 38,890 women, 3,644 adolescents and 82 children were employed in jute mills. Out of the total number of 474,134 persons employed in all cotton mills in India 301,906 or nearly 63 per cent were employed in cotton mills in the Province of Bombay and out of a total number of 305,785 persons

employed in all jute mills in India, 287,748 or over 94 per cent were employed in jute mills in Bengal. The next most important factory industry is that of "engineering". This group covers engineering concerns proper railway workshops, dockyards, metal ware factories, fine woodwork factories and saw mills, etc., and it covers between 25 to 30 per cent of the total number employed in all factories.

#### **MINING STATISTICS.**

The collection of full statistics with regard to the number of persons employed in mines in India dates from 1924, that is to say, after the passing of the Indian Mines Act, 1923. The following table contains the statistics for the period 1924-1937 —

## Mining Statistics, 1924-1937

Year	Total number of mines which came under the Act	Number of persons employed		
		Underground and open workings	Above ground	Total
1924	1,804	167,779	90,498	258,277
1925	2,011	168,554	84,103	252,657
1926	1,897	160,471	70,742	231,213
1927	1,902	196,841	72,019	268,860
1928	1,948	197,398	70,271	267,669
1929	1,732	199,908	69,783	269,691
1930	1,669	191,015	60,752	251,767
1931	1,471	170,638	60,144	230,782
1932	1,281	151,924	57,734	209,658
1933	1,424	151,942	52,565	204,507
1934	1,675	170,820	58,561	229,381
1935	1,813	180,963	64,707	245,670
1936	1,973	199,917	60,676	260,593
1937	1,925	195,454	72,104	267,558

## IMMIGRATION.

The principal industry of India being agriculture there are naturally no large movements of population from one part to another. Where the migration figures are high it is generally in the small units. Thus Delhi has 41 per cent of immigrants and Ajmere-Merwara 19 per cent while Ajmere City itself has as many immigrants as natives. Immigration influences the population of India very little. The 1931 Census shows only 790,000 persons as born outside the country as against 603,526 in 1921. The total emigration from the country is estimated at a million during the decade 1921-1931. The most important inter-provincial streams of migration are those between Assam and the other provinces in India, particularly Madras and Bihar and Orissa. At the last Census, Assam showed a net gain of nearly a million and a quarter due largely to the influx of immigrant labour on plantations. The greatest loss was shown by Bihar and Orissa which suffered to the extent of 1,291,567 persons. As between British India and the Native States, the tendency prior to 1921 was for migration into British India but the position during the decade 1921-1931 was reversed. The most striking example of this in 1931 was Bikaner State which showed a net gain of 161,303.

As far as labour is concerned the greatest fluidity is to be found in Assam and the greatest immobility in Bihar and Orissa where 959 out of every 1,000 persons in the province in 1931 were born therein. The emigration of labour from Madras is mainly overseas particularly to Malaya but recruiting of Indian labour for Malaya was stopped in 1930. None the less, considerably over half a million Indians were found in that country in 1931. This embargo was lifted some two or three years later but the Government of India again stopped assisted immigration to Malaya with effect from the 15th June 1938 following a repatriation of 1000

India labourers from that country as a sequel to a general reduction of 50 per cent in the wages of rubber estate workers. Delegations from the Malayan estates and the Government of Madras had a conference with the Government of India on the 9th February 1939. The Government of Madras with the concurrence of the Government of India proposed the fixation of minimum standard wages for men at 50 cents and for women at 40 cents with the proviso that an adequate share of the benefit of any improvement in the condition of the rubber industry should be passed on to the Indian labourers. The Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce decided in June 1938 to recommend to Government the prohibition of immigration into Ceylon as a measure to relieve local unemployment. This decision ignored the Jackson Report which strongly advised against this prohibition. As far as the main industrial cities in India are concerned, Bombay draws the bulk of its labour from Rajasthan and the Konkan. Calcutta draws an appreciable part from Bihar and Orissa and the greater part of the *pardahi* labour in the Ahmedabad cotton mills comes from the United Provinces.

## METHODS OF RECRUITMENT.

One of the most difficult problems connected with industrial labour in India is the method followed for its recruitment. Minor variations in the method may be found as between industry and industry but the cardinal principle is the same in all industries and that is recruitment through the medium of a recruiting agent, a *sardar*, a *mukaddam* or a *johari*.

The methods by which the jobber or recruiting agent is remunerated by the employer vary. It is reported that in the Central Provinces labourers are purchased from private contractors at so much per head. In Bengal the recruiting agent receives a lump sum payment from which

he pays his men and retains the balance himself in the textile mills in the Bombay Presidency the jobbers receive fixed salaries and perquisites both in cash and in kind from the workers whom they recruit at the time of placement and also during employment. Recruitment through contractors is most prevalent in Burma owing to the scarcity of labour in that province.

The system of recruitment followed in the case of the better paid and the more skilled jobs—especially in the engineering industry and on railways—is different. Here also, recommendation by a foreman or a headman is an important factor but in most cases the recruitment is direct because the type of man required is generally available on the spot. On railways, a contract for a period of apprenticeship is almost always entered into. The terms of these contracts vary according to the types of apprenticeship. The periods of apprenticeship vary from two to five years according to the jobs for which the apprentices are trained.

As far as recruitment of the ordinary unskilled workers is concerned, the rapid industrialisation of many towns is creating a nucleus of permanent town dwellers and such of these as are out of employment have got into the habit of invading mill and factory gates in the mornings in the hope of securing substitute employment or of getting into a permanent vacancy. This labour is somewhat independent of the jobber but not entirely because they must keep in his good graces in order to continue in the employment which they are able to secure.

Existing methods of recruitment in Indian industries have received general condemnation on all sides and the Royal Commission on Indian Labour have devoted much space in their report to this question. For the guidance of employers, the Commission made the following recommendations—

(a) Jobbers should be excluded from the engagement and dismissal of labour.

(b) Whenever the work of a factory permits it a labour officer should be appointed directly under the general manager. His main functions should be in regard to engagements, dismissal and discharge.

(c) Where it is not possible to appoint a whole-time labour officer, the manager or some responsible officer should retain complete control over engagements and dismissals.

(d) Employers' associations in co-operation with trade unions should adopt a common policy to stamp out bribery.

(e) Where women are engaged in substantial numbers, at least one educated woman should be appointed in charge of their welfare and supervision.

(f) Workers should be encouraged to apply for definite periods of leave and should go with a promise that on their return at the proper time they will be able to get back their old jobs on their return. Whenever possible an allowance should be given to the worker who goes on leave after approved service.

In pursuance of the Royal Commission's recommendations in the matter, several large organisations in India have appointed special labour officers to recruit and to look after the

welfare of the labour force and from such reports as are available it is gathered that the system wherever introduced has been an unqualified success. It may therefore be anticipated that appointments of labour officers will be more widely resorted to in the near future. The Bombay Millowners' Association, in anticipation of the Commission's recommendations in the matter instructed their affiliated mills in January 1930 to introduce wherever possible, a policy of direct recruitment of labour instead of the existing practice of recruitment through jobbers. They also recommended the introduction of a system of granting discharge certificates to contain a complete record of a worker's service and to demand the production of such certificates before engaging new men. Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Company, Limited, in 1933, introduced a system of decasualisation in connection with their substitute labour for the eleven mills which they control in Bombay City. Each mill makes a monthly estimate of the number of temporary men which it is likely to engage during the month and issues employment cards to the required number. These men present themselves at the gates of their respective mills every morning and substitutes are engaged only from such men as have had these employment cards issued to them. This system which is now known as the *Bodh Control System* has been officially adopted by the Bombay Millowners' Association and is universally followed by all cotton mills in Bombay City under the supervision of the Association's Labour Officer.

## RECRUITMENT OF PLANTATION LABOUR FOR ASSAM.

One of the earliest pieces of labour legislation in India was the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 which was designed mainly to regulate the recruitment and engagement of indentured labour for the tea plantations in that province. Owing to altering conditions, it had not been possible for many years to subject plantation workers to penal contracts and although several attempts had been made to improve the law by amendments of the main Act in 1908, 1915 and 1927 and by the issue of rules and regulations, these proved to be abortive and ineffective and the law on the subject became extremely confused. The whole question was subjected to a thorough examination by the Government of India and the provincial Governments in 1925-28 and by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in 1929-30. The Commission recommended that the existing legislation should be replaced by a new enactment which should provide (a) that no assisted emigrants from controlled areas should be forwarded to the Assam tea gardens except through a depot maintained either by the tea industry or by suitable groups of employers and approved by the local Government, (b) that the Government of India should have power to frame rules regarding transit arrangements, in particular for the laying down of certain prescribed routes to Assam and for the maintenance of depots at necessary intervals, (c) that the power conferred by section 3 of the 1901 Act to prohibit recruitment for Assam in particular localities should be withdrawn immediately

(d) that the existing Assam Labour Board should be abolished and that in its place a Controller of Immigrants in Assam should be appointed to look after the interests of emigrants from other provinces, (e) that every future assisted emigrant to an Assam tea garden should have the right after the first three years to be repatriated at his employer's expense and that the Controller should be empowered to repatriate a garden worker at the expense of the employer within one year of his arrival if it is found necessary on the grounds of health unsuitability of the work to his personal capacity or for other sufficient reason and (f) that in the event of the recurrence of abuses Government should have power to reintroduce in any area the prohibition of recruitment otherwise than by means of licensed garden *sirdars* and licensed recruiters. The Government of India implemented these recommendations in the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act which was passed in September 1932 and brought into effect from the 1st April 1933.

### THE TEA DISTRICTS EMIGRANT LABOUR ACT, 1932.

The first object of this Act is to make it possible, on the one hand, to exercise all the control over the recruitment and forwarding of assisted emigrants to the Assam tea gardens as may be justified and required by the interests of actual and potential emigrants and, on the other hand, to ensure that no restrictions are imposed which are not justified. Local Governments are empowered, subject to the control of the Government of India, to impose control over the forwarding of assisted emigrants (chapter III) or over both their recruitment and their forwarding as occasion may dictate (chapters III and IV). Employers are prevented from recruiting otherwise than by means of certificated garden *sirdars* or licensed recruiters. It is made unlawful to assist persons under 16 to migrate unless they are accompanied by their parents or guardians. A married woman who is living with her husband may only be assisted to emigrate with the consent of the husband. Full effect was given to the Royal Commission's recommendations regarding repatriation (sections 7 to 11) and it is further provided that where an employer fails to make all the necessary arrangements for the repatriation of a worker within fifteen days from the date on which a right of repatriation arises to an emigrant labourer, the Controller may direct the employer to despatch such labourer and his family or to pay him such compensation as may be prescribed within such period as the Controller may fix (sections 13 and 15). Section 3 of the Act makes provision for the appointment of a Controller of Emigrants with some staff and possibly one or more Deputy Controllers for supervising the general administration of the system which the Act seeks to establish. The charges for this establishment are to be met from an annual cess called the Emigrant Labour Cess which is to be levied at such rate not exceeding Rs 9 per emigrant as the Governor-General may determine for each year of levy. The cess is collected by the Controller by the sale of certificates of emigration. Every assisted emigrant has to be provided by the employing interest on whose behalf he was recruited with

such a certificate. All particulars about the emigrant together with a running record of the details of his employment in Assam are given on it. Failure to provide a certificate is punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs 500. The rate of cess has been reduced by the Government of India from Rs 5 to Rs 3 for the year 1st October 1932 to 30th September 1933. The provisions of this Act were intended, in the first instance, to apply only to emigration for work on tea plantations in eight specified districts in Assam, but power is retained to extend its application to other industries and to other districts in Assam if necessary.

Statistics and information with regard to the number of emigrants, conditions of life, health and work and wages of labourers working on tea plantations in Assam are contained in the Annual Administration Reports on the working of the Assam Labour Board until 1933 and of the Controller of Emigrant Labour after 1934.

A good state of affairs is shown to exist in Indian plantations by the 1937 Annual Report on the working of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act. The Province of Bombay continued to be an uncontrolled emigration area but notwithstanding this, 567 souls were recruited from this area during 1937. Recruitment during the year, however, was mainly carried on in the controlled emigration areas of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madras, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces and Berar. The total number of souls recruited in 1937 amounted to 26,083 as against 23,175 during 1936. Recruiting costs for the year were Rs 63 15-0 per soul and Rs 83-12-0 per adult.

The total population of adult labourers working and not working on tea estates in Assam was 601,365 at the end of 1937 and of children 532,269 making a total population of 1,133,634. The average monthly earnings of men, women and children settled on the gardens amounted to Rs 7 3 5, Rs 6-13 7 and Rs 4-4 7 respectively, in the Assam Valley and to Rs 5-10-11, Rs 4-1-10 and Rs 2-12-9 respectively, in the Surma Valley. The birth rate was 36 58 against 22 92 deaths per mille in 1937 as compared with 36 45 and 22 80 respectively in the previous year.

The tea garden population consists mostly of Hindus, Christians and Animists. The number of Muslims is insignificant. Proper facilities are given to the labourers for the observance of their respective rites and religious festivals in all gardens. Facilities for playing football, hockey and other outdoor games are also afforded by several gardens.

We have received information as we go to Press that the Government of Assam have instituted an Enquiry Committee with the following members to obtain and sift all possible information regarding the frequency of strikes and disturbances in the tea gardens in Assam—

Mr S. K. Ghosh, Controller, Emigrant Labour, (Chairman),

Mr F. W. Hockenbush, representing the Indian Tea Association,

Mr. Baidyanath Mukherjee, representing

Indian Planting Interest,

Mr Arunkumar Chanda, and

Mr Detseswar, Barma.

## LABOUR IN INDIAN MINES AND THE MINES ACTS

The conditions of employment of labour in Indian mines are governed by the Indian Mines Act, 1923, as amended by the Amending Act of 1935. The Act of 1923 which came into force from the 1st July 1924 replaced the earlier enactment of 1901. The Act of 1901 contained provisions designed to secure safety in mines and it provided for the maintenance of an inspecting staff but it contained no provisions regulating the employment of labour. This defect was first remedied by the 1923 Act, section 23 of which prescribed maximum limits of 54 hours per week for underground and 80 hours per week for aboveground workers. No limits were prescribed for daily hours. As some mining management preferred to have longer week ends off and others to work their mines by shifts, the maximum weekly hours were crowded into as few days as possible and excessive daily hours continued to be worked. There were consequently insistent demands from the representatives of the miners for the fixation of a daily limit and the Government of India therefore introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly in March 1927 to fix a maximum limit of daily hours at twelve. There was a considerable body of opinion in favour of enforcing an eight hour day and this was also the opinion of a minority of the Select Committee appointed to examine the Bill. The majority of the Committee, however adhered to the principle of a twelve-hour shift as proposed in the Bill but agreed that an eight hour shift should be gradually worked up to and they recommended a re-examination of the whole question after the new provisions had been in operation for a period of three years. A daily limit of 12 hours was thus imposed by the Amending Act of 1928 which was brought into effect from 1st April 1930.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour which reviewed the whole position came to conclusions similar to those reached by the Select Committee. A minority of the Commission advocated an 8 hour day while the majority favoured a 12 hour day but they suggested that weekly hours above ground should be reduced to 54. In the meanwhile, the Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference adopted a Draft Convention concerning hours of work in coal mines, framed solely with reference to conditions in European countries, and this Convention prescribed that the hours of work should be limited to 7½ per day in underground coal mines and to 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week in open coal mines. The Convention was placed before the Legislative Assembly on the 24th February and before the Council of State on the 22nd March 1932 and resolutions were adopted by both chambers to the effect that Government should re-examine the whole position. The Government of India accordingly referred the matter to all local Governments and on receipt of their replies introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly on the 22nd January 1935 for a further limitation in mining hours. It was passed in the same session and was brought into effect from the 1st October 1935. The main provisions of the 1935 Amending Act are as follows —

(a) No person is to be employed in a mine for more than six days in any one week

(b) No person employed aboveground in a mine is to be permitted to work for more than 54 hours in any one week or for more than ten hours in any one day, and the periods of work of any such person are to be so arranged that along with any intervals of rest they shall not on any one day spread over more than eleven hours

(c) The periods of work of a person employed below ground in a mine are to be reckoned from the time he leaves the surface to the time he returns to the surface and are not in any one day to spread over more than nine hours. No person is to be allowed to remain below ground except during his periods of work and where work below ground is carried on by a system of relays the periods of work of all persons employed in the same relay are to be the same and are to be reckoned from the time the first person of the relay leaves the surface to the time the last person of the relay returns to the surface

(d) The employment in any mine of children under fifteen years of age is prohibited

(e) Accidents which cause bodily injury resulting in the enforced absence from work for more than seven days are to be recorded in the prescribed manner

## PROHIBITION OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN MINES.

The Government of India promulgated regulations under section 29(g) of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, on the 7th March 1929 prohibiting the employment of any woman underground in the coal mines in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces and the salt mines in the Punjab with effect from the 1st July 1930 and in all other mines with effect from the 1st July 1929. As the summary exclusion of women in the main coal fields would have resulted in a very serious dislocation in the industry a principle of gradualness was laid down and it was prescribed that in mines in certain provinces women may still be employed underground up to 1939 provided that the total number of women so employed at any time in any mine does not exceed a gradually decreasing percentage of the total number of both men and women employed underground. The annual decrease was to be 3 per cent in coal and 4 per cent in salt mines. The number of females employed underground in mines since 1929 has been as follows

1929-24,089.	1930-18,684.	1931-16,841.
1932-14,711.	1933-12,799.	1934-11,193
1935-9,561.	1937 7,301.	1938-3,887.

## HOURS OF WORK AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

If one is asked what is the most remarkable feature in Indian industry the unhesitating answer would be the existence of a bewildering variety of conditions of work and employment. There is a wide variety not only between industry and industry and centre and centre but also between unit and unit in the same industry and in the same centre. One would imagine that it should be possible to find some standardisation of conditions in units which are under the same administration such as in Government railways which are under the control of the Railway Board, or, in concerns of types which are affiliated to large and influential associations. If a similarity of conditions is to be found in two or more units this would be due more to coincidence than to intention. The assertion of individuality and a strong dislike of change are the keynotes to the proper understanding of the lack of standardisation in industrial conditions in India, and old customs die hard. To attempt an adequate description of conditions of work and employment under the thirty odd heads into which this chapter is divided for each of the scores of industries which exist in India would require space greater than that given to all the subjects which have been dealt with in this volume. The situation is further complicated by the fact that conditions vary widely between organised and unorganised concerns and also as between concerns conducted on the one hand by Government, local and public bodies and on the other by private individuals and companies. At the best, therefore, it can only be possible to give broad generalisations for the more important industries and indications as to where further information can be found. As far as the latter is concerned, we may at once state that the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and the various appendices to that report containing the oral and written evidence of the Government of India, the Railway Board, the various provincial Governments and other bodies and persons contain a great deal of information on a host of subjects. The descriptions of the conditions existent in 1928-29 which are contained in that report are, however, somewhat out of date. As far as conditions in factories are concerned, the various provincial annual factory administration reports and the summaries annually compiled by the Government of India on the basis of these reports give valuable information on hours of work, etc. Information on conditions in Indian mines is contained in the annual all India mines administration reports. The last word on almost all phases of conditions of work and employment is, however, contained in the series of four admirable reports published by the Government of Bombay in connection with the General Wage Census conducted by the Bombay Labour Office in all the perennial factories of the Province of Bombay in 1934. These four reports cover (1) the engineering, (2) the printing, (3) the textile (cotton, silk, wool and hosiery) and (4) all the remaining perennial factory industries. It is true that these reports are of a somewhat limited character in so far as territory is concerned, but owing to the

existence of innumerable variations, the reports are fully indicative of conditions in the whole of India.

### HOURS OF WORK.

The existing restrictions in hours of work in factories and mines subject to the Indian Factories and Mines Acts have been described in the sections dealing with those Acts. Speaking broadly, hours in perennial factories are limited to 10 per day and 54 per week and in seasonal factories to 11 per day and 60 per week. The cotton textile industry in almost all centres works a uniform 9 hour day except in a few concerns which work a 9½ or 10 hour day from Mondays to Fridays and a 5½ hours or 4 hour day on Saturdays. A recent development in the cotton textile industry is to work shifts on the basis of what is known as *The Relay System*. By this system a unit does not stop work during the noon recess and continues working throughout a whole shift, different batches of workers being given rest intervals by turns and the remainder being asked to do double substitute work for the time being. Messrs. E. D. Mansoon & Co., Ltd. in certain of their cotton Mills in Bombay City, have been working three shifts of seven hours each for the last four or five years, but conditions in those Mills are highly rationalised, that is to say, more machines are allotted to each worker, sides being asked to mind two sides and weavers six looms as against the normal of one side and two looms. As far as the Jute Mill industry is concerned, the Indian Jute Mills Association entered into an agreement intended to protect and defend the trade of the Indian Jute Mills which came into force on the 15th March 1939 for a period of five years in the first instance. The hours of work are ordinarily limited to forty five per week. If 75 per cent of the signatories vote for reduction, the hours of work may be reduced to a minimum limit of 40 hours per week and if 51 per cent of the signatories vote for an increase the hours may be raised to a maximum limit of 54 which may be exceeded only under extraordinary circumstances such as a cycle of prosperity or war. Under such conditions Mills with 270 looms are entitled to work up to 72 hours per week. If one unit in a group of mills, (i.e., under the same management) does not work the full complement of hours allowable, it may transfer the unutilised number of hours of work to the other unit under the same management. All the dockyards, many of the larger engineering and almost all the railway workshops work a 48 hour week but the daily hours vary according to the number of hours worked on a short Saturday. The hours in many of the mechanical shops of textile mills and in the larger non-engineering factories are usually half an hour to an hour less than those for process workers and approximate more closely to those in large engineering plants. Factories engaged in the production of metalware, however, work the full number of hours permissible under the Factories Act as also do oil and sugar mills. Almost all seasonal factories work a uniform 10 hour day for all the days in the week except on the compul-

sory rest day which is not always on a Sunday especially in the districts where factory owners endeavour, as far as possible, to close on the local bazaar day. The "Statistics of Factories" compiled by the Government of India for the

year ending 31st December 1937 for all factories subject to the Factories Act, 1934 gives the following summary table regarding hours of work in all factories in India —

Percentage of factories in which normal weekly hours are —

	Not above 42	Between 42 & 48	Above 48		Not above 48	Between 48 & 54	Above 54
<i>Perennial</i>				<i>Seasonal</i>			
For Men	6	24	70	For Men	25	13	62
For Women	11	18	71	For Women	33	11	56

In all cases where continuous production is necessary such as in electricity generating plants and certain water pumping stations, work is arranged on a system of three shifts—the different shifts changing over

every week or fortnight. The change-over is so arranged that every workman gets a rest period of at least twenty-four continuous hours once in one week.

The hours of work in Indian Mines vary widely and range from 38 to 54 hours per week. The following table sets out the average hours worked per week in underground workings in some of the more important mining fields in India during the year 1937

Mineral Field	Over-seers	Miners	Loaders	Skilled Labour	Un-skilled Labour	Women
Jharia Coalfield (Bihar)	49	45	45	46	46	45
Raniganj " (Bengal)	50	46	46	48	47	45
Girdih " (Bihar)	42	42	40	46	46	44
Assam "	47	46	48	46	48	
Punjab "	42	30	38	42	43	
Baluchistan "	35	36	37	40	38	
Penich Valley " (C P)	50	48	49	48	50	49
O. P. Manganese	49	48		49	49	

In open workings and on surface the weekly hours are slightly higher

As far as railways are concerned, hours of work in railway workshops are controlled by the Indian Factories Act. Most of the larger running sheds have also recently been classified as factories and work in these large sheds is arranged on the basis of three shifts of eight hours each. In the smaller sheds where work is of a fairly intermittent character, systems of two shifts of twelve hours each obtain but the work of the individual is so arranged as not to work each operative for more than 8 hours. As far as the hours of work of other classes of Railway servants are concerned, the Indian Railways Act, 1890, was so amended in 1929 as to empower the Governor-General in Council to make rules for the limitation of hours of work of and of grants of periodical rests to certain classes of railway servants. Under the new powers, the Railway Servants Hours of Employment Rules, 1931, were promulgated and put into effect. These provide a 60-hour week for persons engaged in continuous work and an 84-hour week for employees whose work is of an essentially intermittent character. Persons in positions of supervision and management or who are already subject to the limitations imposed by other Acts such as in railway workshops, running staffs and watchmen, watermen, sweepers and gatekeepers whose work is both intermittent

and of a specially light character are excluded from the operation of the rules. The Report of the Supervisor of Railway Labour for the year 1937-38 states that the number of those who occasionally or habitually work beyond their rostered hours is limited to certain well defined categories of staffs such as goods clerks and the interior staff of the Transportation Department who are called upon to do the loading and unloading of "small" in addition to their normal duties. Many "intermittent" categories have now been classed as "continuous."

There is at present no legal restriction on the hours of work of dock labourers in India and the Royal Commission who examined the question recommended that the normal daily hours prescribed by law should be fixed at nine and that overtime should be allowed up to a maximum of three additional hours on any one day, overtime being paid for at 33 per cent over ordinary rates. On circulation of these proposals by the Government of India, most of the provincial Governments affected were of opinion that under the existing organisation of dock labour in India, legislation for the control of hours was not practicable owing to the insurmountable difficulties which would be experienced in enforcement. The authority of the Karachi

Port were thereupon advised to try out an improvised method of declassification which would involve registration of all dock workers. Stevedore labourers have however, as a result of considerable agitation by their unions, succeeded in securing a reduction in their hours of work from 12 to 14 hours per day to nine to eleven hours per day.

As far as the industries not specifically dealt with here are concerned, the hours of work in the case of certain individual units may, by the standards of to-day, be considered excessive but the existing regulation of the hours of a large percentage of industrial labour in India has had a very salutary effect in bringing about a general reduction to more normal standards in the case of the non regulated industries and concerns

### HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

The question of allowing industrial workers the right of having annual holidays with pay has recently become of international interest owing to the twentieth session of the International Labour Conference held in June 1936 having adopted a draft Convention on the subject of annual holidays with pay. The application of this Convention is of an exceedingly wide character and it is intended to cover almost every class and type of industrial and commercial worker. By virtue of Article 2 of the Convention, "every person to whom this Convention applies shall be entitled after one year of continuous service to an annual holiday with pay of at least six working days." The Indian Legislative Assembly by a resolution adopted on the 26th January 1937 decided that India should not ratify this Convention.

In India, holidays with pay are enjoyed only by a very small percentage of the population, but, owing to the preponderance, in numbers employed, of the workmen in Government and railway factories and in the factories owned by public and local bodies and public utility companies, the engineering industry in India easily outstrips all other industries in the leave with pay privileges which are enjoyed by its workers. The leave rules of different administrations vary widely, and different sets of rules are adopted not only for different classes of employees of the same administration but also for the same or similar types of employees, according to the dates when they first joined service.

All permanent monthly rated employees in Government factories in all industries are entitled to leave with pay—in the case of the concerns under the Government of India, according to the Fundamental Rules, and for the factories owned and controlled by the local Governments according to the Civil Service Regulations in force at the time in the different provinces. Daily rated employees and certain categories of menials and piece-rated workers are governed by special orders suited to each case. According to the rules which are in operation at present, the minimum period of leave with pay which can be earned by all permanent Government servants is more than one month for every eleven months of duty plus ten to twenty days casual leave in every calendar year. To cite an example of special leave rules for certain categories, reference may be made

to daily rated workmen and piece workers in all ordnance and clothing factories of the Army Department of the Government of India who since 1931 get 10, 15 or 20 days leave with pay every year according to whether they have put in three to ten, ten to twenty or over twenty years' service.

The leave rules for railway workshoppers who joined before the 1st September 1928 vary not only between railway and railway but also according to the dates when the men were first engaged. As far as the workmen who joined after 1st September 1928 are concerned, all railway systems appear to have accepted the principle of a standardisation of conditions on the basis of those laid down by the Army Department. Leave rules for those employees who joined before the date mentioned are more liberal. One big company-owned railway grants fifteen days casual leave in a calendar year plus Empire Day and King's Birthday or any 17 paid holidays in addition to the above privileges to all workshop employees irrespective of a qualifying minimum period of service.

The information collected on the question of leave with pay by the Government of Bombay for the purposes of its General Wage Census in perennial factories in the Bombay Presidency showed that out of 221 engineering concerns in the Presidency, 72 employing 28,502 workers or nearly 60 per cent of the total number employed grant leave with pay to most of their workers and that another 16 employing 6,800 workers or 14.09 per cent employed in the industry grant leave with pay to certain categories only.

In cotton textile and jute mills certain categories of workmen on the mechanical and subordinate supervisory establishments are granted varying periods of leave in most units. Leave with pay to workmen is granted by a few large corporations such as the Burma-Shell Corporation, General Motors (India), Ltd., and the Tata Hydro-Electric and Power Companies, etc. Taking all Indian industrial workers as a whole, it would perhaps not be incorrect to say that barely five per cent enjoy leave with pay privileges.

### PRINCIPLES OF WAGE FIXATION.

Wage rates in the industrial countries of the West are mostly based upon union rates—accepted both by employers and employees—trade agreements, awards by arbitration or conciliation boards or, in countries which have Trade Boards Acts for the fixation of wages in unorganised industries where association of workmen is weak, upon the decisions of Trade Boards. In India, the bargaining power of the workman, owing mainly to his illiteracy, is very weak, and the employer is more or less free to fix any wages which he likes or, at the most, to bargain with his prospective workman. The labour costs in all Government and railway concerns and in the establishments run by local or public bodies, however, have to be accurately budgeted for and in such concerns wage rates are fixed. Each occupation is divided into a number of grades or classes and the number of posts in each grade is fixed, but the basis of grading varies widely between the different administrations. Promotion from a lower grade to a higher usually



depends both upon merit and the passing of trade tests and is not automatic. The rates for the different grades are determined by "professional officers" as in the case of His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard or on information published by Government departments of industries and labour. In privately owned concerns, the governing factors in wage fixation are the demand for and the supply of the type of labour required, personal efficiency and current rates in the locality where a concern is situated but once a worker's rate has been determined, it is not varied unless a general increase or cut is applied to a whole establishment or a department of the establishment.

### TYPES OF RATES AND ALLOWANCES.

Wage rates in the West are generally either consolidated hourly time rates or piece rates and the calculation of earnings from such rates is both simple and easy. Some progress has been made in India during recent years in the direction of payment of wages on the basis of hourly rates in a few large engineering concerns but this form of payment is very rare. The most common types of payment of time rates are daily rates or monthly rates, and, in some cases, where wages are paid weekly or fortnightly, weekly or fortnightly rates. The calculation of earnings from hourly or daily rates does not offer any difficulty except in the case of daily rates in concerns which work a short Saturday. Here, some concerns pay half the daily rate or *pro rata* the daily rate for number of hours worked or the full daily rate provided that all the days from Mondays to Fridays or the Thursdays and the Friday have been put in. Calculation of earnings from monthly rates, on the other hand, used to be so devised as, generally, to deprive the monthly paid worker of a part of his dues. Some concerns calculated earnings from monthly rates on the basis of all the days in the month and deducted pay for the weekly holiday. Others made payment for the weekly holiday conditional on the Saturday or Monday or both having been put in. Still others paid wages for one, two or three Sundays (but not for all) on the condition that certain specified numbers of working days in the month concerned were put in. A few calculated earnings *pro rata* the number of working days in the month. Thus a worker on Rs 27 per month would receive Rs 24 for 24 days work in a 27-day month. The Payment of Wages Act makes the last method obligatory on all concerns which pay on monthly rates of wages. In certain cases monthly rates are for the Hindu calendar month or a month of so many hours, as in the case of the G I P Railway where monthly rates are for a month of 208 hours, or for a 'book month' of so many complete weeks.

Calculations of earnings from piece rates offer no difficulty in cases where they are based on number of articles produced but they are exceedingly complicated in cotton weaving. Some mills pay on the basis of weight, others on length. The rates vary according to reed space and picks to an inch and are further complicated by allowances for different types

of borders and dobby designs. Certain units, especially in the printing industry have task rates which are a combination of time and piece rates. Certain engineering concerns in India have introduced the Halsey Weir or the Bedaux point systems of payment.

**Allowances.**—The textile industry in the Bombay Presidency still adheres to the principle of granting war or dearness allowances over basic rates prevalent in some year between 1914 and 1918. Up to 1933, all mills in Bombay City paid a *moghawars* or dearness allowance of 80 per cent for piece rated men and of 70 per cent for time rated men and all time and piece-rated women. In that year the Mill owners' Association, Bombay permitted its affiliated members to take independent action in the matter of wage reductions. Certain mills reduced basic rates, others reduced the allowances and still others effected reductions in both basic rates and allowances. Although up to 1933 the rates of allowances were universal, basic rates varied widely between mill and mill. Today, both basic rates and allowances vary although the Association has successfully attempted to standardise basic time rates in certain of the more numerically important unorganised occupations on the basis of consolidation. The allowances in textile mills in the Bombay Presidency outside Bombay City vary both between centre and centre and occupation and occupation. The tendency in industries outside the textile has been towards consolidation but certain railway systems grant grain allowances in addition to rates of pay for certain categories of employees with low rates of wages.

**Bonuses.**—The system of paying good attendance bonuses was widely prevalent in several industries in India up to a few years ago but they were tending to disappear during the last few years. In November 1937, the Government of Bombay held that the effect of the definition of "wages" in the Payment of Wages Act is to incorporate into wages any bonus that may be offered by the employer for good attendance, good work, good production or matters of that kind and that such bonuses become payable whether the conditions governing the earning of the bonus are fulfilled or not. This point was tested in a court of law in Ahmedabad and went to appeal. A brief description of the case has been given in the section dealing with the Payment of Wages Act.

**Overtime.**—The term "overtime," in general parlance, is applied to all extra time put in by a worker outside his normal specified daily hours of work, and in England and many other industrial countries is remunerated at higher rates which vary according to whether the overtime was worked immediately prior to normal starting or after normal closing, during the luncheon hour, at night, on a Saturday afternoon or on a Sunday or a holiday, and often go up to more than double ordinary rates. In India, the Factories Act, 1934, requires that the overtime rate for hours in excess of the statutory weekly hours shall be a time-and-a-quarter for hours in excess of 54 and a time-and-a-half for hours in excess of 60. These provisions are, however, applicable only to those workers in respect of whom exemptions

from the restrictive regulations have been allowed. Legally, as long as the daily or weekly statutory hours are not exceeded, an employer need pay nothing extra for overtime work outside normal hours, and in practice very few employers do so. On certain railways where monthly rates are for a month of 208 hours, all time—both ordinary and overtime—is credited to the normal hours account and payment at overtime rates does not come into consideration until such time as the monthly hours are exceeded. Where overtime rates outside the requirements of the Act obtain, these are generally a time-and-a-quarter the ordinary rates, but very few concerns indeed pay enhanced overtime rates for extra time beyond normal daily hours. In many cases workers are called upon to put in compensatory time after normal hours for time lost owing to lateness or absence and in others workers who put in overtime are asked to take compensatory time off during specified working hours on the day following that on which overtime was worked. These methods mean that the same rate is given for both normal and overtime work. In many other cases, no additional remuneration whatever is paid for overtime outside normal hours.

### PAY PERIODS AND WAITING PERIODS.

There is a complete absence of uniformity as regards the periods for which payments of wages are made in the various branches of industry in India. In scarcely any industry is there a single period of payment. Different systems are found in establishments belonging to the same industry and in the same district, and within the same establishment different classes of workers are paid for different periods. If generalisations may be attempted, the rate industry in Bengal, coal mines, tea plantations, seasonal factories, oil mills, rice and flour mills and certain classes and groups of workers in Government establishments such as the Security Printing Press at Nasik pay wages for periods of a week. Payments on a fortnightly basis range between payments for *haptas* or wage periods of fourteen and sixteen days for weavers and spinners respectively in the cotton mills in Ahmedabad to bimonthly payments for periods from the 1st to the 15th and from the 16th to the end of the month in textile mills in Broach and various other centres in India. The month is the accepted wage period for the railways (including railway workshops), cotton textile mills in Bombay, Sholapur and several other centres, engineering workshops, dockyards, printing presses and for the persons employed in the mechanical and maintenance departments of almost all concerns which pay wages to process operatives weekly or fortnightly. Wages are calculated on both the monthly and the fortnightly bases in the iron and steel industry and in sugar mills and tanneries. The most general system of payment in the case of casual labour is that of daily payment. Supervisory and clerical staffs in all industrial establishments are paid on a monthly basis.

The question of shortening the wage period universally in India by law to a week or a fortnight has been considered by the Government of

India, in consultation with the provincial Governments and interested persons and bodies, on three different occasions within the last fifteen years. Attempts were also made to amend the Payment of Wages Act in such a way as to achieve this object. The proposals, however, fell through owing mainly to the opposition of the monthly paid workmen who appeared to prefer the system of monthly to fortnightly or weekly payments. Their argument was that if rents and bills were to be settled monthly they would be in difficulties if they had frittered away their weekly earnings.

*Periods elapsing before Payment*—The 'waiting period' or the time which elapses between the end of the period for which wages are earned and the date of payment varied considerably as between industry and industry and between establishments in the same industry. The longest delays were associated with concerns which paid wages monthly and in some cases extended to as many as 30 to 40 days following the date on which wages fell due. The Payment of Wages Act prescribes that wages in all factories employing 1,000 or more persons must be paid within ten days and in factories employing less than 1,000 persons within seven days of the end of the period for which wages fall due.

### SUPERANNUATION BENEFITS AND FINANCIAL AID.

The subjects which fall under this section are pensions, gratuities, provident funds, co-operative societies, grain and cloth shops, advances and loans.

*Pensions*—All monthly and time-rated workmen in the industrial establishments of Government are entitled to pensions on retirement provided that a minimum of nine years' service has been put in. The amount of the pension due is arrived at by multiplying the average monthly pay for the three years preceding retirement by the actual period of active service less one year and dividing the product by 48. Where permanent monthly paid workers on piece rates are admitted, the average monthly pay is arrived at on the basis of the earnings for 72 months and the divisor in the above formula is 72. Commutation up to 50 per cent of the amount of the monthly pension is permitted in certain cases. Outside Government concerns, pensions on retirement are almost non-existent although many concerns give small pensions to old employees who have put in long periods of trusted and faithful service but these are mostly *ex gratia* and cannot be claimed as of right.

*Gratuities*—All railway employees and the employees of local and public bodies and a few of the larger public companies receive gratuities on retirement. Gratuities are also paid to non-pensionable workers who have put in not less than thirty years' service in Government concerns. In all cases specified periods of qualifying service have to be put in before gratuities can be earned. The rules of individual administrations vary widely but the most generally accepted principle is half a month's pay for each year of service limited to fifteen months' pay in all Permanent Government servants who have put in less than nine years' active service are entitled to gratuity if they are compelled to retire on medical certificate.

**Provident Funds**—These are of two kinds (1) contributory, where both the employer and the employee subscribe to them, and (2) non-contributory where the employee alone subscribes to them. Certain Government servants who by the terms of their contracts are not eligible for pensions are compulsorily required to subscribe to the contributory section of the General Government Provident Fund. In such cases both Government and the Government servant concerned subscribe one month's pay each per year to the fund. All pensionable Government servants except certain classes of industrial workers and menials have the option of subscribing to the non-contributory section of the fund, subscriptions to which vary from 12 to 30 ples to the rupee of income at the option of the subscriber. Very few industrial workers of Government, however, take advantage of this section of the fund mainly because, apart from the compound interest which his subscriptions earn, the worker does not stand to gain anything on his outlay.

In cases where large bodies of non-pensionable Government servants are brought under the operation of contributory provident fund schemes, special funds such as the State Railways Provident Fund and the Indian Ordnance Factories' Workmen's Provident Fund, which are governed by special rules, are formed. Company owned railways have schemes similar to that for State railways. Whereas it is obligatory for most categories of permanent non-workshop railway staffs with monthly pay over specified limits to join the provident fund, workshop employees with monthly and daily rates over specified limits are permitted to exercise an option. Once the option to join has been exercised, no withdrawal is permitted.

Compulsory contributory schemes are provided for all permanent workmen in the factories owned by certain public bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust, whilst both compulsory and optional non-contributory and contributory schemes obtain for permanent workmen in the factories owned by most municipalities. Most of the larger public utility companies and corporations such as the Tata electricity generating and distributing plants, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., and the Burma-Shell Corporation, to mention only a few of many, provide contributory schemes for the benefit of the majority of their workmen. Several others have schemes for their supervisory and clerical establishments but not for their workmen. The most usual amount of deduction from pay is one-twelfth of the monthly pay but the amount contributed by employers varies from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. of the amount put in by the employee. The rate of interest may be fixed or it may fluctuate with the rate at which Government or the employer borrows money. All provident fund rules make provision for loans to subscribers from the balances standing at the credit of their accounts in respect of their own subscriptions, and for the compulsory repayment of these loans. Subscribers are entitled to withdraw their own subscriptions at any time on retirement or on relinquishing their posts but the payment of that share of a contributory provident fund account which represents the em-

ployer's subscriptions depends on the putting in of specified periods of qualifying service—periods which show considerable variation.

**Co-operative Societies**—The co-operative movement has made very rapid progress in industrial establishments all over India during recent years, and a very fair percentage of concerns employing 500 or more workers have co-operative credit societies for their employees. Almost all railway systems in India have co-operative banks and savings banks in addition to credit societies and full information on the whole subject is available in the different annual administration reports of Registrars of Co-operative Societies in the various provinces. It is impossible to attempt even a brief summary of the movement here but a few details regarding one of the best of such societies would be of interest.

The Jackson Co-operative Bank on the B B & C I Railway is perhaps the biggest and the best managed co-operative credit society of industrial workers in India. During the year ending 30th June 1938 it had a membership of 36,474 with a share capital of Rs 4 08 lakhs and a reserve fund amounting to Rs 3 58 lakhs. It receives both fixed deposits and ordinary deposits in its savings bank branch, and it also issues cash certificates to all railway employees earning Rs 125 or less per month. Fixed deposits for the year ending June 1937 amounted to Rs 25 74 lakhs and savings bank deposits to Rs 33 28 lakhs which, together with capital, gave the society a working fund of Rs 70 30 lakhs for the year. The number of new loans issued during the year amounted to 15,300 and involved a sum of Rs 52 94 lakhs. The bank has been declaring a 10 per cent dividend (which is the maximum payable under the Co-operative Societies Act) for the last ten years. A special feature of the activities of the Bank is a new scheme which it has recently introduced for redemption of debts. Members of the society who are in debt are encouraged to bring a complete list of their debts to the Bank which with the assistance of the Staff Officer of the Railway, interviews all creditors and arranges with them to compound the debts for much lesser sums in return for ready payment. The total amounts so paid to members' creditors are treated as loans and recovered in easy instalments spread over 72 months. The Bank also contributes an amount of Rs 10,000 annually to a special Staff Welfare Fund started by the railway administration at the instance of the Bank "to look after the welfare of the staff in general and of low paid staffs and their families in particular." Welfare centres which have been opened at various stations on the line render help by way of supplying milk to the children of the needy, by nursing the sick and by opening hygiene clinics. In commemoration of its Silver Jubilee, the Bank started a Silver Jubilee Benevolent Fund in 1938 out of its past accumulated surplus profits of Rs 1,79,849 to which additions are to be made from future surplus profits. The sole object of this fund is to ameliorate distress among the widows and children of deceased members drawing a salary of Rs 80 per month or under who may be left in indigent circumstances.

**Grain and Cloth Shops.**—During the period of high prices in India in 1919-22, several large industrial establishments all over the country,

and particularly the cotton textile mills in Bombay City, conducted cheap grain shops for the benefit of their work-people. In addition to supplying grain at cost price (the units concerned bore the cost of management) these shops had the advantage of offering sales on credit to be liquidated by deductions from due wages. With the fall in prices the majority of these shops disappeared and last year a very few establishments indeed had them. Many textile mills all over the country, however, had cheap cloth shops for their workers. It was thought that all types of these shops would have to cease functioning because the Payment of Wages Act prohibits employers from making deductions from pay due or receiving payments from their employees for purchases from employers' shops. This is in accordance with one of the main cardinal principles of Truck legislation. At the moment of writing, however, it is understood that certain provinces are permitting such shops as "amenities" for sales for which deductions from wages may be made.

**Loans and Advances**—Speaking generally most industrial concerns in India do not grant loans to their workers except during periods of an acute shortage of labour when recruiting agents are empowered to liquidate debts in order to attract the required workers to join industry. But, all workers who subscribe to provident fund schemes in such concerns as have them or who are members of co-operative credit societies can secure loans on easy terms both as to interest and to repayment. A few concerns, however, have set apart special funds for the purpose 'Advances'—applying the term to the small sums of money advanced against earned wages—on the other hand, are more widely prevalent. The Payment of Wages Act empowers local Governments to frame rules for the regulation of these advances but no interest on such advances is now permitted.

## MEASURES FOR ENFORCING DISCIPLINE.

The measures adopted by industrial employers in India for enforcing discipline have engaged the earnest attention of both the Central and the Provincial Governments in this country for the last ten years. Early in 1926, the Government of India asked all local Governments to make enquiries, in their respective administrations, into the extent of the deductions made by employers from the wages of their work-people in respect of fines and other matters. The Government of Bombay conducted an extensive enquiry into the subject in the Bombay Presidency and as a result of their investigations came to the conclusion that abuses sufficient to justify legislative action for their control were prevalent. The subject was partly examined by the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee (Fawcett Committee) in 1928-29 and again more fully by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in 1929-30 and both these bodies made a series of recommendations in the matter. The Payment of Wages

Act, which has already been dealt with in an earlier section, was passed in 1936, in order to implement these recommendations.

The two matters with regard to the discipline of their workmen which Indian industrial employers complain of most are the large extent of labour turnover and the high degree of absenteeism. Indian employers state that it is inherent in the Indian workman to make frequent changes in his employments and also to resort to frequent absences from work. That both high labour turnover and high absenteeism are to be found in several Indian Industries cannot be denied, but, few, if any, employers have taken the trouble to examine the root causes for them. The investigations conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay go to show that both labour turnover and absenteeism are highest in concerns and industries in which wages are lowest and where conditions of employment are least attractive and that they are lowest in concerns and industries in which wages are comparatively high and where other conditions of employment are attractive. For example, the Bombay Labour Office compiles monthly figures of percentage absenteeism in cotton textile mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. Textile wages are highest in Ahmedabad and lowest in Sholapur. The annual averages of percentage absenteeism in these three centres for the year 1934 were Ahmedabad 3.29, Bombay 3.30, and Sholapur 10.73—figures which tell their own story. Low wages and adverse conditions must necessarily tend to weak health, incapacity for sustained effort and to the growth of a desire for change in order to improve one's lot. These are problems which the new autonomous provinces in India and Indian industrial employers will have to try and remedy instead of devising methods of enforcing good attendance and continuity of employment by the infliction of monetary penalties and other forms of punishment.

Under the Payment of Wages Act, every employer in every industry to which the Act has been applied is required to draw up lists specifying the acts or omissions for which fines will be inflicted. These lists have to be approved by such authorities as the Local Governments may prescribe and are required to be prominently displayed in all places where the employees concerned are working. Apart from this employers were not required to draw up any Standing orders or rules of conduct governing the conditions of employment between them and their employees, and with the exception of the industrial establishments conducted by Government or Public Bodies such as Municipalities and Port Trusts and the Cotton textile mills affiliated to the Bombay Millowners' Association, very few employers in India had framed Standing Orders for operatives. The Bombay Industrial Disputes Act 1938, however, requires every employer in an industry to which the Act is made applicable to submit a draft for such Standing Orders to the Commissioner of Labour within two months of the date of the application of the Act to any industry, and the Commissioner of Labour is empowered to "settle" such standing orders after he has consulted all the interests concerned in the

Industry Appeal against the orders of the Commissioner of Labour lies with the Industrial Court constituted under the Act

### INDUSTRIAL HOUSING.

Residential buildings in all countries are constructed from the point of view of investments from which their owners hope to receive a fair interest on their capital outlay. No country in the world expects its landlords to be philanthropists in the matter of providing rent-free or cheap rented housing to such of her people as cannot afford to pay the economic rents which are asked for, and although every Government must be expected to provide decent housing for its own low paid servants, the world has not yet reached that socialistic stage where Governments are expected to provide adequate housing for whole populations. At the same time low paid wage earners in crowded and congested industrial areas can hardly be expected to be able to afford the economic rents demanded by the landlords. In such cases there can be only two alternatives: wage levels such as will permit workmen to pay such rents as are asked for or the provision of adequate housing by the employer. The first does not appear to have received much consideration at the hands of industrial employers in India. The second is a lament which has been recited by almost every Commission and Committee that has been appointed in India during the last 20 years to the point of saturation, and although several benevolent and far sighted employers have endeavoured to provide housing for their workpeople a very small percentage indeed of the total industrial population of India is housed by the employer, and the question of industrial housing continues to be one of the most vexed questions of the country.

The pioneer work in the field of industrial housing has been done by the railways which have spent nearly thirty-five crores of rupees to date in providing adequate residential quarters for different classes of their employees, and by the Government of Bombay who have built 207 chawls with nearly 17,000 tenements for industrial labour in Bombay City. The latter is a part of a gigantic scheme launched in 1920 by Lord Lloyd, then Governor of Bombay, for the construction of 625 chawls having 50,000 tenements in all. The rents of the tenements in these chawls vary from Rs 5 to Rs 8 per month. The chawls situated at Naigaum and Sewri and at DeLisle Road are in fair demand but the majority of the tenements at the Worli chawls continued unoccupied owing to a complaint by the workers that they were situated at considerable distances from their places of work and that the locality offered few of the amenities of city life. The Congress Ministry in Bombay, however, decided to carry out certain improvements in these chawls in order to make them more attractive and comfortable to live in. It was decided to incur an expenditure of ten and a half lakhs of rupees for this purpose of which a sum of four and a half lakhs was to be spent during the year 1938-39 and the remainder in 1939-40. The main improvements to be effected are changing the position of window shutters in

the rooms, provision of weather shades to windows and corridor openings, the placing of teakwood shelves and galvanised iron pipes in each room for drying clothes, additional water storage tanks, provision of electric lights in the corridors of each chawl and also in the rooms of certain chawls for which a charge of Re 1 per month would be made for consumption of electrical energy, etc. The Government of Bombay have also made arrangements with the Tramways Company to reduce bus fares from one anna to half an anna from Worli to Parel, Curry Road and Mahalaxmi Railway stations. The Municipalities of Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Madras and Karachi, the Calcutta and Bombay Port Trusts and the Improvement Trust in Bombay have done much to house their own labour and also to supply low rented tenements for other classes of industrial workers. Perhaps the most magnificent schemes of industrial housing conceived in India are those launched by the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd at Jamshedpur and by the Empress Mills under the agency of Messrs Tata Sons Limited at Nagpur. These mills have leased a plot of 200 acres at Indora, a suburb of Nagpur, two miles from the mills. The idea is to establish a model village and to build houses of the bungalow type on plots measuring 36' x 53' with the limitation that building is not to be allowed on more than one-third of the space provided. The houses are let to the workers on the hire purchase system and it is expected that many of the workers will ultimately own them. The Tatas are in the forefront of industrial employers in India in providing decent housing for as many of their workmen as possible and they have built 8,000 residential buildings in Jamshedpur for the staff and the employees of their Iron and Steel Works at that centre. All the workmen in their several electricity generating and distributing stations are also provided with adequate housing. Many of the jute mills in Bengal and cotton mills in Bombay City and other centres have provided housing for fair percentages of their total staffs but the majority of textile workers in India are not housed by their employers.

The general policy adopted by Government in providing quarters for the labour employed in their industrial establishments is to do so when funds permit but usually only where conditions are such that private enterprise does not adequately meet the demand for housing, or where it is necessary for special reasons to provide quarters for certain classes of staff near to their work. These principles appear to be generally followed by private companies and concerns as well, especially by coal mine owners in Bihar and Orissa and by tea planters in Assam. All the collieries in the Jharia coal field are amply and efficiently equipped with approved types of houses whose design, construction, ventilation and general amenities are controlled by the Jharia Mines Board of Health. Every house in the coal fields has to be licensed and licenses are not granted unless the standards are complied with. If labourers are found in occupation of unlicensed houses the management is liable to prosecution. In Assam, all residential employees on tea estates are provided with rent-free

quarters in barracks or 'lines' as they are called. These are regularly inspected by district and sub-divisional officers and every endeavour is made to maintain as high a degree of sanitation as is possible. Large slum clearance programmes have been drawn up by Municipalities and Improvement Trusts in almost all the larger towns and cities in India and much useful work has been done in the last two years by acquisition and demolition

Conditions of industrial housing in India are the worst in Ahmedabad. A recent enquiry conducted by the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union into industrial housing in that centre showed that out of a total of 23,706 tenements observed and studied, 5,669 had no provision of any kind for water and that 3,117 had only a supply of some sort from wells. Those which have the advantage of a supply from municipal sources had one or two taps in an area occupied by 200 or more families. 5,000 tenements had no latrine accommodation and sanitation and drainage was conspicuously absent. The Ahmedabad Municipality has, however, awakened to a realisation of the seriousness of the situation and it has been decided to construct model dwellings on co-operative lines for industrial workers in the city. Owing to financial considerations, progress must necessarily be slow but a beginning has already been made. The Ahmedabad Mills Housing Society, a limited liability company launched by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association has already built over 600 tenements. The Ahmedabad Municipality put up 100 tenements at a cost of Rs. 50,000 in 1937 while the Majur Mahajan Sangh spent Rs. 75,000 on 125 two room tenements during the same year.

**Royal Commission's Recommendations.**—The Royal Commission on Indian Labour have made several recommendations in connection with industrial housing. One of the most important of these was to amend the Land Acquisition Act in such a way as to enable owners of industrial concerns to acquire land for the erection of workers' dwellings. The Government of India introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly to amend the Land Acquisition Act in the manner suggested.

**Rest Shelters, Dining Rooms and Canteens.**—Section 33 (1) of the Indian Factories Act, 1934, makes it obligatory for all factories employing more than 150 workers to provide adequate shelters for the use of workers during periods of rest. Apart from this almost all large industrial establishments in India do provide tiffin rooms and rest shelters for their workmen. Most concerns have also permitted the establishment of tea stalls on the premises but apart from this little effort has been made to run co-operative canteens on the lines of those which are associated with most of the large factories in the West. Pioneer work in this direction has been done by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. in Bombay. This Company which manages eleven large cotton mills in the City has established large canteens in all their mills. The management in each case bears the salaries of staff and the on-cost for equipment, and hot meals are supplied to the workmen at actual cost. The Company has also established a hostel for

boarding and lodging its poor women workers. The charges are exceedingly moderate and vary from Rs. 1-8-0 per month for a child to Rs. 6 for an adult. Communal factors such as the religious prohibition of Hindus to eat their food in the company of members of other communities, want of space and the constructional layout of the majority of the smaller industrial establishments are among the reasons given by the managements who do not provide rest shelters and/or tiffin rooms for their workmen.

## HEALTH.

Such statistics of health and mortality as are collected and published in India relate to the whole community and no statistics are compiled separately for industrial workers alone. In the absence of such data it is not possible to generalise about these matters. The problems associated with health are always difficult, they are much more so in a country like India where the solution of the problems associated with physical health and social environment is complicated by the evils of ignorance and poverty to which is commonly added a fatalistic outlook arising from the low standard of living which has been the experience of so many generations past. Climatic conditions, high insanitary housing conditions and the illiteracy of the people also contribute to recurring outbreaks of such deadly tropical diseases as cholera and small pox in epidemic form. The widespread prevalence of malaria in certain congested areas of the Provinces of Bengal, Bombay and Madras is responsible for a considerable undermining of the health and the vitality of the poorer classes who cannot afford to sleep under mosquito nets, and although the more advanced municipalities are doing all they can to combat the disease by filling up wells and surface treating small ponds and pools of stagnant water, malaria still continues to take a big toll of human life. *Beri beri* and tuberculosis in Bihar and Orissa, *Kala azar* among the jute workers in Bengal and tuberculosis in the Punjab are some of the many diseases which are widely prevalent in certain tracts. *Kala azar* has been steadily gaining ground in Bengal within recent years and the figures for the quinquennium 1932-36 show that the number of cases treated in the medical institutions in Bengal rose from 105,840 to 137,791. The mortality recorded from this disease during 1936 was 68 per cent above the average for the previous ten years.

The maintenance of the good health of town and city populations is in the hands of the municipalities and although all provincial Governments appoint health officers for groups of districts to supervise and co-ordinate the work of the municipalities, the interference and control of Governments in these matters is of a somewhat nominal character. But wherever control is possible, Government have done much to make for an improvement in sanitary and hygienic conditions. For example, following the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter, several provisions for the maintenance of the good health of factory workers have been incorporated in the Indian Factories Act, 1934. These include the maintenance of cleanliness in accordance with rules to be framed by local Governments

with regard to lime or colour washing, painting, deodorising and disinfecting, the provision of proper standards of ventilation and the adoption of adequate measures to prevent the inhalation of gas, dust and other impurities generated in the course of work, the installation of apparatus for cooling the air in factories in which the humidity of the air is artificially increased, the prohibition of overcrowding by laying down the standards of cubic feet of space to be provided for each worker, the provision of suitable and sufficient lighting, the provision of adequate supplies and sources of water both for drinking and for washing, and for the maintenance of sufficient latrine accommodation separately for male and female workers. Remarkable progress has been recorded during the last two years with regard to the installation of air conditioning and cooling plants, progress in this direction was hitherto confined mostly to spinning and weaving sheds but during 1938 and 1939 expansions have been made in other departments as well as by installing large hoods and trunks harnessed to powerful exhaust fans, to enable the steam to be drawn away from sizing cylinders. Attempts are also being made to reduce dirt to a minimum and many cotton mills are installing special plant to carry the dust away.

As in most things connected with the welfare of labour, Indian railways are in the forefront in the matter of the provision made for medical aid and relief. All railways maintain fully equipped hospitals with qualified surgeons, physicians and nursing staffs at suitable centres in addition to fully equipped dispensaries in charge of qualified medical officers at all places where there are sufficient numbers of workers to justify them. As all the industrial workers of Government have free access to Government hospitals and dispensaries, the provision of separate medical establishments attached to large Government establishments has not been considered necessary in the case of concerns under the control of local Governments but the Government of India have provided adequate medical facilities in most of their own establishments such as His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard and their various Ordnance and Ammunition Factories. Several of the larger municipalities and public bodies such as the Port Trust also maintain their own hospitals and dispensaries for the benefit of their workers. Following the lead of Government and public and local bodies in the matter, almost all the large labour employing establishments in India—cotton and jute mills, mines, engineering workshops, tea plantations, etc.—maintain fully equipped dispensaries in charge of whole or part-time qualified medical officers.

It is of considerable interest to observe that the Municipality of Bombay, in their budget estimates for the year 1939-40, have set aside a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the free distribution of milk to undernourished children attending Municipal schools in the City of Bombay. All children attending such schools are to be periodically examined and those that are found to be suffering from malnutrition and who are physically weak are to be given 6 ounces of milk every day free of charge. Since March 1939 about 2,000 children are in receipt of this benefit every month.

**Maternity Benefits**—A Bill introduced by Mr. N. M. Joshi in the Legislative Assembly of the Central Government in 1924 to provide for the payment of maternity benefits in certain industries was thrown out by the Assembly in August 1925, but the Governments of Bombay, Bengal, Madras and the Central Provinces passed their own Maternity Benefit Acts. The Bombay Act was amended in 1934 in such a way as to be of greater benefit to the persons concerned. Under these Acts, all women workers employed in factories are to be compulsorily rested for three to four weeks before child birth and for four weeks after child birth and employers are required to pay them a benefit amounting to about half their usual pay during this period. During the year 1938, the Government of Bombay extended the operation of their Maternity Benefits Act to women employed in all industrial concerns in the Province. The Bombay Municipality started a maternity benefit scheme for its *halalkhore* and scavenging women in 1928. By this scheme, the classes benefited receive a benefit of leave on full pay for a period not exceeding 42 consecutive days. In Assam, voluntary maternity benefit schemes have been adopted by almost every tea estate of repute. While pregnant women remain at work, they are put on light work on full rates of pay. During periods of advanced pregnancy and after child birth leave on half pay is usually granted and in some cases full pay is allowed and a bonus at child birth is often granted in addition. This bonus is in some cases conditional on the child being healthy. The Assam Railways and Trading Company and the Assam Oil Company grant six and three months' leave respectively on half pay. Several estates in the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency either pay lump sum bonuses in lieu of pay or feed the women concerned for a few weeks before and after confinement. Planters in Madras decided, early in 1930, to pay a bonus and bear charges in connection with the free feeding of the mother for periods of three weeks each before entry into and after leaving hospital. Provincial Factory Administration Reports for the Bombay Presidency record that the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act is having a restrictive influence on the employment of women in factories, particularly in Ahmedabad.

**Provisions of crèches**—One of the many additional principles introduced in factory legislation in India by the Indian Factories Act of 1934 was one for the compulsory provision in all factories wherein more than fifty women workers are ordinarily employed of a suitable room for the use of children under the age of six years belonging to such women and for the supervision of the children in such rooms (or crèches) in accordance with rules to be framed by local Governments in the matter. Crèches are, however, not a new feature in Indian industry. Several textile mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur had provided them for over ten years and in many of these the children were looked after by qualified *dais* (Indian midwifery nurses) and were clothed and fed at the expense of the millowners. The Government of Bombay had also made provision for the adequate supervision of these crèches by the appointment of a lady Inspector of Factories as early as 1924. Crèches were also

provided by several textile mills in other centres and in the factories attached to many of the larger tea plantations in Assam

### INDUSTRIAL SAFETY.

As in other countries, the industrial progress of India has been accompanied by an alarming increase in the number of industrial accidents. The explanation generally offered for the increase is that the Workmen's Compensation Act is operating as an inducement both for workpeople and for employers to report accidents more frequently than in the past. But, the increase in the number of serious accidents suggests that the problem is a more serious one, and, that in spite of the statutory requirements which factory and mine owners and firms engaged in the loading and unloading of ships have to comply with in the matter of the fencing of dangerous machinery, an organised "safety-first" campaign for the better education of the workers in the matter of accident prevention is both necessary and desirable. Under the direction of the Railway Board of the Government of India all railways in India have undertaken extensive schemes of safety-first propaganda. These include the putting up of safety posters and safeguards both in English and in the vernacular of the district at all prominent points and places, the free issue of illustrated booklets on accident prevention, publication of special articles with photographs in railway magazines, addresses and magic-lantern lectures, and the organisation of special safety-first committees in the larger workshops. The Factory Department of the Government of Bombay with the assistance of the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Bombay Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association has made good progress in the posting of safety-first posters in cotton mills in Bombay City, and the Millowners' Association in conjunction with the St John's Ambulance Association started classes for first aid training with effect from 1931. Several other large labour employing organisations such as His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard, the Calcutta and the Bombay Port Trusts and the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur, to mention only a few, are, with railways, pioneers in the field of organisation of 'safety first' measures. It is of interest to note that most cotton mills in Ahmedabad had also established safety-first committees by the end of the year 1938.

The provisions contained in the Indian Factories and Mines Acts and in the Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1934, and the rules made under these Acts in connection with the guarding and fencing of machinery are of a too technical character to be dealt with here. It may, however, be of interest if a brief summary were given in connection with the reporting of accidents. The Indian Factories Act requires the manager to report all accidents which cause death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the 48 hours next after the occurrence of the accident. All classes of accidents namely, fatal, serious (i.e., accidents which prevent a person returning to work for 21 days or more) and minor are to be reported to the Inspector of Factories and to the District Magistrate and in cases of any accident resulting in death to the officer in charge of the police station

in addition. It is the duty of the Inspector of Factories to make an investigation as soon as possible into the causes of and the responsibility for a fatal or serious accident, and to take steps for the prosecution of the person concerned if it is found that the death or serious injury resulted from any infringement of the provisions of the Act or of the rules framed under the Act. The Act also requires notice to be given of an accident which is due to any cause that has been notified in this behalf by a local Government, even though no injury may have resulted therefrom to any person. The provisions contained in the Indian Mines Act with regard to the reporting of accidents are somewhat similar to those contained in the Factories Act but with the difference that every accident which occurs in a mine has to be recorded in a special register to be kept for the purpose.

Prior to the passing of the 1934 Factories Act, some of the local Governments had framed rules requiring the provision, under the charge of responsible persons and in readily accessible positions, of first aid appliances containing an adequate number of sterilised dressings and some sterilised cotton in all factories employing over 500 operatives. Section 32 (b) of the 1934 Act, however, makes it obligatory on all factory owners to maintain stores of first aid appliances and to provide for their custody in accordance with rules to be framed by local Governments in the matter.

### UTILISATION OF THE WORKERS' LEISURE.

The Industrial Disputes Committee (the Stanley Reed Committee), appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1922 to enquire into the causes of the wide industrial unrest prevalent about that time and to make recommendations, were, *inter alia*, of opinion that employers should organise extensive schemes of welfare particularly with regard to the proper use of workers' leisure, in order to keep the workmen both contented and happy and out of mischief. In pursuance of the Committee's recommendations in the matter several cotton mills and groups of mills in the Bombay Presidency—notably the Currimbhoy Ebrahim group of mills, the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills and the Tata Mills—inaugurated wide schemes embracing facilities for education and recreation. All these groups formed special welfare institutes and placed them under the charge of special welfare officers. Much good work was done but with the depression in trade which followed coupled with the financial difficulties in which many of these mills were involved most of the excellent schemes that had been established were either severely curtailed or abandoned. Today, few mills are doing anything for the proper utilisation by their workpeople of their leisure hours. The pioneering work in this field is being done by the railways. All railway systems have established sports clubs and institutes at suitable distances and places for the recreation of their employees. The railways provide land, buildings and equipment and the institutes are run by the members themselves from their own subscriptions. In certain cases separate club houses and institutes are provided for officers, for non-gazetted Europeans and Anglo-Indians



and for Indians and in a few cases for the lower types of workmen as well. All forms of sports and recreation are indulged in at these institutes and railway hockey and football teams are among the finest in India.

Almost all the larger labour employing organisations such as the Bombay Port Trust, the Burma Shell Corporation, the bigger municipalities, the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur, the British India Corporation in the United Provinces, the Empress Mills at Nagpur, etc., have devised wide welfare schemes and in many cases these are under the charge of special welfare or labour officers. In some cases grants-in-aid are given to such outside organisations such as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Kirkee Education Society, the Social Service League, etc., to take charge of certain sections of welfare activities particularly with regard to recreation and the education of both workers and workers' children.

References have been made throughout this note to the manner in which the Government of Bombay leads the other Provincial Governments in India in their zealous care of the welfare of labour. Striking proof of this is to be found in the amount of Rs. 100,000 set aside by the Bombay Government in their budget for 1938-39 for 'industrial welfare' and to a further amount of Rs. 20,000 set aside for building recreation centres. An additional provision of a lakh of rupees (Rs. 50,000 for buildings and Rs. 40,000 for welfare) has been made in the Bombay budget estimates for the year 1939-40 for the same purpose. The object of Government is to provide social amenities for industrial labour in the most important industrial areas of the Province. A beginning in this direction was made by Mr. Ramnath Podar, Managing Director of the Toyo Podar Mill, Bombay, offering to build a recreation pavilion at DeLisle Road, Bombay, in memory of his brother at a cost of Rs. 25,000. The foundation stone of the 'Ramnath Anandilal Podar Recreation Centre' was laid by the Prime Minister of Bombay on the 22nd November 1938. Government are building similar centres at Nalkum and Worli. The DeLisle Road centre started functioning in March 1939 as also a similar centre in Ahmedabad. Suitable sites for the same purpose are being selected in Sholapur and other textile centres. Mr. C. G. S. Ram has been appointed Labour Welfare Officer and he is assisted by one male and one lady full time and several part time welfare officers. The whole scheme is under the personal direction of Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary for Labour to the Hon. The Prime Minister. As far as Bombay City is concerned, Government contemplate opening up thirty prohibition centres all over the city. Welfare work for industrial workers will be an important item at each of these centres.

The activities of the welfare centres will centre round the recreation pavilion which will include an auditorium, a library, a reading room, a kitchen and a restaurant. The canteen and the restaurant will be run on healthy and hygienic principles and will supply at cheaper rates better quality of foodstuffs than is available outside. There will be an *akhada* (indoor gymnasium) attached to each centre. In addition

it is proposed to have a band-stand at the World Centre. The pavilions will be used for lectures, for indoor games and for adult education classes which will be held at night at each centre. It is also proposed to conduct nursery schools and sewing and literary classes for women during the day time. Films will be shown and regular visual instruction given at each centre. Nor will outdoor activities be neglected. The open spaces in the vicinity of the pavilions will be used for outdoor games and sports such as football, volley ball, hockey, badminton, etc., and all the centres will be equipped with radios, ocean waves, giant strides, see-saws, swings, etc.

The Government of the United Provinces set aside sums of Rs. 10,000 (subsequently increased to Rs. 20,000) and Rs. 30,000 in their budget estimates for the years 1938-39 and 1939-40 for the same purpose. Four welfare centres were started in 1938 and two more during 1939. One of the latter—at Lucknow—is run by the Motilal Memorial Society to which a grant-in-aid of Rs. 200 per month is given for expenditure on the centre. The work done in the welfare centres in the United Provinces is much along the same lines as that done in Bombay but the former have dispensaries with qualified honorary doctors and full time compounders and dressers attached to them. A trained midwife has been appointed for carrying on hygiene and sanitation propaganda among working classes and her services are placed free of charge in delivery cases whenever required.

As far as education is concerned, the railways are again pioneers in the facilities provided both for the education of their illiterate staffs and for the children of different classes of railway employees. The N. W. Railway has started three experimental schools for adult workers in the locomotive sheds at Lahore, Sialpur and Kotli. The experiment is confined to locomotive staff as the majority of the staff in this branch are illiterate and education provides a great inducement in that wages can practically be doubled by qualifying for promotion to the higher grades of running staff. The East Indian Railway has provided nearly 40 schools for the employees of the operative department. The B. B. & C. I. Railway have six schools for imparting instruction in the three I's and as an inducement to study a bonus of Rs. 5 is paid to each man passing a simple test. With regard to the children of railway employees, in addition to about 100 schools for European and Anglo-Indian children, all the railway systems in India maintain a total of nearly 160 schools for Indian children at a cost of over two lakhs of rupees per annum. These schools are attended by over 20,000 children. The Railway Board also gives grants amounting to about Rs. 50,000 per annum to aided schools for Indian children. These are attended by 10,000 children of Indian railway employees.

In Bombay, the Municipality has introduced compulsory education in the F and G Wards of the City which are chiefly peopled by mill-hands. The Social Service League maintains several night schools and a Textile Technical Institute at Parel for imparting practical and theoretical training to actual mill workers. The Bombay Y. M. C. A. also conducts several night schools.

## COST OF LIVING AND STANDARD OF LIFE.

## COST OF LIVING.

Bombay was the first Province in India to compile and publish figures for measuring the cost of living. A monthly cost of living index for working classes in Bombay City compiled by the Bombay Labour Office on the aggregate consumption method with July 1914 as the base was regularly published in the *Labour Gazette* from September 1921 to June 1937. The scope and method of the compilation of that index are described in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for September 1921, September 1923 and April 1929. A pre-war base has, however, recently come to be regarded the world over as being somewhat out of date for this purpose and several countries have been compiling cost of living index numbers in relation to a later year. Most of these index numbers are now compiled with weights which are proportional to the relative expenditure on the different items which find a place in an average worker's family budget. The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay conducted a comprehensive family budget enquiry in Bombay City between July 1933 and June 1934, and using this period as a base it commenced the publication of a new series of index numbers

for Bombay City with weights based on the results of that enquiry as from July 1934. A full note on the method used for the compilation of the new index has been given at pages 779 to 785 of the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for June 1937. Whereas the old index covered 24 items divided into four main groups (I Food (17 items), II Fuel and Lighting (3 items), III Clothing (3 items), and IV House Rent), the new index has been made as comprehensive as possible by expanding the list of commodities covered and adding a new group for 'Miscellaneous expenditure' which did not find a place in the old index. The new index covers 46 items divided into five groups (I Food (28 items), II Fuel and Lighting (4 items), III Clothing (6 items), IV Miscellaneous (7 items), and V House Rent). The following two tables give the cost of living index numbers for working classes in Bombay City for the months of January, April, July and October in each year firstly with July 1914 as the base from January 1918 to April 1937 and secondly with July 1933 to June 1934 as the base from July 1934 to April 1939 —

## Bombay Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers

TABLE NO 1

(July 1914=100)

Year	January	April	July	October	Annual average
1918	134	144	149	175	154
1919	182	167	186	174	176
1920	183	172	190	193	183
1921	169	160	177	183	173
1922	173	162	165	162	164
1923	156	156	153	152	154
1924	159	150	157	161	157
1925	157	158	157	153	155
1926	155	153	157	155	155
1927	156	153	156	151	154
1928	154	144	147	146	147
1929	149	148	148	149	149
1930	147	140	139	131	137
1931	117	111	108	108	110
1932	110	108	109	109	109
1933	109	101	103	100	103
1934	96	93	97	100	97
1935	98	98	101	103	101
1936	103	100		103	102
1937	104	104			

TABLE NO. II.  
Average Prices from July 1933 to June 1934=100

Year	January	April	July	October	Annual average
1934			97	100	99
1935	99	98	101	101	100
1936	103	100	101	102	101
1937	104	105	107	108	106
1938	107	105	106	105	106
1939	105	103			

It will be noticed that although the base periods and the methods used in the compilation of the two different sets of index numbers given above are totally different, the actual index numbers for the same dates in the two series are strikingly similar

Working class cost of living indexes for Ahmedabad and Sholapur compiled on a post-war basis have been published in the *Labour Gazette* month by month since the beginning of the year 1928. The bases of these indexes are the results of the family budget enquiries conducted at these two centres in the years 1926 and 1925 respectively. Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index for Ahmedabad have been given in the January 1930 issue of the *Labour Gazette* and for Sholapur in the February 1931 issue of the same publication. The following tables give for these two centres the working class cost of living index numbers—for certain selected months as well as annual averages—for the years 1928-1939.

Ahmedabad Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers  
(August 1926 to July 1927=100)

Year	January	April	July	October	Annual average
1928	93	91	97	97	95
1929	99	96	98	98	97
1930	93	89	88	82	87
1931	75	75	75	74	75
1932	76	74	75	79	76
1933	73	70	73	73	72
1934	70	69	72	71	71
1935	72	69	71	70	71
1936	70	69	71	72	71
1937	74	75	77	76	76
1938	73	69	71	72	71
1939	70	69			

Sholapur Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers  
(February 1927 to January 1928=100)

Year	January	April	July	October	Annual average
1928		92	95	95	
1929	100	98	100	102	101
1930	104	94	92	85	92
1931	76	72	71	72	73
1932	72	72	74	74	73
1933	73	67	68	68	69
1934	68	67	73	76	72
1935	75	72	71	72	72
1936	69	68	70	74	71
1937	73	73	73	72	73
1938	76	70	71	71	72
1939	74	71			

A beginning has been made in recent years by the Central Provinces, Punjab and Burma to publish similar index numbers. The Government of Madras have already published a report of an inquiry conducted by it into Family Budgets in certain important industrial centres in the Province in the year 1938 and the United Provinces has completed a survey into the subject but the data were in the process of scrutiny and tabulation as we went to Press. The Government of Bengal also propose conducting a family Budget inquiry in the latter half of the year

1939. The results of all these enquiries will be the bases for the compilation of cost of living Indexes for these Provinces. In the Central Provinces cost of living index numbers have been compiled for Nagpur and Jabulpore with January 1927 as base, and in Burma similar index numbers are compiled for four classes of industrial workers in Rangoon on base 1931=100. The following table sets out the index numbers for Nagpur and Jabulpore and for the four classes of industrial workers in Rangoon for each month in 1938.

*Cost of Living Index Numbers for Nagpur, Jabulpore and Rangoon for each month of 1938*

Month	Base period January 1927		Rangoon			
	Nagpur	Jabulpore	Burmans	Tamil Telugus and Orissas	Hindu stands	Chittagongians
January	62	60	89	94	93	91
February	61	58	88	93	93	91
March	58	57	88	94	94	91
April	61	56	87	93	92	90
May	61	55	87	93	92	90
June	61	56	87	93	92	90
July	60	55	91	94	93	93
August	60	56	87	92	91	90
September	63	57	87	92	91	90
October	61	57	86	91	91	89
November	61	57	88	92	92	91
December	61	57	85	90	98	87

### STANDARD OF LIFE.

The results of family budget enquiries conducted by what is known as the 'extensive method' form the most satisfactory basis of determining the standard of life of any particular class or community. A higher standard of life means better opportunities to satiate wants and desires other than the primary human needs. A larger percentage expenditure on clothing, housing and miscellaneous items such as education, recreation, etc., is therefore a sure indication of an improved standard of living. The Bombay Labour Office has carried out two family budget enquiries for working classes in Bombay City, one in 1921-22 and the other in 1932-33 and the results were published in the years 1923 and 1935 respectively. As has already been mentioned, similar enquiries have also been conducted in Ahmedabad and Sholapur cities and the results

of both these enquiries were published in the year 1924. In Burma, the Labour Statistics Bureau, Rangoon, published in the same year the results of an extensive enquiry conducted by the Bureau into the standard and cost of living of four different classes of industrial workers in Rangoon. A number of family budgets have also been collected at Cawnpore in the United Provinces and at Nagpur and Jabulpore in the Central Provinces with the object of compiling cost of living indexes. The effort in the case of the former Province proved futile and that Province is not therefore at present compiling any such index.

The following comparative data regarding the distribution of expenditure will serve to indicate the standards of life of working classes at different centres in India.—

*Percentage Distribution of Expenditure*

Groups	Bombay (1932-33)	Ahmedabad (1933-35)	Sholapur (1925)	Nagpur (1927)	Jabulpore (1927)	Rangoon (1928)	Madras (1938)
Food	46.60	49.31	49.25	64.10	66.00	52.7	52.68
Fuel and light	7.11	6.65	9.60	9.62	7.95	5.2	6.67
Clothing	7.75	9.12	11.86	10.70	10.86	10.6	4.50
House rent	12.81	10.97	6.27	1.92	1.44	13.9	11.14
Miscellaneous	25.73	28.95	23.02	13.66	13.75	17.6	25.06
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.00

NOTE.—The figures are not strictly comparable due to differences in the items included in the different groups. But they nevertheless serve to show the variations in the distribution of expenditure in a general way.

The standard of life is more often than not conditioned by the size of the family and its income. The following figures are of interest in this connection —

—	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Nagpur	Jubbulpore	Rangoon (Burmese)	Madras
Average size of the family (in persons)	3 70	4 05	4 57	4 33	3 76	3 01	6 03
Average monthly income	Rs a p 50 1 7	Rs a p 46 5 0	Rs a p 39 14 10	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p 58 8 3	Rs a p 37 5 11

It will be seen that the 'miscellaneous' group of expenditure accounts for a comparatively large percentage of the expenditure of the average working class family. In this group is included such items as interest on loans and instalments of debts repaid. Delays in the receipt of earned wages lead to indebtedness of the worker in many cases. The Royal Commission on Labour have made certain important recommendations with a view to lessening the burden of indebtedness of the worker and also to prevent its accumulation. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 to which reference has been made in an earlier section, is a measure intended to secure to the workmen prompt payments of earned wages so that they may not be put to the necessity of incurring or accumulating debts. The Government of India have under consideration certain other pieces of legislation which are also designed to improve the lot of the industrial worker. Following the recommendations of the Labour Commission, the Government of India have amended the Civil Procedure Code with a view to exempting salaries below a defined limit from attachment. Another recommendation of the Labour Commission is that at least so far as industrial workers in receipt of wages or salary

amounting to less than Rs 100 per month are concerned, arrest and imprisonment for debt should be abolished except when the debtor has been proved to be both able and unwilling to pay. The Government of India after consulting the provincial Governments have decided to undertake legislation on the recommendation on an experimental scale restricted to the province of Delhi in the first instance. A third recommendation of the Whitley Commission was made with a view to protect workers from harassment for debts. After consulting public opinion and the views of the various local Governments on this question, the Government of India came to the conclusion that central legislation on the subject was not called for. The Government of Bengal, at the suggestion of the Government of India, passed a Workmen's Protection Act in 1934 which makes besetting of industrial establishments for the purpose of collecting debts a criminal and cognizable offence. Some other provinces are also contemplating similar legislation. The Bombay Moneylenders' Bill introduced by a non-official member in the Bombay Legislative Council in March 1934 was an effort in this direction. But, unfortunately, the motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was lost.

## WAGE RATES AND EARNINGS

The only reliable and satisfactory data in connection with wage rates and earnings of industrial workers in India are those contained in the reports of enquiries conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay for the Province of Bombay. The Government of India made an attempt to institute a general wage census in India in 1921 but the necessity for retrenchment at the time led to the abandonment of the project and to-day little or no definite information regarding rates of wages is available for any province outside the Province of Bombay. Such information as there is relates to agricultural labour and is contained in a series of reports of quinquennial censuses conducted in certain provinces into agricultural wages and in the reports of Courts of Inquiry appointed under the Indian Trade Disputes Act or in the reports of Provincial Committees appointed by certain Local Governments to enquire into wages and conditions of employment of workers in the cotton textile industry. Some of the annual factory administration reports published by

the Provincial Governments in India contain remarks about prevalent wage rates but these relate only to certain units and they can by no means be considered as being the dominant rates at any one time for any particular industry or area. The annual Mines' administration reports also contain figures for daily earnings for certain main occupations in representative mines in the provinces in which mines are situated but these are also open to the same objection. The lack of accurate and reliable statistics of wages in India has been adversely commented upon and regretted by almost every commission and committee appointed in the country since the beginning of the century and notably by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour whose work was considerably hampered as a result of the paucity of satisfactory information on the subject.

The blame for the lack of information about wages in India cannot lie entirely at the doors of the Central and Provincial Governments. The collection of satisfactory wage statistics is always an exceedingly difficult matter and more

particularly so in India where conditions vary so markedly and widely not only between industry and industry and centre and centre but also between unit and unit in the same industry in the same centre. In the section on hours of work and conditions of employment, some indications have been given of the wide variations in the periods and methods of wage payment. To quote an example one textile mill in Ahmedabad has five different wage periods for different groups of workers with variations in methods of wage calculation for the workers in each group—(1) persons employed in the mechanical, subordinate supervisory and maintenance departments on both daily and monthly rates of wages are paid for periods of one calendar month, (2) weavers on piece rates are paid bi-weekly or for periods of 14 days, (3) daily, monthly or 'hapta' rated workers on the spinning side are paid for 'haptas' or periods of 16 days and these haptas vary for different batches of workers, (4) women reelers and winders on piece rates are paid bi-monthly, i.e., for two periods in a calendar month, one from the 1st to the 15th and the second from the 16th to the end of the month, and (5) coal and basket carrying cool labour on daily or weekly rates is paid weekly. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the nomenclature adopted for designating occupations also varies widely between district and district and concern and concern in the same district owing to the use of a host of vernacular and arbitrary terms and of nick names. Even in concerns which use standard English occupational terms, the position is rendered more difficult owing to the existence of arbitrary gradings of different occupations into several sub-grades and classes. The necessary preliminaries to the conduct of any satisfactory enquiry into wages in India, therefore, must be (1) the establishment of a uniformity of method, (2) the standardisation of occupational terms, and (3) the thorough education and instruction of the clerical staff of the units to be covered in the proper use of the standardised designations and in the accurate filling up of the required returns. The existence of wide variations in rates and conditions, moreover, makes it advisable to cover as many as possible if not all the units in the industry under survey in order that results which are not biased one way or the other may be secured. In view of what has been stated it is obvious that no Government in India can undertake a comprehensive enquiry into industrial wages unless it has at its disposal an adequate and thoroughly trained and experienced staff for the purpose. The only Provincial Government in India which has such a staff is the Government of Bombay.

Since its establishment in 1921, the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay has conducted five enquiries in the years 1921, 1922, 1926, 1933 and 1937 into the wages of cotton textile mill workers in the Province of Bombay, an enquiry into agricultural wages covering a period of twenty-three years from 1900 to 1922, an enquiry into the wages of peons in Government and commercial offices in 1922, enquiries into the wages of all municipal employees in the Province in 1924, of clerical employees in

Railway and Commercial offices in Bombay City in 1925, of printing press workers in Bombay City in 1929, of workers employed in the building trade in Bombay City in 1935, and of all employees in the retail trade in various important towns in the Province in the same year. In 1934 the Labour Office conducted a general wage census covering all workers in all working perennial factories in the Province including cotton mill operatives. The second part of this census covering seasonal factories was conducted in the winter of 1935-36. Except for the results of the enquiry into wages in cotton textile mills conducted in 1937 expressly for the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, the results of all the other enquiries have been published either in special reports or in articles in the *Labour Gazette*.

## WAGE RATES

Certain important facts govern all discussions on wage rates in India. Firstly there is as yet no Government machinery for the fixation of minimum wages and, in the absence of strong trade unions covering entire or sections of whole industries, there are no trade agreements or union rates except in the cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad which have been accepted both by employers and employees. There are also few awards by conciliation boards. The bargaining power of the workers is moreover weak and the cumulative result of all these various factors is that employers are almost entirely at liberty to fix any rates they like. Secondly, except for a limited measure of standardisation of time rates of wages for unrationised occupations in the cotton textile industry in Bombay City and for weavers, spinners and doers in cotton mills in Ahmedabad, there is little or no standardisation of rates in any industry in the country, and, consequently, wage rates not only vary widely between centre and centre and unit and unit in the same centre but also between different individuals in the same occupation in one unit. This variation in rates is further complicated by the fact that the rates are often subject to various additions in the form of dearness allowances and/or good attendance and efficiency bonuses and to deductions for percentage cuts. Thirdly, frequent changes are made in the basic units of time for which rates are fixed, e.g., rates which are monthly or daily may be changed into daily or hourly rates. Fourthly, almost all the principal occupations in Government and railway concerns and in the industrial establishments of public and local bodies are divided into several grades and sub-grades. The basis of the grading in all cases is arbitrary and varies widely between the different administrations. Fifthly, vacancies are seldom if ever filled on the same rates as those paid to the workers who have left. In such cases advantage is usually taken to lower rates and the wages offered to new entrants depend more on their personal ability and degree of competence and also on the rates prevalent in other similar concerns and the supply of the type of labour required. The factors of personal competence and the capacity of bargaining power are the most important considerations in wage fixation. The first varies widely between individual and individual among Indian

workers and whereas a minority in all occupations may be thoroughly efficient, the same cannot be said of the majority. The second depends upon densities of industrial populations in particular locations. Lastly, rates vary widely between town and mofussil in the case of the semi-skilled and unskilled operations. But, this variation operates within narrower limits for the more skilled occupations in which the really competent men are able to command their due anywhere. In view of these several

diversely varying factors it is impossible to give any rates of wages which will be found to be generally applicable to any particular industry in any particular centre. The compiler of this note, however, has had a wide experience of wages in India and the following figures quoted by him give an approximate idea of the predominant rates for fairly efficient workers in certain of the more important occupations in all sections of Indian industry —

Occupations.	Most usual period of payment	Rates in		
		Cities	Towns	Mofussil
Foremen (European)	Monthly	Rs 500 to 700	Rs 400 to 600	Rs 350 to 550
„ (Indian)	„	250 to 400	150 to 300	150 to 250
Chargemen	„	150 to 250	100 to 225	75 to 200
Maistrics	„	90 to 125	80 to 110	60 to 100
Steam Engine Drivers	„	50 to 75	40 to 70	35 to 50
1st Class Boiler Attendants	„	70 to 90	65 to 80	40 to 70
2nd „ „ „	„	45 to 70	40 to 60	35 to 50
Firemen	Daily	30 0 0	27 0 0	24 0 0
Cabinet Makers		3 to 4		
Carpenters, 1st Class	„	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0
„ 2nd „	„	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Fitters, Lineamen	„	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
„ Superior	„	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0
„ Ordinary	„	1 8 0	1 6 0	1 4 0
Machinists, Superior	„	3 4 0	2 8 0	.
„ Ordinary	„	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
Blacksmiths	„	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Hammormen	„	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 0 0
Patternmakers	„	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
Moulders, Superior	„	2 8 0	2 4 0	.
„ Ordinary	„	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Rivotters	„	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Welders	„	2 8 0	1 12 0	
Masons	„	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Cobblers	„	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 0 0
Mechanics' Assistants	„	1 4 0	1 2 0	0 14 0
Weight Lifters	„	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Semi-skilled workers (all occupations)	„	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
Unskilled workers (all occupations)—Men	„	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 5 0
Unskilled workers (all occupations)—Women	„	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0

### MOVEMENTS OF WAGE RATES.

The only satisfactory criterion on which to base any broad conclusions regarding movements of wage rates in any industry in any industrial area or centre in India would be to take the total wages bills for equal numbers of workpeople in the same or similar occupation groups at any two dates and to ascertain the percentage increase or decrease between the two sets of figures. Attempts made by the Bombay Labour Office to do this during its enquiries in connection with the General Wage Census were largely frustrated owing to the existence of irreconcilable variations of principle and considerable diversity in practice not only as between unit and unit but also in the same unit as for example in the cotton textile mill in Ahmedabad which had been dealt with above. The comparisons which employers most need to-day are those with 1914, or, in other words, with the pre-war year. All the pay and muster rolls for that year were, however, destroyed long ago but most units in the textile industry in Bombay have their 'basic' time and piece rates from which they calculate the earnings on which the percentage dearness of food allowances are computed.

References have often been made in this note to the dearness allowances of 80 per cent for weavers and of 70 per cent for all other operatives granted in the textile mills in Bombay City until the middle of 1933 when the Bombay Millowners' Association permitted its individual affiliated members to take independent action in the matter of reducing these allowances. The stages by which these allowances came to be granted were as follows: January 1918—15 per cent, January 1919—raised to 35 per cent, February 1920—raised to 75 per cent for weavers and to 55 per cent for all other operatives, November 1920—raised to 80 and 70 per cent, respectively. These allowances were on the "basic" rates of 1914 or of some other year between 1914 and 1917—rates which were not only not standard for all mills in Bombay City but which actually varied widely as between mill and mill. For example, the results of the 1926 enquiry conducted by the Bombay Labour Office showed that in the 19 mills selected for the enquiry in Bombay City the average earnings (from basic rates plus allowances) of two loom weavers varied between Rs 1-9-1 and Rs 2-1-6 per day, of elders between Rs 0-14-3 and Rs 1-2-11 per day, of warpers between Rs 1-10-3 and Rs 2-14-0 per day and for women grey winders between annas 8-3 and annas 15-5 per day. Notwithstanding these wide variations it is, however, possible to state that wage levels in any particular textile mill in Bombay City were, on the whole, about 70 per cent higher than the pre-war year at the beginning of the year 1933. During the latter half of 1933 and in the beginning of 1934 all mills in Bombay effected considerable cuts in the dearness allowances and in some cases also in the basic rates. If a later year be taken for purposes of comparison, say 1926, when the Bombay Labour Office made a thorough survey of prevalent rates, the results of the General Wage Census which was conducted for cotton mills in Bombay City for October 1934 showed that wages in the Bombay mills, for all occupations, as compared

with July 1926 were lower by 16 per cent in October 1934. If the twelve most numerically important "process" occupations which cover approximately 70 per cent of the total number of workpeople employed in the industry are taken and if the figures for these are compared with the figures for the same occupations in 1926, the reduction in wages in October 1934 amounted to 23.79 per cent and in July 1937 to 25.40 per cent.

In Ahmedabad the war or dearness allowances paid in textile mills in that centre varied widely for different occupations and a general comparison with the pre-war year is therefore not possible, but, as compared with 1926, wages in May 1934 were 4.4 per cent higher. This, however, was neutralised by the cut of 6½ per cent which was brought into effect from 1st January 1935. Again, if the most numerically important occupations alone are considered wages in cotton mills in Ahmedabad were 5.20 per cent higher in May 1934 than in May 1926. In July 1937 wages were 8.40 per cent lower.

In Sholapur, the increases in wages granted by individual mills between 1916 and 1919 were consolidated with the rates prevailing in 1914. At the beginning of 1920, the Sholapur millowners gave their first separate dearness allowance in the form of wages in kind—certain quantities of grain—to all those workers who did not remain absent for more than four days in a month. Workers who failed to put in the required attendance were deprived of this benefit and the agitation of both these and the other workers for higher rates led to the Sholapur millowners conceding dearness allowances in cash of 35 per cent over the rates of 1919 to weavers and of 30 per cent to all other operatives. The value of the grain allowance varied with fluctuation in prices. The existence of several conflicting factors in the wages position in Sholapur prevents the estimate of an accurate comparison with 1914, but, as compared with 1926, wages in July 1934 were 20.5 per cent lower. Taking the twelve most numerically important occupations, wages in Cotton textile mills in Sholapur were 14 per cent lower in July 1934 and 18.38 per cent lower in July 1937 as compared with July 1926.

The all-round effect of the Interim Recommendations of the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee which were accepted by all cotton mills in the Province of Bombay was that the total wages bill in the industry was increased by about 12½ per cent or by nearly a crore of rupees per annum. Similar increases were granted in cotton mills in the Central Provinces and Berar, in Cawnpore and in Coimbatore.

Owing to the lack of the necessary data for the purpose, similar comparisons for other industries and for other provinces are not possible.

### EARNINGS.

Whilst full and accurate information with regard to wage rates may be of great value for purposes of wage fixation, statistics of earnings alone are of value for the proper assessment and appreciation of the well-being of the masses, provided however that the term "earnings" has one uniform meaning in its computation.



and application. In practice, the connotation of the term varies widely for it is commonly applied to one of three different values (1) gross earnings, (2) net earnings, or (3) the amount which a workman receives in his pay envelope. In correct statistical parlance, it is none of these three. Let us explain. "Gross earnings" for any particular pay period are the total dues of a wage earner from his basic rate—time or piece—plus all the allowances, bonuses and perquisites—or the value of such where they are not in cash—to which he may be entitled by virtue of his contract of employment and include wages given for any periods of leave with pay which may be granted during such pay period. The allowances may either be in the form of dearness allowances in cash or grain allowances or allowances for overtime work. Bonuses may be for good attendance and/or for efficiency. Perquisites may be in the form of free housing, travelling allowances, free medical attendance, free railway passes, etc. "Net earnings" are gross earnings less deductions for fines. "The amount in the pay envelope" is not earnings less any further deductions which may be made by an employer for house rent, medical attendance, subscriptions to provident funds, income-tax, refunds of advances, payments for purchases from co-operative stores or cheap grain or cloth shops, repayments of loans from provident fund accounts or from co-operative credit societies, subscriptions to sports clubs or institutes, etc. The amount in the pay envelope can never be reckoned as earnings because every worker is expected to pay for his income-tax, house rent and purchases and to liquidate his other liabilities and debts from his income. In all cases where fines are widely prevalent gross earnings can also not be reckoned as income because these may be habitually liable to deductions for fines.

"Net earnings" would most correctly approximate to earnings for statistical purposes. Sufficient has been stated to show how difficult the computation of "earnings" can be. Different statisticians and different bodies hold different views as to its correct computation and that is the reason why the term "earnings" is so widely interpreted. The most frequent and general usage of the term for statistical purposes is to take gross earnings in cash less fines and without valuating such perquisites as free housing free medical attendance and free railway passes in the case of railway workers, and to include travelling allowances where these are paid for conveyance between place of work and home but not when they are paid for transport to some other temporary sphere of work. This is the basis on which figures for "earnings" were collected by the Bombay Labour Office for the purposes of the General Wage Census, and, subject to minor modifications, for its other enquiries into wages. It is of the utmost importance that in the conduct of every enquiry into wages, all the persons who are entrusted with the work of filling up the required returns should have a clear and thorough conception as to what should or should not be included in "earnings."

Two sets of figures may be compiled for "earnings" (1) *average daily earnings* ascertained by dividing the total earnings for a group of workers in any occupation by the total of the number of days actually worked by all the individuals in the group, and (2) *average monthly earnings* ascertained by dividing the total earnings of the group for a period of one month by the number of persons in the group. In cases where statistics have been collected for wage periods of less than a month, monthly averages can be reckoned by ascertaining the weighted average of the number of days worked by all the units concerned in the month in which the shorter period is contained and by multiplying the figure for average daily earnings by the weighted average less the figure for average absence as shown by the figures for average percentage attendance for the group. *Average percentage attendance* is the percentage ratio of the total number of days actually worked by all the individuals in a group to the possible working days in the pay period for the group.

Part I of the General Wage Census covering all perennial factories in the Province of Bombay covered nearly a thousand occupations in nearly twenty industries for the purposes of the census the Province of Bombay was divided into ten territorial areas and the reports contain the averages of daily and monthly earnings for all monthly paid workers in all the occupations concerned in each of these ten areas. It is obviously not possible for us to reproduce the figures here but for purposes of general interest we give below (1) the averages of monthly earnings for six of the most important occupations which are to be found in all factories, but particularly in Engineering workshops, (2) the general averages for men in all engineering and "common" occupations in all factories, (3) the average monthly earnings in six of the most important printing occupations, (4) the general averages for "process" operatives in all printing presses which are factories for the purposes of the Indian Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency, (5) the average daily earnings in the more numerically important occupations in the cotton textile industry for 1934 with the increases recommended by the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee in their Interim Report which was published in February 1938 and which were accepted by all Cotton Textile Mills in the Province, (6) the average daily earnings in the same occupations in July 1937 in cotton textile mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Solapur as published in the Committee's Interim Report with the recommended increases again added to the published figures and (7) the general averages of daily earnings for all male and women operatives for the whole of the Province of Bombay for all factory industries in Bombay excluding the Textile, the Engineering and the Printing Industries. The figures in brackets in the first, the third, the fifth, the sixth and the seventh tables show the numbers of workers covered by the averages to which they relate.

*1 Average Monthly Earnings of all Workers in Six Important  
Graded Occupations—All Factories—1934*

Areas	Moulders	Black-smiths	Fitters	Machinists (turners)	Carpenters	Painters
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
1 Bombay City	42 4 9 (592)	50 11 0 (534)	55 13 7 (3,985)	54 3 5 (1,614)	51 4 11 (2,544)	40 13 8 (1,177)
2 Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri	27 1 5 (11)	52 13 4 (34)	51 11 9 (404)	49 3 0 (89)	39 14 10 (135)	31 7 11 (29)
3 Ahmedabad City	36 1 2 (154)	51 0 10 (113)	49 8 6 (773)	44 10 1 (315)	54 4 10 (415)	38 15 9 (24)
4 Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Panch Mahals	70 12 10 (94)	70 8 5 (64)	71 11 0 (411)	56 4 10 (249)	51 1 9 (35)	37 8 0 (23)
5 Broach and Surat	40 8 0 (4)	46 3 3 (8)	63 2 8 (66)	54 5 5 (18)	41 10 5 (18)	Nd
6 East and West Khandesh	36 0 7 (14)	38 13 5 (21)	40 4 8 (284)	34 14 0 (66)	36 6 8 (42)	34 1 9 (7)
7 Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	31 4 9 (70)	38 4 6 (64)	43 7 5 (473)	42 6 9 (183)	34 14 11 (154)	31 7 5 (53)
8 Sholapur City	25 9 2 (14)	33 10 2 (22)	36 5 4 (143)	32 15 8 (31)	29 0 11 (63)	24 15 1 (10)
9 Sholapur and Satara	20 3 9 (49)	29 1 8 (17)	40 15 4 (58)	33 13 0 (33)	33 1 3 (23)	33 8 1 (9)
10 Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara	41 1 4 (57)	52 2 2 (93)	46 1 8 (466)	45 4 8 (174)	47 3 7 (228)	43 7 0 (88)
Presidency Proper	41 10 3 (1,059)	50 6 0 (970)	53 4 9 (7,063)	51 1 4 (2,772)	49 9 0 (3,657)	40 3 0 (1,420)

**II General Averages of Percentage Attendance and Earnings for Men in all Engineering and "Common" Occupations excluding Unskilled Labourers—All Factories—1934**

Areas	Number of workmen returned	Average percentage attendance	Average daily earnings	Average monthly earnings
			Rs a p	Rs a p.
1 Bombay City ..	35,720	87 7	1 12 2	41 8 5
2 Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri	2,735	90 0	1 11 6	43 2 11
3 Ahmedabad City	8,426	92 4	1 4 10	38 7 4
4 Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals	2,136	87 1	2 4 9	52 12 7
5 Broach and Surat	703	89 1	1 4 1	32 1 10
6 East and West Khandesh	2,142	89 4	1 0 11	26 7 9
7 Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	4,811	87 5	1 3 11	29 1 7
8 Sholapur City	1,850	92 7	0 14 2	22 1 4
9 Sholapur and Satara	531	89 8	0 15 11	24 2 1
10 Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara	3,887	91 2	1 7 2	34 13 7
Presidency Proper	62,941	88 8	1 9 5	38 3 3

**III Average Monthly Earnings in Six Important Printing Occupations  
May 1934**

Area	Proof Readers	Composi-tors	Letter Press Machine-men	Ballers	Binders	Type Casters
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Bombay City	62 9 7 (164)	32 3 0 (1,272)	47 2 9 (265)	21 7 10 (692)	29 11 8 (362)	28 8 11 (90)
Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri	25 0 0 (1)	22 11 3 (18)	26 11 1 (5)	14 7 3 (62)	20 15 0 (3)	25 3 7 (5)
Ahmedabad City	29 8 0 (4)	27 5 2 (97)	39 8 11 (17)	19 1 7 (21)	29 5 8 (9)	15 5 8 (25)
Broach and Surat	47 0 0 (1)	23 3 10 (59)	34 14 0 (9)	16 10 2 (7)	23 3 3 (11)	
Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	38 5 1 (34)	23 2 11 (350)	31 14 2 (66)	13 15 7 (140)	25 2 2 (62)	23 15 8 (32)
Presidency Proper	57 10 4 (204)	34 0 6 (1,796)	43 7 0 (362)	19 12 6 (922)	28 13 10 (447)	25 4 10 (152)

IV General Averages of Percentage Attendance and Earnings for Process Operatives in Printing Concerns—Men only—May 1934

Area	Number of persons employed	Average percentage attendance	Average daily earnings	Average monthly earnings.
Bombay City	5,705	91.7	Rs. a p. 1 8 2	Rs. a p. 37 4 10
Bombay Suburban, Thana Kolaba and Ratnagiri	249	92.8	1 0 4	25 4 2
Ahmedabad City	237	87.9	1 1 8	26 2 2
Broach and Surat	108	92.2	0 14 9	22 14 11
Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	1,650	91.8	1 1 6	27 2 2
Presidency Proper	7,949	91.7	1 6 2	34 4 9

V Average Daily Earnings\* in the numerically most important occupations in the Cotton Textile Industry in the Province of Bombay according to the results of the General Wage Census of 1934 with the increases† given in accordance with the recommendations of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee (Interim Report)

Areas *	Frame Tenters ‡	Sliders	Doffers	Rickers	Winders	Two Loom Weavers
Bombay City	Rs. a p. 1 1 2 (7,208)	Rs. a p. 1 1 3 (12,394)	Rs. a p. 0 11 10 (9,556)	Rs. a p. 0 11 9 (6,310)	Rs. a p. 0 11 2 (13,167)	Rs. a p. 1 8 2 (24,066)
Bombay Suburban Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri	1 3 1 (325)	1 0 9 (828)	0 11 9 (444)	0 12 2 (211)	0 11 11 (525)	1 7 2 (1,492)
Ahmedabad City	1 6 8 (5,043)	1 2 11 (11,316)	0 13 1 (8,037)	0 13 8 (1,604)	0 14 1 (6,514)	2 0 7 (25,340)
Ahmedabad, Kalra and Panch Mahals	1 1 8 (217)	0 14 5 (464)	0 9 2 (318)	0 10 10 (51)	0 12 3 (294)	1 11 5 (908)
Broach and Surat	0 15 11 (185)	0 14 4 (389)	0 9 2 (277)	0 8 3 (70)	0 9 6 (319)	1 6 4 (945)
East and West Khandesh	0 15 5 (399)	0 12 7 (744)	0 7 5 (418)	0 9 4 (347)	0 8 5 (849)	1 6 9 (1,027)
Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	1 1 2 (46)	0 15 3 (111)	0 9 0 (68)	0 7 2 (20)	0 9 6 (82)	1 7 5 (269)
Sholapur City	0 12 11 (813)	0 11 6 (1,602)	0 8 11 (1,205)	0 6 11 (1,449)	0 7 7 (2,108)	1 8 0 (2,449)
Sholapur and Satara	0 9 1 (108)	0 8 6 (216)	0 4 9 (147)	0 5 4 (303)	0 5 8 (98)	0 14 4 (207)
Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara	0 13 0 (447)	0 9 2 (759)	0 5 11 (842)	0 9 5 (1,115)	0 5 3 (63)	0 12 1 (265)
Province of Bombay	1 3 6 (14,791)	1 1 3 (28,913)	0 11 8 (21,312)	0 10 11 (11,575)	0 12 7 (24,219)	1 11 6 (57,558)

\* The Labour Office report gives figures for average daily earnings separately for men and women and for time rated and piece priced workers. The figures contained in the above table are the weighted averages for both male and female workers whether paid on time or piece. Children are excluded.

† The figures according to the results of the general Wage Census have been increased according to the rates of increase specified for different categories of earnings in the schedule given at page 92 of the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee's Interim Report and which has been reproduced at page 532 of this section.

‡ "Frame Tenters" include Drawing, Slubbing, Inter and Roving Tenters.

*V1 Average Daily Earnings in the numerically most important occupations in Cotton Textile Mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur according to the special enquiry conducted by the Bombay Labour Office in July 1937 for the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee with the increases recommended by the Committee added to the figures in the same way as in the above table*

Centres *	Frame Tenterers	Siders	Doffers	Reelers	Winders	Two Loom Weavers
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Bombay	1 2 4 (5,464)	1 1 10 (9,240)	0 12 2 (8,040)	0 10 5 (5,001)	0 12 7 (14,623)	1 7 8 (21,463)
Ahmedabad	1 2 11 (3,526)	1 3 10 (7,193)	0 12 5 (5,781)	0 10 3 (1,436)	0 10 9 (6,320)	1 10 8 (22,077)
Sholapur	0 11 11 (811)	0 10 3 (1,735)	0 8 5 (1,344)	0 4 11 (1,290)	0 6 6 (2,460)	1 8 1 (2,644)

\* The figures for earnings in the above table were taken from the Interim Report of the Textile Labour Enquiry Committee. The figures for July 1937 for the other textile areas in the Province of Bombay were not published when we went to Press.

The differences in the two sets of figures in Tables Nos. V and VI show that there was a distinct fall in earnings all round between 1934 and 1937. This was particularly so in Ahmedabad where, according to the Delhi Agreement of 1935 a cut of 6½ per cent. was effected all round.

*VII The General Averages of Daily Earnings for all operatives in all factory Industries in the Province of Bombay excluding the Engineering, the Textile and the Printing Industries according to the General Wage Census 1934*

Industry	General averages of Daily Earnings for		
	All Men	All Women	All Adult Operatives
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Oils, Paints and Soap	0 14 7 (2,490)	0 5 4 (613)	0 13 3 (3,103)
Match Manufacturing	1 0 5 (3,294)	0 9 11 (2,174)	0 13 11 (5,468)
Rubber, Crepe and Leather	0 15 7 (1,066)	0 10 5 (80)	0 15 2 (1,146)
Refined Sugar Manufacturing	0 10 1 (977)	0 3 0 (14)	0 10 0 (991)
Chemical and Pharmaceutical	0 15 5 (651)	0 10 5 (212)	0 14 2 (865)
Aerated Water Manufacturing	1 0 3 (788)	0 13 0 (11)	1 0 2 (799)
Glass Manufacturing	0 11 10 (670)	0 6 6 (58)	0 11 5 (728)
Tobacco and Cigarette Manufacturing	0 10 11 (475)	0 6 2 (190)	0 9 7 (665)
Flour Milling	1 1 11 (500)	0 9 10 (46)	1 1 4 (636)
Paper Manufacturing	0 14 10 (362)	0 4 10 (260)	0 10 11 (622)
Dairying, Biscuit and Sweet	0 15 5 (489)	0 10 0 (35)	0 15 1 (524)
Tiles Manufacturing	0 11 7 (377)	0 7 3 (107)	0 10 7 (484)
Power Laundries	1 3 6 (242)	0 11 10 (10)	1 3 3 (252)
Distilleries	0 14 1 (164)	0 7 0 (8)	0 14 0 (167)
Gold and Silver Thread	0 9 7 (47)	0 8 1 (1)	0 9 7 (48)

The Reports of the Central Provinces and Berar Textile Labour Inquiry Committee and The Coimbatore Court of Inquiry which were published during the year 1938 give the figures of average earnings in individual mills in various centres but no general figures for the centres as a whole. For further detailed information regarding wages in these areas the reader must refer to the reports indicated as it is not possible to reproduce figures for individual units in this note.

Provincial factory administration reports show that the monthly earnings of cotton weavers and spinners in some other provinces are as follows: Bengal Rs. 25 and Rs. 14, Punjab Rs. 28 and Rs. 20, and Madras Rs. 27 and Rs. 20. In the Jute mill industry, single shift jute weavers earn Rs. 31 per month and the average for both warp and weft spinners is Rs. 17-4-0 per month. The earnings of women workers in jute mills vary between Rs. 11 per month for most occupations and Rs. 15 per month for twistors.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Under the ordinary common law an injured workman is entitled to recover damages or compensation for an injury sustained by him in the course of his employment if the injury is proved to have been caused by the personal negligence of his employer. In addition, the Indian Fatal Accidents Act of 1855 permitted the award of damages to the dependants of a deceased workman if the accident resulting in his death was due to the wrongful act, neglect or fault of the person responsible for the accident. The procedure in connection with the recovery of damages under both the common law and the Fatal Accidents Act was, however, extremely cumbersome. This together with the ignorance and the illiteracy of Indian workers and their financial disability in undertaking extensive litigation had placed them in a very disadvantageous position in suits for compensation. Moreover, with the growing industrialisation of the country, accidents were annually becoming more numerous than before and, in their results were responsible for considerable hardship on the workers and their families. Disabilities similar to these had been removed in most of the industrialised countries of the world by the passing of workmen's compensation laws providing for easy and speedy relief to workmen injured as a result of industrial accidents and to their dependants in cases where the accidents resulted in death. The necessity for such legislation in India was obvious and the Government of India drew up proposals for a Workmen's Compensation Act which they circulated to all local Governments in 1921. The proposals met with a fair measure of approval and the Government of India drew up a Bill which they introduced in the Legislative Assembly in September 1922. After its reference to a Select Committee, the Bill was passed in March 1923 and the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act was brought into operation with effect from the 1st July 1924. This was the first piece of legislation in the field of social insurance in India.

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923.

In its main principles, the Indian Act follows the British model but its precision and rigidity and the special machinery set up for its administration are some of the features which distinguish it from the British Act. In its scope—type and classes of workers covered—the original Act of 1923 fell far short of the British Act but it was necessary for the Government of India to adopt a policy of gradualism in the matter so as to secure the support of vested interests to the original measure. The original limitations of scope were to a large extent removed by amending Acts passed in 1926, 1929, 1931 and 1933 and the Act as it stands to-day covers over seven million industrial workers in the country. Under the Act, payment of compensation has been made obligatory on all employers whose employees come within its scope, even in cases where there has been no negligence and injured workmen or the dependants of those killed can obtain compensation in all cases where personal injury has been caused by

accident arising out of and in the course of employment and where the accident is not directly attributable to misconduct, breaches of rules or orders or disregard of safety devices. Besides bodily injuries the contracting of certain occupational diseases such as anthrax and lead and phosphorus poisoning were deemed and treated for the purposes of compensation, as injuries caused by accident, provided however, that the worker concerned was in the service of the same employer for more than six months. Mercury poisoning was added to the list of original occupational diseases in 1926 in order to bring the Indian law into conformity with a Draft Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1925. This list was further expanded in 1933 by the addition of (1) poisoning by benzene and its homologues or the sequelae of such poisoning, (2) chrome ulceration or its sequelae, and (3) compressed air illness (Caisson Disease) or its sequelae.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour made a long series of recommendations for the improvement of the Act, firstly, to extend its scope so as to cover all types and classes of workers who were likely to be most affected by the increased risks of modern industry, secondly, to enhance the scale of compensation payable and to facilitate the methods for their payment, and, thirdly, to effect various changes designed to improve the administration of the measure. It is not necessary for the purposes of this note to trace the evolution of the legislation in connection with workmen's compensation in India since the passing of the first Act in 1923 and it will be more useful if we gave the main provisions of the Act as it stands to-day.

*Classes of Workmen Covered by the Act*—These have been specified in the definition of the term 'workman' contained in section 2(1) (n) and in Schedule II. In all cases persons employed in an administrative or clerical capacity and those whose monthly earnings exceed Rs 300 are excluded. Speaking broadly, the Act covers railways, factories, mines, seamen, docks, persons employed in the construction, repair or demolition of buildings designed to be or which are of more than one storey or of twenty feet in height, or of dams and embankments, roads, bridges or tunnels, or wharves, quays, sea walls or other marine work, the setting up, repairing, maintaining or taking down any telegraph or telephone line or overhead electric lines or cables, aerial ropeways, canal pipe lines or sewers, the fire brigade, railway mail service, operations for winning natural petroleum or natural gas; blasting operations and excavations; ferry boat services, cinchona, coffee, rubber or tea plantations, electricity or gas generating stations, lighthouses, cinematograph picture producing and exhibiting; divers elephant and wild animal trainers and keepers and salaried motor drivers and chauffeurs. Persons employed through sub-contractors by a person fulfilling a contract with a railway are also covered. As far as seamen are concerned, both seamen on ships registered in India and those on ships

registered in foreign countries are included. Not only workmen employed within the precincts of a factory or a mine but also men engaged in any kind of work incidental to or connected with a factory or any mining operation are entitled to the benefits of the Act. As far as factories are concerned, those using mechanical power and employing more than ten persons or those not using mechanical power and employing more than fifty persons are covered. The Governor-General in Council is empowered to bring within the scope of the Act other classes of workmen whose occupations are considered to be of a hazardous nature.

**Amounts of Compensation Payable.**—The amount of compensation payable depends on the average monthly wages of an injured or deceased workman. The term 'wages' includes overtime pay and the value of any concessions or benefits in the form of food, clothing, free quarters, etc. After the monthly wages of a worker are calculated the amount of compensation due is decided by a reference to Schedule IV which gives in a tabular form the amounts of compensation for death, permanent total and temporary disablement in respect of each of seventeen wage classes. The amounts of compensation payable in the case of an injured workman whose monthly wages are not more than Rs 10 are Rs 500 for death, Rs 700 for permanent total and half the monthly wages for temporary disablement. For a workman whose monthly wages are between Rs 50 and Rs 60, the corresponding figures are Rs 1,800, Rs 2,520 and Rs 15 respectively. The maxima for persons earning over Rs 200 per month are Rs 4,000, Rs 5,600 and Rs 30 per month respectively. In the case of minors the amounts of compensation for death and for permanent total disablement are at a uniform rate of Rs 200 and Rs 1,200 respectively, and half the monthly wage for temporary disablement. No compensation is payable in respect of a 'waiting period' of seven days following that on which the injury was caused.

(NOTE *Permanent total disablement* means such disablement which permanently incapacitates a workman for all work which he was capable of performing at the time of his accident. Any combination of injuries totalling 100 per cent loss in earning capacity is regarded as permanent total disablement even if the combination of injuries does not arise in one accident.)

**Who are Dependents.**—These are defined in two categories: firstly, those who are in practically all cases actually dependants, and secondly those who may or may not be in that position. The first includes a wife, a minor legitimate son, unmarried legitimate daughter and a widowed mother. The second includes a husband, a parent other than a widowed mother, a minor illegitimate son, an unmarried illegitimate daughter, a minor legitimate or illegitimate daughter if married or widowed, a minor brother, an unmarried or widowed sister, a widowed daughter-in-law, a minor child of a deceased son and a paternal grandparent.

**General.**—The interests of dependants in cases of fatal accidents have been safeguarded by ensuring that (1) all cases of fatal accidents should be brought to the notice of the Commissioner, (2) in all cases where an employer

admits liability the amount of compensation payable is to be promptly deposited with the Commissioner, and (3) in cases where the employer disclaims liability and there are good grounds for believing compensation to be payable, the dependants get the information necessary to enable them to judge if they should make a claim or not.

A contractor has been given the right to be indemnified by his sub-contractor if he has had to pay compensation either to a principal or to a workman.

An employer is permitted to make to any dependant advances on account of compensation not exceeding an aggregate of one hundred rupees and so much of such aggregate as does not exceed the compensation payable to that dependant is to be deducted by the Commissioner from such compensation and repaid to the employer. Further, the Commissioner may deduct a sum up to Rs 25 from the amount of compensation for the funeral expenses of a deceased workman and pay the same to the person by whom such expenses were incurred.

**Administration.**—The Act is administered entirely on a provincial basis by Commissioners to be appointed by Local Governments. The Provinces of Bengal and Madras have one Commissioner each for the whole province. The Province of Bombay has one Commissioner for the more important industrial areas and for the other areas sub-judges have been appointed as ex-officio Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation. In the other provinces, the District Magistrate or the District and Sessions Judge or the Senior or Sub-Judge is the Commissioner within his jurisdiction.

Under the common law of England, in civil suits for damages for injuries sustained by workmen it is open to the employer to plead—

(1) the doctrine of common employment, by which the employer is not normally liable to pay damages to a workman for an injury resulting from the default of another workman, (2) the doctrine of assumed risk, by which an employee is presumed to have accepted a risk if it is such that he ought to have known it to be part of the risks of his occupation. The Royal Commission on labour regarded both these doctrines as inequitable and recommended by a majority that a measure should be enacted abrogating these defences. Provincial governments were consulted in 1932 and were almost unanimously in favour of legislation for the purpose. In the mean time judicial decisions in British India while generally agreeing as to the inequity of the doctrines have been such as to leave it open to employers in most Provinces to have recourse to them. The Government of India introduced a Bill in the Central Legislative Assembly on the 15th August 1938 to declare that these defences shall not be raised in suits for damages in British India in respect of injuries sustained by workmen.

### STATISTICS OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

The statistics regarding cases disposed of under the Act have been collected and published since 1st July 1924 on which date the original

Act came into force. These statistics show that in the period of thirteen and a half years from July 1924 to December 1937 the total amount of compensation paid amounted to over 138 lakhs of rupees in 248 402 cases. The following table shows the number of cases, classified by nature of injuries and the amounts of compensation paid in each year since 1924 —

Workmen's Compensation Statistics—All-India, 1924-35

Year	Number of cases			Amount of compensation paid for		
	Fatal	Non fatal	Total	Fatal cases	Non fatal cases	All cases
1924*—				Rs	Rs	Rs
Adults	240	3,898	4,147	82,085	66,248	1,48,333
Minors	2	19	21	375	1,518	1,891
1925—						
Adults	583	10,711	11,334	3,45,005	2,95,533	6,41,530
Minors	7	30	37	260	2,391	2,591
1926—						
Adults	661	11,387	14,048	4,25,975	3,94,385	8,20,321
Minors	3	4	48	460	895	1,155
1927—						
Adults	777	14,397	15,174	5,81,400	5,27,084	11,09,384
Minors	6	36	42	840	1,030	1,875
1928—						
Adults	819	15,898	16,717	5,21,510	5,69,741	10,91,251
Minors	9	42	51	2,494	1,945	4,479
1929—						
Adults	886	17,942	18,829	5,87,190	6,70,173	12,57,763
Minors	2	34	36	200	2,201	2,401
1930—						
Adults	867	22,656	23,523	6,59,302	7,85,750	12,45,052
Minors	4	47	51	1,100	612	1,712
1931—						
Adults	696	16,764	17,460	4,44,246	6,20,885	10,65,131
Minors	5	26	29	600	625	1,225
1932—						
Adults	600	13,641	14,241	3,60,164	4,62,093	8,22,257
Minors	1	19	20	200	688	888
1933—						
Adults	528	14,015	14,541	3,11,357	4,82,477	8,13,834
Minors	18	18	18	115	115	115
1934—						
Adults	597	16,271	16,868	3,71,562	4,96,437	8,67,999
Minors	1	21	22	200	448	848
1935—						
Adults	692	22,284	22,975	5,22,331	6,38,383	11,60,714
Minors	4	20	24	200	551	751
1936—						
Adults	1,036	27,444	28,480	7,40,341	7,22,943	14,63,274
Minors	2	28	30	150	756	906
1937—						
Adults	768	28,874	29,642	5,46,242	7,42,504	12,88,746
Minors	5	1	3	18	18	18

\* The figures for 1924 relate only to the six months from 1st July to 31st December

### EFFECT ON INDUSTRY.

A compulsory system of workmen's compensation enhances the cost of production but not to any appreciable extent. In the case of coal mines, the increase in cost has been estimated to be not more than annas four per ton of coal (Vide para 39 of the Report of the Indian Coal Committee, 1925). However, the owners of many of the smaller coal mines were compelled to close down their mines but this was due mainly to the severe depression with which the industry was faced. In the Punjab, the proprietors of the coal mines in the Jhelum District were reported to be not satisfied with the privileges enjoyed by the miners under the Act as some of them had to pay as compensation on a single accident more than they could earn during

a month. An unexpected increase in the number of serious and fatal accidents may undoubtedly make a big hole in the profits of a concern but the remedy for this lies in accident insurance but there can be no denying the fact that the introduction of workmen's compensation has helped considerably to improve the standard of safety in the country. Facilities for accident insurance are now being provided by a number of leading insurance companies in the country and the most important of these are the Claims Bureaux in Calcutta and Madras. The Calcutta Claims Bureau which represents many of the leading insurance companies operating in India deals with a large number of claims and offers valuable co-operation to the authorities in settling compensation claims. In Bombay, insurance companies were concerned with half



the number of cases that came up before the Commissioner Insurance companies as a rule contest only cases involving questions of law or principle and are of benefit to all concerned. In these provinces insurance is widely resorted to by the employers especially in the textile industry. The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., Bombay, is an organisation of employers one of whose objects is the mutual insurance of members against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependants for injuries or accidents, fatal or otherwise, arising out of or in the course of employment.

The report for the year 1937 states that, as in the previous years, a few trade unions were reported to have assisted their members to obtain compensation. In the Province of Bombay, the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad was the only trade union to take any effective share in the settlement of claims for compensation on behalf of the workers. This Union handled 344 cases during 1937 and compensation amounting to Rs 21,915 was secured. In Bengal the activity of individual trade unions was more marked in 1937 as compared with 1936.

## TRADE UNIONISM AND TRADE UNION LAW.

The earliest known trade unions in India were (1) The Bombay Millhands' Association, a loose organisation formed in 1890 for the purpose of memorialising Government for improvements in factory law and which soon became moribund after the passing of the 1891 Act, (2) The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma formed in 1897 by Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans employed on railways, more as a friendly society than a combination for securing concessions, (3) a Printers' Union started in Calcutta in 1905, and (4) The Bombay Postal Union which was formed in 1907. The Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, Bombay, which came into existence in 1910, was a body of social workers who were interested in questions connected with the general welfare of labour and was an association rather for the workers than of the workers. Apart from the cases cited, the trade union movement, as this is known in the West, did not begin in India till almost after the end of the Great War. Trade organisations were, however, not unknown and trade or craft guilds had a definite place in the social economy of the village communities. Each trade or craft was the monopoly of a particular caste, and the organisation that existed for each occupational caste was known as a 'guild'. The two main functions of these guilds were (1) to regulate the relations between the members *inter se*, and (2) to deal with questions affecting the relations of the caste as a whole *vis-a-vis* the community. The *panchayats*, as the executives of these guilds were called, enforced their decisions on their members by means of social sanctions, and their demands on the community by means of *harkats*, i.e., withholding of service. These guilds differed from modern trade unions in that they did not consist of wage earners, were not open to members outside the particular castes concerned, and that they had no written rules or regulations. Their background was more social than industrial and they were a type of 'close trade unions'. Contact with the West and the gradual industrialisation of the country, however, introduced cleavages in the solidarity of the village communities and consequently into the homogeneity of the old craft guilds which began to disintegrate and disappear only to emerge later in a form more suited to modern industrialism.

The decade following the end of the World War witnessed rapid developments in the field of trade unionism in India, but it must be regret-

fully admitted that organised association of the workers in the country is far below the stage of development which it has reached in Great Britain and in many of the other industrialised countries of the world. The reason for this can be put in a nutshell, lack of a will to organise as far as the workers are concerned mainly in fear of victimisation and organised opposition to association by workmen from their employers. Such success as the movement has met with is due largely to a series of entirely fortuitous circumstances. The origin of the post-war movement is clearly traceable to the distant lag in wages behind prices and the consequential heavy fall in real wages. Large masses of ignorant and illiterate industrial workers were compelled, through sheer inability to make ends meet, to strike work. After they had struck work they were unable to formulate their demands and to offer organised resistance without outside assistance. Here is where the outsider who had no knowledge of industry got his chance to step into the movement and to become a labour leader. Some of these labour leaders were men who had the good and welfare of labour genuinely at heart. But many went into the movement merely for the opportunities which it would give them for coming into the limelight. Whereas the former went about affairs with a measure of considered moderation, the latter were mere tub thumpers who liked hearing their own voices and who strung together all kinds of impossible and preposterous demands in the hope that by doing so they would transport Indian industrial labour at once into an Arcadia. Both these types of leaders together with some of the more intelligent of the workers constituted themselves into strike committees. These committees when they were first formed secured a considerable measure of success in so far as concessions in wage rates were concerned, but, whereas many of these self-appointed committees fell into a state of inanition on the conclusion of a dispute, a good few of them, emboldened with the success they had met with, set themselves to the task of creating permanent associations or trade unions of the workers. These were the beginning of the trade union movement in India, and within a period of five years (1919 to 1923) scores of unions were formed in all parts of the country. As there are no official records to show the names of and the memberships claimed by these earlier bodies, nothing definite can be stated with regard either to their number or to their total membership, but it

can be safely asserted that the movement had made a fair penetration on the railways, in postal and telegraph departments, among seamen and in the textile industry in Ahmedabad City, and in some other centres. If an estimate may be attempted, it would perhaps not be incorrect to say that at the beginning of the year 1924 there were about 150 unions in India with a total membership of about half a million workers.

The pressing need for a co-ordination of the activities of the individual unions was recognised at a very early stage of the movement and both central and provincial federations were formed. A central organisation at the apex was also necessary because only such a body could make recommendations with regard to the personnel of the labour representation on Indian delegations to the annual sessions of the International Labour Conference. Thus, the All-India Trade Union Congress was formed in 1920 on a national basis. The Central Labour Board, Bombay, and the Bengal Trades Union Federation were formed in 1922. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation, co-ordinating all unions of railwaymen on an industrial basis, was formed in the same year and this was closely followed by the creation of both provincial and central federations of unions of postal and telegraph employees. These bodies received a very generous measure of recognition both from the Railway Board and the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in India. In the former case, half-yearly conferences are held between the representatives of the Railway Board and the Railwaymen's Federation and at these conferences all the more important questions connected with railway establishments are discussed and as great a measure as possible of agreed solutions are arrived at.

Although there are a few unions of jute mills workers in Bengal and four or five unions of textile workers in Bombay City, the trade union movement has not made any appreciable progress in the two chief centres of these two important industries in India. The main reason for this is that the leaders at the head of these unions hold widely diverging views and cannot compose their differences sufficiently enough to enable them to meet on a common platform. Another important reason, in the purely personal opinion of the compiler of this note, is the existence, in these industries, of the all-powerful jobber whose interests in the labour which he brings to his mill would be severely undermined if the workers began to feel that they were independent of him in the matter of the removal and redress of their minor grievances. It is true that the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union—a communist organisation formed at the commencement of the general strike of six months in the cotton mill industry in Bombay City in 1928—claimed a membership of over 50,000 at the end of that year, but this union lost its membership almost entirely after the disastrous general strike which it conducted in 1929. The latter strike killed the movement in the cotton mill industry in Bombay and although such of the existing unions as were left have been making frantic efforts to regain their hold on textile labour, they have entirely failed to do so and the present unions are carrying on a purely nominal existence with very small

figures of membership. A third reason is organised opposition to trade unionism by employers and the victimisation of workmen who take the lead in trade union activities.

In an earlier section it was stated that had employers in Indian industry had the sagacity and the foresight towards the end and immediately after the close of the Great War to have taken the trouble to adjust wage rates to the increases in the levels of prices and so to balance real wages, the history of industrial strife in India round about and during the third decade of the present century might have been entirely different. To a limited measure, the history of the trade union movement in India too might have been somewhat different. Trade unionism was bound to come. The Treaty of Versailles in providing for the creation of an International Labour Organisation and the holding of periodical international conferences had laid down that the delegates representing labour from the States Members should be chosen by national labour organisations. Representatives of Indian labour had attended the earliest of these conferences and had had an opportunity of studying the growth and the powerful position of workmen's associations in the West, and on their return to India they had set themselves to the task of forming trade unions in the country. This was an entirely new development in the eyes of the Indian employer. One powerful group of employers who had hitherto not organised set themselves to form an association whose primary object was to be to combat trade unionism. Every possible move to frustrate combination by their workmen was adopted and where departmental orders against taking interest in trade union activities were disobeyed, the workmen concerned were either dismissed or, in cases where the larger organisations had other branches, were transferred to one or the other of such branches. Victimisation of the trade unionist, except in the city of Ahmedabad where a strong union had been formed in the spinning section of the cotton textile industry in that centre under the leadership of Mr. M. K. Gandhi whom the Ahmedabad millowners could not possibly displease on political grounds, was rampant. The trade union movement, therefore, instead of getting its most important support from within the ranks of labour itself, was thrown by Indian employers into the waiting hands of the outside agitator, and, unfortunately for Indian trade unionism, no body of outsiders versed in proper trade union methods and principles was available. Such outsiders as could collect some of the hot heads among the workers in particular units or industries, formed unions in those units or industries, but again with the exception of Ahmedabad and also of certain sections of railways which were manned by a more intelligent and literate type of persons, these unions were hardly representative of the workmen in the organisations concerned owing to the smallness of their membership as compared with the total number of workers employed.

As far as recognition by the employers was concerned, trade unions were faced with a three-edged weapon. On one side workmen taking interest in trade union activities were victimised, on another, the majority of the employers refused to recognise unions whose executives were composed of outsiders, and on the third, an amend-

ment passed in the Indian Penal Code in 1913 for the purpose of dealing with criminal conspiracies was such as to make trade unions doing the only kind of work for which they are generally formed illegal bodies in the eyes of the law. We have already dealt with the first two of these three questions. As far as the third is concerned, the matter was brought to a head by the historic Buckingham Mill case of 1920 in which the Madras High Court granted an interim injunction against the strike committee of the Madras Labour Union forbidding them to induce certain workers to break their contracts of employment by refusing to return to work. This was a bolt from the blue for the trade union movement in the country. Trade union leaders suddenly discovered that they were liable to prosecution and imprisonment for *bona fide* union activities and it was at once apparent that some legislation for the protection of trade unions was necessary. In March 1921, the Legislative Assembly of the Government of India, on the motion of Mr. N. M. Joshi, then General Secretary of the All India Trade Union Congress, passed a resolution recommending that Government should introduce legislation for the registration and protection of trade unions. Opposition to such a measure from associations of employers was, however, so great that it was five years before the necessary legislation could be placed on the Statute Book. The Indian Trade Unions Act was passed in March 1926 and was brought into operation with effect from 1st June 1927.

## THE INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926.

Apart from the necessary provisions for administration and penalties, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, makes provision for three groups of matters: (1) conditions governing the registration of trade unions, (2) the obligations to which a trade union is subject after registration, and (3) the rights and privileges accorded to registered unions. 'Trade Union' has been defined in such a way as to cover both combinations of workers and of employers but not of workers and employers and persons under the age of 15 are debarred from membership of any registered union.

**Registration.**—Any seven or more members of a union can apply for registration but no union can be registered unless (1) its rules provide for certain statutory matters which have been laid down in Section 6 and (2) its executive is constituted in accordance with the requirements of Section 22 which lays down that at least fifty per cent of the executive must consist of members actually engaged in the unit or group of units which the union proposes to cover. The registration of a union may be cancelled or withdrawn at any time by the Registrar on the application of the union itself, or if the Registrar is satisfied that the certificate has been obtained by fraud or mistake, or that the union has ceased to exist or has wilfully and after notice contravened any provision of the Act, or if it has allowed any rule which is inconsistent with the Act to continue in force or has rescinded any rule which is required by the Act. Any union aggrieved by the refusal of a Registrar to register

it or by the cancellation of its registration may prefer an appeal to a judge appointed by the local Government for the purpose, and, in the event of the dismissal of such an appeal, the aggrieved party has the right of a further appeal to the High Court.

**Obligations Imposed on Registered Trade Unions.**—The general funds of registered trade unions cannot be spent on objects other than those specified in Section 15 of the Act nor on political objects, but, the Act makes provision for the creation of a separate political fund, subscription to which may be collected from such members as voluntarily desire to contribute to it. All registered unions are required to submit annually to the Registrar duly audited statements of accounts in prescribed forms together with changes in officers and the executive and a copy of the rules corrected up to date. Notices of all changes in the rules or of the registered name or the registered address of the office of the union, of amalgamations with other unions or of dissolution must be submitted to the Registrar in prescribed forms within prescribed periods of their occurrence. Failure to carry out these obligations may result either in the cancellation of a union's registration or by the imposition of a fine. The Act further requires that the rules of every registered union should make adequate provision for the inspection of books of accounts and lists of members by the officers and members of the union.

**Rights and Privileges of Registered Trade Unions.**—The Act confers on registered unions the right to corporate existence and of perpetual succession with power to acquire and hold both movable and immovable property and to enter into contracts. A registered trade union is immune from prosecution for criminal conspiracy in respect of an agreement, unless it is one to commit an offence, made between its members for the furtherance of a trade dispute or for restraint of trade and from any legal difficulties arising therefrom. It also enjoys immunity from civil suits in certain cases. As this immunity is not enjoyed by unregistered trade unions, Mr. N. M. Joshi introduced a private Bill in the Legislative Assembly in 1927 to amend the Indian Penal Code with the object of protecting such unions from the law of criminal conspiracy. The Bill was circulated to the various Provincial Governments in India for opinion but was stoutly opposed, mainly on the ground that it would discourage registration. The Government of India concurred with this view and as a result of Government opposition to it, the Bill was defeated on the 8th September 1928 on a motion for its reference to a Select Committee.

The Government of India issued a notification under the adaptation of India Laws Orders in Council in 1938 directing that unions whose objects are not confined to one Province and whose membership covers persons in two or more Provinces, as in the case of Railway Unions, should register with the Registrar appointed for such Trade Unions, under adapted Section 3. The additional District Magistrate of Delhi has been appointed Registrar of Trade Unions for such unions.

The administration of the Act is entirely on a provincial basis and each local Government is required to appoint a Registrar of Trade Unions. A union is to be registered in the province in which its head office is situated and if this is transferred to another province, the registration has to be transferred to that province. All provincial Governments are empowered to make rules for the manner in which the annual audit of registered unions should be carried out, for prescribing the forms and the manner in which unions may apply for registration and in which registered unions should forward the required notices, etc., to the Registrar, and for the fees payable for registration and inspection of the register and other documents pertaining to any registered union. Unlike the various other pieces of labour legislation in India which have been subjected to frequent revision, there has been no amendment of the Indian Trade Unions Act, except for a slight modification which was made in 1928 in Section 11 regarding appeals in order to clarify the provisions of that section, and the present law on the subject continues to remain the same as it was when the Act was first passed in 1920.

### EXTENT OF REGISTRATIONS UNDER THE ACT.

Trade unions were at first slow to seek registration under the Act. There had been no prosecutions under the 1913 amendment of the Indian Penal Code for criminal conspiracy in the case of strikes conducted by unions since the Buckingham Mill case of 1920 and with the enjoyment of this immunity in practice, most of the existing unions thought that registration involved obligations *re* maintenance of proper books and accounts, audit and the submission of notices and statements of annual accounts and restrictions *re* the framing of rules in accordance with the requirements of the Act and on expenditure which could be incurred which were too

disproportionate in comparison with the rights and privileges which registration conferred. The impetus to registration however came from the employers who in many cases insisted on registration prior to recognition—in many cases even registration did not secure recognition—and the first organised move in this direction came from the railways and the Bombay Millowners' Association who, on the breaking out of the general strike in the Bombay cotton mills in April 1928, refused to enter into any negotiations except with the representatives of registered unions. The Bombay Textile Labour Union which had been formed in 1926 by Messrs. N. M. Joshi and R. R. Bhakhale was among the first to seek registration under the new Act, but three other unions of cotton mill workers in Bombay City had not registered and these at once applied for registration as soon as the Bombay Millowners made registration a condition of recognition. After this, several unions all over India sought registration under the Act, but in many cases registrations were short-lived because they had to be cancelled owing to failure to submit annual returns or for non compliance with the other requirements of the Act. It is of interest to observe that the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union which is the biggest and best organised trade union in India refrained, on purely political grounds, from registering until the end of 1935 and it only did so then owing to the probable decision of the Delimitation Committee to make registered textile unions in Ahmedabad a basic constituency for the return from that centre of labour representatives to the Bombay Legislative Assembly which would come into being as the result of the new Government of India Act of 1935. The following table shows the numbers of registered unions on all the provincial registers in British India at the end of each financial year together with the membership and income of those which furnished returns. The figures exclude cancellations of registration.

Registered Trade Unions in British India

Year	Number of registered trade unions	Unions furnishing returns		
		Number	Membership	Income
				Rs (in lakhs)
1927-28	29	28	100,619	1 64
1928-29	75	65	181,077	3 17
1929-30	104	90	242,355	4 33
1930-31	119	106	219,115	4 07
1931-32	131	121	235,093	4 78
1932-33	170	147	237,369	5 57
1933-34	191	160	205,071	5 08
1934-35	213	183	284,918	5 29
1935-36	241	205	268,326	5 29
1936-37	296	228	261,074	4 88

The percentage of female membership in the above figures is very small indeed. In 1927-28 it was 1,166, in 1932-33 it was 5,090 and in 1936-37 only 9,025 or 3.6 per cent of the total membership in that year. Out of the 296 registered unions on the 31st March 1937, 85 unions were in Bengal, 49 in the Province of Bombay, 46 in the Province of Madras and 36 in the Punjab. No other province had more than eighteen. Orissa had only one with a membership of 18. The figures given in the above table for membership and income are theoretical because they include persons who have not paid their subscriptions and income which has not been recovered. If the membership of 261,047 in the 228 unions which furnished returns for the year ending 31st March 1937 is analysed it is found that 120,157 were employed on railways and that 24,665 were seamen. The membership in 29 registered unions of textile workers was only 28,971. The Province of

Bombay is the only province in India which regularly collects information and statistics in connection with all trade unions. The following table shows the progress of the trade union movement in that province—

*Growth of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind)*

Year	Number of unions	Membership
1923	17	38,963
1926	54	69,544
1929	92	1,93,738
1930	86	125,313
1932	89	107,189
1935	108	1,06,201
1936	99	88,119
1937	114	1,03,421
1938	153	1,41,592

If the figures contained in the above table for the year 1938 (1st December) are analysed by industries, the results are as set out below—

*Distribution of Membership of Bombay Unions*

Class of Industry	Number of unions	Membership	Percentage to total membership
Textile	22	54,858	38.74
Seamen	2	20,092	14.19
Railways	9	27,737	19.59
Posts and Telegraphs	32	6,569	4.64
Municipal	7	5,114	3.61
Miscellaneous	81	27,222	19.23
Total	153	141,592	100.00

Of the 22 unions of textile workers with a membership of 58,858, five 'vertical' unions of cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad which are under the control of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union claim a membership of 28,495. Of the remaining unions, five with a total membership of 17,915 are in Bombay City.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

In the absence of any reliable statistics and information on the growth and activities of trade unions in India outside the Province of Bombay it has not been possible to deal with the development of the movement from an all-India point of view. The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay has collected full information re all trade unions in the Province of Bombay once in every three months since the middle of 1922 and this information has been incorporated in Quarterly Reviews in the *Labour Gazette* published monthly by that office, but similar information is not available for the other provinces in India. Every province, however, compiles an annual administration report on the working of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, and the Government of India publishes a general report based on the information contained in the

provincial reports. These reports are unfortunately confined only to questions in connection with the administration of the Act—numbers of registrations and cancellations of registration membership of registered unions and consolidated statements of their accounts—and they contain little, if any, information about the activities of the unions themselves.

We have so far dealt with the development of the trade union movement in India until the coming into operation of the Trade Unions Act. Up-to-date statistics based on such figures as are available have also been given. We shall now proceed to conclude this review with a rapid survey of the main events in the movement since 1927. The height of the movement was reached in 1928-29 when communists sat on the top of the world of Indian labour. Communist leaders had captured almost every important union in India except the textile union in Ahmedabad and they had succeeded in securing a membership of over 50,000 textile workers in Bombay City for their Bombay Girmi Kamgar Union. The membership figures of the various other unions which they controlled also showed remarkable increases. Their main object in getting into the trade union movement, however, was to use it as a tool for the furtherance of their revolutionary principles and

doctrines for the overthrow of the existing Government and the uprooting of capitalism. The success which they had met with as the result of the general cotton textile strike of 1928 in Bombay was, as subsequent events have proved, purely adventitious. The doctrines they had preached to the masses during that and the oil strike of the winter of that year were responsible for rioting in Bombay City on a scale previously unknown. Thirty-one of the ring-leaders of the movement were arrested early in 1929 on charges of organised conspiracy and were taken to Meerut for trial. This has been dealt with in an earlier section. Such of the communists as remained unarrested engineered the general cotton textile strike in Bombay of the year 1929. This lasted for more than three months and was called off only after the publication of the report of a Court of Enquiry appointed by Government and which allocated the whole of the blame for this unwarranted strike to the Bombay Ginni Kamgar Union. The publication of this report and the effects of the 1929 strike dealt a blow to the trade union movement from which it has not yet recovered. The workers were left thoroughly disillusioned and they lost all faith in the *bona fides* even of genuine trade unionism.

The communists not content with the mischief they had wrought in the ranks of individual trade unions made a successful attempt in 1929 either to capture or to break the All-India Trade Union Congress. They affiliated the Bombay Ginni Kamgar Union with a membership of 54,000 and the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union with a membership of 41,000 to that body during the year and with the assistance of the voting strength which these two unions together with some of their other unions gave them, they captured both the Congress and its Executive Committee at the tenth session of the Congress which was held in Nagpur in that year. Resolutions were adopted favouring the affiliation of the Congress to international communist organisations and for the boycott of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour, the International Labour Conference and the Round Table Conference on Indian Reforms. Moderate trade unionists under the leadership of Mr. N. M. Joshi thereupon seceded from the Congress and formed a new organisation called the Indian Trades Union Federation. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation which was till then affiliated to the Trade Union Congress left that body in 1929 and remained outside till 1935.

At the eleventh session of the All-India Trade Union Congress held at Calcutta in July 1931, a further split occurred in its ranks and the extreme left wing under the leadership of Messrs S. V. Deshpande and B. T. Randive broke away to form the All-India Red Trade Union Congress. By this time, however, trade unionism in India was at a thoroughly low ebb and none of the three national organisations could by any manner or means make a claim to speak on behalf of Indian labour, but, as the Congress had already decided to boycott the International Labour Conference, the Government of India accepted the Indian Trades Union Federation as the body competent to recommend delegates for the International Labour Conference.

With a view to bring about unity in the ranks of Indian labour, a committee called the Trade Union Unity Committee was appointed at a representative conference held in Bombay on the 10th May 1931 under the auspices of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. This Committee found that three different and distinct sections of labour were in existence in India—(1) the communist group, (2) the liberal group, and (3) the rest—and that the gulf which divided the communists from the other sections was not bridgeworkable. The Committee, therefore, recommended a platform of unity for the remaining sections of labour in India. It was proposed to organise and unite all unions which accepted this platform of unity under a new federation to be called the National Federation of Labour. At a joint meeting between the General Council of the Indian Trades Union Federation and the Provisional Committee of the National Federation of Labour held at Calcutta in April 1932, the two federations were amalgamated on the basis of the platform of unity as finally evolved by the Trade Union Unity Conference but subject to certain modifications and the new amalgamation was named the National Trades Union Federation. In 1935, the two sections of the All-India Trade Union Congress composed their differences and it was agreed that the parent body should be recognised as the central organisation of the working classes in India. In the month of February of the same year an agreement was reached between the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation by virtue of which a Joint Committee of the two organisations was to be formed with a view to exploring the possibilities of common action with the assistance of the affiliated unions of both. Another direction in which an effort towards common action was agreed matters was made was the agreement entered into between the National Federation of Labour and the All-India Congress Socialist Party for joint action on specific political and economic issues. At the end of the year 1937 the National Trades Union Federation had a membership of 83,000 with 62 affiliated unions and the All-India Trade Union Congress had a membership of 46,000 with 98 affiliated unions. It is interesting, however, to note that the labour unions of Ahmedabad which draw their inspiration from Mr. Gandhi have throughout remained aloof from both these bodies.

At a special joint session of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation held at Nagpur on the 17th April 1938, it was decided to combine these two bodies into one central organisation. The principal terms of the agreement approved by the executives of both these bodies are that the basis of representation on the joint General Council of the new combined Trade Union Congress be fifty-fifty—44 members from each group—and that the Trade Union Congress accept the constitution of the National Trades Union Federation *in toto*. The following were appointed office bearers of the Trade Union Congress for a period of one year: Dr. S. C. Banerji (Federation) President, Mr. Aftab Ali (Federation), Mr. Jamnadas Mehta (Federation) and Mr. Mukundlal Sircar (TUC) Vice-Presidents, Mr. R. B. Bakshale (Federation) Secretary, Mr. R. S. Nimbiar (TUC) Treasurer;

Mr B K Mukerji (T U C) and Mr S V Parulekar (Federation), Assistant Secretaries. The official flag of the Trade Union Congress will be the red flag with the legend of the Trade Union Congress thereon but without the hammer and sickle. The combined Trade Union Congress now has a total membership of about 130,000 with 160 affiliated unions. One of the terms of the agreement reached at Nagpur was that if the combined body worked satisfactorily for a year the federation should be finally dissolved. As we go to Press we understand that a movement has been started to secure this dissolution and to make the All India Trade Union Congress again the one central body for labour in India.

Important developments in the field of Indian Trade Unionism during the last two years included the formations of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress and the Madras Provincial Union Congress, the organisation of unions of workers of textile mills in Native States by the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association and by the Cawnpore Mazdur Sabha, and the amalgamation of the right and left wings of the G I P Railway workers' unions.

### ENFRANCHISEMENT OF LABOUR UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The question of representation of labour in the central and provincial legislatures has in recent years assumed considerable importance owing to the growing interest taken by the general public in labour matters. Under the constitution established by the Government of India Act, 1919, both the Governor General and the Provincial Governors had powers to make a certain number of nominations to the Central Legislative Assembly and to the Provincial Legislative Councils. The majority of such nominations were to be from the ranks of Government officials but both the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors were permitted to exercise their option in nominating persons from other outside interests in order to remedy inequalities of representation. In pursuance of this power one nominated seat in the Legislative Assembly and one nominated seat in the Legislative Councils of Bengal and Bombay were reserved for representatives of labour. The Governors of Punjab, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Assam followed suit and nominated one member each for labour interests in their respective Councils. A little later, the labour representation in Bengal was increased to two and in Bombay to three seats.

The question of the enfranchisement of labour under the new constitution received considerable attention from every Commission and Committee appointed in connection with the reforms—(1) the Provincial Franchise Committees set up by the various Provincial Governments in India in 1931, (2) the Franchise Sub-Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference, (3) the Indian Franchise Committee, (4) the Provincial Delimitation Committees set up by local Governments in India, and (5) the Indian Delimitation Committee set up in 1935 under the chairmanship of Sir Lawrie Hammond. Several alternative schemes of representation were considered. The Royal Commission on

Indian Labour were of opinion that the method which was likely to be most effective in securing the best representation of labour was that of election by registered trade unions. The Indian Franchise Committee were, however, unable to accept trade unions as the sole basis of representation and they recommended representation through constituencies composed of registered trade unions and also through special labour constituencies composed of workers in factories employing a minimum of ten persons in selected areas and centres. On the basis of a combination of these two methods, the Committee recommended 38 seats for labour in the Provincial Legislatures—eight each for Bombay and Bengal, six for Madras, four each for Bihar and Orissa and Assam, three each for the United Provinces and the Punjab and two for the Central Provinces. With regard to the representation of labour in the Federal Assembly, the Indian Franchise Committee recommended that labour should get the same extent of representation as commerce, viz., eight seats. Election should as far as possible be through registered trade unions except in the case of provinces such as Bengal and Assam where trade unions in the two chief industries of jute and tea are either too weak or non-existent. In such cases the method of representation should be considered at the time of the delimitation of constituencies. These various proposals were accepted by the Third Round Table Conference and by the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Constitutional Reforms with the exception of a slight reshuffling of seats consequent on the decision for the separation of Sind and Orissa. These two new provinces were to get one seat each at the expense of Bombay and Bihar and Orissa and the number of seats in the Federal Assembly was increased from eight to ten of which one was to be a non-provincial seat and the remaining nine to be distributed among the provinces, Bombay and Bengal getting two each and one seat each going to Madras, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Assam.

The Indian Delimitation Committee, whose report was published in February 1936, laid down the following requirements which a trade union should fulfil before it can be included in the electorate—

(1) It should have been in existence for two years and have been registered for one year before the date fixed for the preparation of the electoral roll,

(2) Its membership should not have fallen below 250 during the year preceding the preparation of the electoral roll,

(3) It must have complied with any rules made under the Indian Trade Unions Act for the inspection of books by the Registrar and for professional audit, and

(4) Its fulfilment of the preceding conditions should have been attested by a tribunal to be appointed by the Governor.

The Committee further recommended that the Indian Trade Unions Act should be so amended as to invest local Governments with the power of inspecting the registers of registered trade unions and to make Government or professional audit of their accounts compulsory. As regards

the qualifications of an elector in a labour constituency, the Committee recommended that (1) he must have attained the age of 21 years, (2) he has had a place of residence in the province for six months immediately preceding a date to be fixed by the local Government, (3) in the case of a trade union constituency, he belongs to a registered trade union included in the constituency and has paid up his subscription for the twelve months preceding the date of the preparation of the electoral roll, (4) in the case of a special labour constituency he has been in continuous employment in a factory or a mine for a period of not less than 180 days in the year preceding the date of preparation of the electoral roll, and (5) he is not employed in a clerical, supervisory, recruiting or administrative capacity. The qualifications laid down by the Committee for a candidate are that he should have attained the age of 25 years, satisfied the conditions laid down in the Fifth Schedule to the Government of India Act and that he should be an elector either in the constituency for which he stands or in any other labour constituency in the province concerned. As far as the method of election is concerned, the Indian Franchise Committee were of opinion that where a trade union constituency is confined to a single area voting might be direct but where it covers two or more different centres election should be through an electoral college composed of delegates elected in each union in the proportion of one for each group of 100 workers. The Indian Delimitation Committee were, however, strongly in favour of direct election, whether in trade union or in special labour constituencies, unless there were quite decisive practical difficulties in the way but they favoured the principle of electoral colleges in the case of certain unions of railway workers.

As far as the actual constituencies for the Provincial Legislative Assemblies are concerned the Indian Delimitation Committee recommended that out of the eight seats given to labour in Bengal, two seats should be with trade union constituencies for registered unions of railway and water transport workers and six for special labour constituencies as follows. Registered factories in Calcutta and suburbs, Howrah,

Barrackpore and Hooghly (one seat each), one seat for coal mines in the Asansol sub-division of the Burdwan District and one seat for tea garden labour in the Jalpaiguri and the Darjeeling Districts. In the Bombay Presidency, Ahmedabad textile unions and railway unions in Bombay got two seats each, the Bombay textile unions and unions of seamen and dock workers got one seat each and textile labour in Sholapur City got one seat on the basis of a special labour constituency. Of the six seats in Madras, all railway unions in the presidency and unions of textile workers in the Madras District got one seat each and the four remaining seats were divided between special labour constituencies of (1) textile workers in Coimbatore and Malabar, (2) Madras City dock and factory labour (excluding railways and textiles), (3) Vizagapatam dock and factory labour, and (4) West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur factory labour. In the United Provinces all registered trade unions got one seat and the two remaining seats were allocated to industrial factory labour in Cawnpore and industrial labour in Lucknow, Agra, Aligarh and Allahabad. In the Punjab, the North Western Railway Union got one seat and the two remaining seats were allocated to industrial labour in special labour constituencies composed of certain districts of East and North Punjab. In Bihar, registered mining unions in Dhanbad were allotted one seat and three went to special labour constituencies for (1) Jamshedpur factory labour, (2) Monghyr and Jamalpur factory labour, and (3) Hazaribag mining labour. In the Central Provinces, trade unions in Nagpur City got one seat and the remaining seat was allotted to a special labour constituency of industrial labour employed in certain areas in the rest of the province. The one seat in Orissa is for a special constituency for the whole province and the allocation of the four seats in Assam are to vary at successive elections between tea gardens in different districts. As far as representation in the Federal Assembly is concerned, the proposals vary between the allocation of the two seats for the Bombay Presidency between all registered unions in Bombay and Ahmedabad, to the Governor of the Province acting at his own discretion at each successive election in

In the following table we reproduce the names of the various persons elected to the different Provincial Legislative Assemblies in India from different Labour Constituencies —

### MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr G Krishnamurthi Ayl  
Mr Genta Chelvaipathi Chetti Garu  
Mr N G Ramaswami Nayadu Ayl  
Mr P R K Sarma Ayl

Mr Subbarao Karunakaram Garu

Mr V V Narasimham Garu

Railway Trade Unions  
Textile Trade Unions  
Textile Workers  
Madras City Dock and Factory Labour (excluding Textile and Railway Labour)  
Vizagapatam cum East Godavari Dock and Factory Labour  
West Godavari cum Kistna cum Guntur Factory Labour

### BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr D K Jagtap  
Mr Gulzarilal Nanda  
Mr K K Desai  
Mr Jambadas M Melita  
Mr S H Jhambvala  
Mr A H Mirza  
Mr B. A. Khodgikar

Bombay City and Suburban Textile Unions  
Ahmedabad Textile Unions (Two seats)  
Ditto  
Railway Unions (Two seats)  
Ditto  
Trade Unions of Seamen and Dock Workers  
Sholapur City Textile Labour.



**BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

Mr. J. N. Gupta  
Mr. Aftab Ali  
Mr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee  
Mr. Niharendra Dutt Mazumdar  
Mr. Shibnath Banerjee  
Mr. M. A. Zaman  
Mr. B. Mukerjee  
Mr. Litta Sirdar

Railway Trade Unions  
Water Transport Trade Unions  
Calcutta and Suburbs (Registered Factories),  
Barrackpore (Registered Factories)  
Howrah (Registered Factories)  
Hooghly cum Serampore (Registered Factories)  
Collieries (Coal Mines)  
Bengal Dooars (Western), Darjeeling Sadar  
Bengal Dooars (Eastern) and Kurseong

**UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

Mr. Raja Ram Shastri  
Mr. Suraj Prasad Awasthi  
Mr. B. K. Mukerjee

Trade Union Constituency  
Cawnpore Industrial Factory Labour  
Industrial Factory Labour in Lucknow, Agra  
Allahabad and Aligarh

**PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

Mr. Lala Sita Ram Mehra  
Mr. Dewan Chaman Lal  
Rai Saheb Sohan Lal

Trade Unions  
East Punjab  
North Punjab Labour Constituency

**BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

Mr. Babu Natha Ram  
Mr. Babu Khetra Nath Sen Gupta

Mining Trade Unions  
Jamshedpur Factory Labour  
Monghyr cum Jamalpur Factory Labour  
Hazaribag Mining Labour

**C. P. AND BERAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

Mr. G. S. Page  
Mr. V. R. Kalappa

Trade Union Labour  
Factory Labour

**ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

Mr. Bideshy Pan Tanti  
Mr. Bhairab Chandra Das  
Mr. Babu Binodo Kumar J. Sarwan  
Mr. Babu Parmeswar Parida Ahir

Doom Dooma, Tinsukia and Dibrugarh  
Jorhat, Nazjira and East Golaghat  
Thakurbari, Biswanath and Panerl  
Silchar Srimangal and Longal Valley

**ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

Mr. Babu Pyari Sankara Roy

Orissa Labour Constituency

**SIND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

Mr. N. A. Bechar

Sind Labour Constituency

**THE FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONISM IN INDIA.**

The proposals of the Indian Delimitation Committee with regard to the formation of certain constituencies for the return of representatives of labour to the Federal Assembly and to the Provincial Legislative Assemblies on the basis of registered trade unions are bound to have some effect both on the formation of new unions and of the registration of such of those as have not yet registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act. It is also probable that registered unions will make better endeavours than they have hitherto done in maintaining proper books of accounts and registers of members in view of their compulsory examination by officials of Government for the purposes of preparing electoral rolls. At the same time, however, the imposition of these further restrictions on the conduct of the affairs of registered trade unions might very well tend to dissuade several interested outsiders from continuing at the helm of affairs of their respective unions, and it is quite possible that in the absence of such leadership

many unions will tend to disintegrate and disappear. As far as the workmen in Indian industries are concerned, trade unionism has not taken on anywhere near to the extent which has with workmen in the West, and, as it already been stated above, the fear of victimisation is too strongly entrenched in the minds of the workers to enable them to enter into combinations promoted to safeguard their interests. Things might have been different had the labour franchise been limited entirely to registered trade unions but most provinces outside the Province of Bombay the majority of the constituencies are special labour constituencies with which trade unions are in no way concerned. It is also very doubtful whether an Indian industrial worker will part with a monthly quota of his already meagre income for union subscriptions merely for the right of a vote. The experience of the last fifteen years shows that most of the unions which became defunct went to the wall owing mainly to the fact that their officials were not able to collect the necessary subscriptions from members for the reason that the Indian workmen will not part with money for a purely political

matic advantage. He wants a return for his outlay in the form of an increase in his wages and if he does not get this within a reasonable period he pays no union subscriptions. The Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union is, happily, in a somewhat different position because in addition to its having an excellent conciliation and arbitration machinery for the redress of minor grievances and the discussion of major issues, it provides a host of welfare schemes in the form of hospitals and dispensaries, education and facilities for recreation, co-operative stores and cheap grain shops, etc., and its members get more than value for their money. In addition, the union is under the control of extremely disinterested, able and zealous officials like Mr. Guizarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary for Labour to The Honourable The Prime Minister, Mr. Khandubhai K. Desai and Mr. S. P. Dave, who have made the union their life work. The office of the union with its hundred or more clerks is a beehive of industry. Unfortunately for the trade union movement

in India, there are few, if any, unions which are run on the model of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union. The vast majority of those which have been kept alive through the zeal of interested outsiders are hollow structures with no funds and bolstered figures of membership—bolstered in order to convince the employers concerned *vis à vis* their *bona fides* for recognition. No trade union movement can stand on foundations such as these. It is possible, however, that with the spread of education and literacy, Indian industries will attract a more educated type of workman who will be able to persuade his fellows of the advantages of organised combination and that a healthier movement built on more solid foundations will take the place of the hollow structure which exists to-day. Whilst there are no indications for optimism there is, at the same time, no cause for pessimism in the matter but the hopes of all persons interested in the welfare of the labour movement in India are, as far as trade unionism is concerned, in the laps of the gods.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND TRADE DISPUTES LEGISLATION.

In the first part of this note on "Labour in India" in which we have given a complete survey of the growth of the labour problem in this country from its first beginnings in the seventies of the last century up to the present day we have dealt at some length with all the more important industrial disputes, and we have also given the findings and the recommendations of the various committees and departmental enquiries instituted in connection with them. We have also given statistics of industrial disputes in India during certain periods of intense industrial strife and we have traced the growth of conciliation and arbitration machinery culminating in the passing, by the Government of Bombay, of the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act of 1934 and the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act of 1938 which will replace the 1934 Act from 1st August 1939. In view of this, there is very little left to be said in this particular section and our remarks will therefore be confined to a brief description of the Indian Trade Disputes Act, 1929 and to the all-India statistics of industrial disputes during the last seventeen years.

### THE TRADE DISPUTES ACT, 1929.

The Trades Disputes Act was first passed in 1929. Its life was limited to five years but as a result of the recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter an amending Act was passed in 1934 by virtue of which it was placed permanently on the Statute Book. In an earlier section of this note we referred to the prosecution launched by the Government of Bombay under Sections 16 and 17 of the Trade Disputes Act against eight leaders of the Textile Strike of 1934 on the grounds (1) that some of the demands made or formulated by the strikers were not in furtherance of a trade dispute, and (2) that the strike was designed to inflict severe, general and prolonged hardship on the community and thereby to compel the Government to take or abstain from taking some particular course of

action. The accused were charged with the offence of inciting others to take part in an illegal strike. The Chief Presidency Magistrate held that the strike was not illegal and acquitted the accused. The Government of Bombay preferred an appeal in the High Court but lost the appeal too. The Government of India therefore passed a further Amending Act in March 1938 by virtue of which the words "general and prolonged" were omitted from clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Act. Advantage was taken at the same time to provide for the appointment of Conciliation officers and to amend the Act in a few other minor particulars. The main provisions of the Act as it now stands are as follows—

With the exception of sections 1 and 2 which deal with short title, extent, duration, etc., and interpretations, and section 19 which deals with rule-making powers, the main body of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, falls into three parts. The first provides for the appointment of Courts of Enquiry and Boards of Conciliation (sections 3 to 14), the second contains special provisions with regard to strikes in public utility services (section 15), and the third deals with illegal strikes and lockouts (sections 16 to 18). The first part of the Act relating to the establishment of tribunals for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes was based generally on the British Industrial Courts Act of 1919 and its detailed provisions were adopted for the most part from clauses in that Act. The main difference is that whereas the British Act sets up a standing and permanent Industrial Court, the Conciliation Boards which the Indian Act makes provision for are intended to be appointed *ad hoc* like the Courts of Enquiry, in order to deal with particular disputes.

The Governor-General in Council, in the case of railways or concerns under the control of the Government of India, and the local Government, in the case of all other concerns or groups of concerns, have power to refer any matters appearing to be connected with or relevant to

any trade dispute which exists or is apprehended between an employer and his workmen to a Court of Inquiry for report, or to refer the whole dispute to a Board of Conciliation for promoting a settlement thereof. Where no reference is made by either party or where a reference is made to Government by only one party, the appointment or otherwise of a Court or a Board is entirely at the discretion of Government, but where both the parties to a dispute apply either conjointly or separately for the reference of the dispute to a Court or a Board it is obligatory on Government to proceed to appoint a Court or a Board, as the case may be, provided that Government are satisfied that the persons applying represent the majority of each party. The objects of Courts of Inquiry which may be composed of an independent chairman and other independent persons or only one independent person would be to investigate and report on such questions connected with the dispute as might be referred to them. The settlement of the dispute would depend on the force of public opinion on the Court's findings. The objects of Boards of Conciliation which may consist of one independent person or one independent chairman and two or four other members comprised of equal numbers of persons representing the interests of both the parties to a dispute and to be nominated by the parties concerned would be to secure a settlement of the dispute. Provisions are contained in the Act to enable both Courts and Boards to enforce the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents. Neither party is under any obligation to accept the findings of a Court or the advice of a Board, but in practice both parties would be expected to do so.

The second part of the Act which covers public utility services makes it a penal offence for persons employed in such services to go on strike without giving fourteen days' notice in writing to the employer of their intention to do so. Penalties are also provided for persons abetting such an offence. This provision is based on the principle that persons whose work is vital to the welfare of the community generally should not be entitled to enter into a strike before sufficient time has been given to examine the merits of their grievances and to explore the possibilities of arriving at a settlement. Provisions of a somewhat similar type are also to be found in the Indian Post Offices Act and in a number of Municipal Acts in India, and the principle is one which has been widely accepted in other countries. Among "public utility services" have been included railways, postal, telegraph or telephone services, undertakings supplying light or water to the public, and any system of public conservancy or sanitation.

Clauses 16 to 18 of the Act relating to illegal strikes and lockouts closely follow the provisions of sections 1, 2 and 7 of the British Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, but these provisions are only applicable in the case of those strikes and lockouts which satisfy both of two conditions. In the first place, the strike or lockout must have objects other than the mere furtherance of a trade dispute within the industry to which the strikers or employers belong, and, in the second place, the strike or lockout must be designed or calculated to inflict severe

hardship upon the community and thereby to compel Government to take or abstain from taking any particular line of action. Persons furthering illegal strikes or lockouts are liable to punishment while those refusing to take part in them are protected from trade union disabilities to which they might otherwise be subjected.

During the period of nearly nine years between the passing of the Act in 1929 and the coming into effect of Provincial Autonomy in April 1937, the Industrial Disputes Act was made use of only on five occasions. Since August 1937, however, Congress Ministries, particularly in Madras, have been making an extensive use of the Act. Outside the Province of Bombay almost every dispute of major importance referred to a Court of Inquiry or a Board of Conciliation. In Madras, one Board of Conciliation and five Courts of Inquiry were appointed between August 1937 and September 1938. Similar action has been taken in Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces and Assam in the last of which a Court of Inquiry was appointed on the 10th August 1938 to enquire into the conditions of work of the employees of the Assam Oil Company Ltd., at Dibrui. The Government of Bombay, however, have only used the Act on one occasion—in 1929, immediately after it was passed—when it appointed the Pearson Court of Inquiry to enquire into the causes of the General Strike in Cotton Textile Mills in Bombay of that year.

As has already been stated at the beginning of this section, events leading up to the passing of the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act in 1934 and the appointment of the Commissioner of Labour in the Bombay Presidency as the ex-officio Chief Conciliator have already been dealt with in the general survey. The scope of that Act has also been surveyed and statistics as to its working up to the end of 1938 have been given. Reference has also been made elsewhere to the excellent private conciliation and arbitration machinery which exists in the textile industry in Ahmedabad for the examination and settlement of all industrial disputes. It will be seen, therefore, that as in almost all the advanced industrial countries of the world, conciliation in India too has come to be regarded as a matter of first rate importance in the settlement of industrial disputes. The appointment of Labour Officers by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and by the Government of Bombay have been followed by the creation of similar posts in Bengal, the United Provinces, Madras and in Bihar and it is expected that all Provinces will make similar appointments in the near future.

## STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Statistics of industrial disputes in India have only been collected since 1921. The following table sets out the number of disputes in each year since 1921, the number of persons affected by these disputes and the total time lost in man-days.

Industrial Disputes in India, 1921-36

Year	Number of disputes	Number of workpeople involved	Number of working days lost	Year	Number of disputes	Number of workpeople involved	Number of working days lost
1921	396	600,351	6,984,426	1930	148	196,301	2,261,731
1922	278	435,434	3,972,727	1931	166	203,008	2,408,123
1923	213	301,044	5,051,704	1932	118	128,099	1,922,437
1924	133	312,462	8,730,918	1933	146	164,988	2,168,961
1925	134	270,423	12,578,129	1934	159	220,808	4,775,559
1926	128	186,811	1,097,478	1935	145	114,217	973,475
1927	129	131,655	2,019,970	1936	157	169,029	2,358,062
1928	203	506,861	31,647,404	1937	379	647,801	8,982,237
1929	141	532,016	12,165,691	1938	399	401,075	9,198,708

## THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Reference has already been made in the preliminary sections of this note to the creation, by the Treaty of Versailles, of an International Labour Organisation and to the work of the International Labour Conference. Since the holding of the first session of the Conference in Washington in 1919, twenty three further sessions have been held till the end of the year 1938 and a total of sixty-three Conventions have been adopted. We give below, in serial order, the year and the place at which each of the twenty four sessions of the Conference were held, the composition of the delegation from India, and the titles of the different Conventions which were adopted at each session. In the notes on the composition of the delegation Government Delegates are represented by the capital letter "G", Employers' Delegates by the letter "E" and Workers' Delegates by the letter "W". The names of the technical advisers to the Government, Employers and Workers' Delegates have been omitted in all cases. Symbols (full meanings and explanations of which are given at the end of this section) are placed beside the titles of the Conventions with regard to which action has already been taken by the Government of India. In all cases where no symbols appear alongside the titles, no action has been taken.

1st Session (Washington, 1919) Indian Delegation—Government—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw, Employers—Sir Alexander Murray, Workers—Mr N M Joshi

### Conventions

- 1 Hours of Work (Industry)—(AB)
- 2 Unemployment—(AC)
- 3 Childbirth
- 4 Night Work (Women)—(AB)
- 5 Minimum Age (Industry)—(D)
- 6 Night Work (Young Persons)—(AB)
- White Phosphorus—(D)

2nd Session (Geneva 1920). G—Sir Louis Kershaw and Capt D F Vines, Seamen's Delegate—Mr A M Mazarello

### Conventions

- 7 Minimum Age (Sea)—(E)
- 8 Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck)—(E)

### 9 Placing of Seamen

3rd Session (Geneva, 1921) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr I N Gupta, E—Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, W—Mr N M Joshi, Secretary—Mr A G Clow

### Conventions

- 10 Minimum Age (Agriculture)
- 11 Right of Association (Agriculture)—(AC)
- 12 Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture)
- 13 White Lead (Painting)
- 14 Weekly Rest (Industry)—(AB)
- 15 Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers)—(AB)

16 Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea)—(AB)

4th Session (Geneva, 1922) G—Sir Bhupendra Basu and Sir Louis Kershaw, E—Sir Alfred Pickford, W—Mr N M Joshi, Secretary—Mr C H Silver

5th Session (Geneva, 1923) G—Sir Dadiba M Dalal and Sir Louis Kershaw, E—Sir Joseph Kay, W—Mr K C Roy Chowdhury

6th Session (Geneva, 1924) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw, E—Sir Alexander Murray, W—Mr Joseph Baptista

7th Session (Geneva, 1925) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw, E—Sir Thomas Smith, W—Mr N M Joshi, Secretary—Mr R N Gilchrist

### Conventions

- 17 Workmen's Compensation (Accidents)
- 18 Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Disease)—(AC)
- 19 Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation)—(AB)
- 20 Night Work (Bakeries)

8th Session (Geneva, 1926) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw, E—Sir Arthur Froom, W—Mr Lajpat Rai, Secretary—Mr R N Gilchrist

### Conventions

- 21 Inspection of Emigrants—(AC)

9th Session (Geneva, 1920) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw, E—Sir Arthur Froom W—Mr M Daud, Secretary—Mr R N Gilchrist

#### Conventions

- 22 Seamen's Articles of Agreement—(AB)
- 23 Repatriation of Seamen

10th Session (Geneva, 1927) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee, Sir Louis Kershaw and Dr R P Paranjpe, (Substitute), E—Mr G D Birla W—Mr V V Giri, Secretary—Mr S Lall

#### Conventions

- 24 Sickness Insurance (Industry, etc)
- 25 Sickness Insurance (Agriculture)

11th Session (Geneva, 1928) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr R P Paranjpe and Mr A C Walton (Substitute), E—Mr Narottam Morarjee, W—Mr Diwan Chaman Lall, Secretary—Dr R C Rawley

#### Conventions

- 26 Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery

12th Session (Geneva, 1929) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr R P Paranjpe, and Mr A G Clow (Substitute), E—Mr Kasturbhai Lalbhai, W—Mr N M Joshi, Secretary—Mr A Diddin

#### Conventions

- 27 Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels)—(AB)
- 28 Protection against Accidents (Dockers)

13th Session (Geneva, 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Geoffrey Corbett and Mr C W A Turner (Substitute), E—Mr Jadunath Roy, W—Mr M Daud, Secretary—Mr C W A Turner

14th Session (Geneva, 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr R P Paranjpe and Mr A Latiff (Substitute), E—Mr A L Ojha, W—Mr S C Joshi, Secretary—Mr G Graham Dixon

#### Conventions

- 29 Forced Labour
- 30 Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices)

15th Session (Geneva, 1931) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr A G Clow, E—Mr Walchand Hirachand, W—Mr R R Bakhale, Secretary—Mr N A Mehrotra

#### Conventions

- 31 Hours of Work (Coal mines)

16th Session (Geneva, 1932) G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Sir Atul Chatterjee, E—Mr Shanmukham Chetti, W—Mr Diwan Chaman Lall, Secretary—Mr K R. Menon

#### Conventions

- 32 Protection Against Accidents (Dockers) (Revised, 1932)—(D)

- 33 Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment)

17th Session (Geneva, 1933) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr J F. Gennings E—Sir Phiroze C Sethna, W—Mr Aftab Ali, Secretary—Mr K R. Menon.

#### Conventions

- 34 Fee-Charging Employment Agencies
- 35 Old-Age Insurance (Industry, etc)
- 36 Old-Age Insurance (Agriculture)
- 37 Invalidity Insurance (Industry, etc)
- 38 Invalidity Insurance (Agriculture)
- 39 Survivors' Insurance (Industry, etc)
- 40 Survivors' Insurance (Agriculture).

18th Session (Geneva, 1934) G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Mr A G Clow, E—Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai W—Mr Jamnadas M Mehta, Secretary—Mr A Diddin

#### Conventions

- 41 Night Work (Women) (Revised)—(AD)
- 42 Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) (Revised)
- 43 Sheet-Glass Works
- 44 Unemployment Provision

19th Session (Geneva, 1935) G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Sir Joseph Bhore E—Mr H A Laljee, W—Mr V M. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Secretary—Mr S R Zaman

#### Conventions

- 45 Underground Work (Women)—(E)
- 46 Hours of Work (Coal Mines) (Revised)
- 47 Forty-Hour Week
- 48 Maintenance of Migrants, Pension rights
- 49 Reduction of Hours of Work (Glass-Bottle Works)

20th Session (Geneva, 1936) G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Mr S N Roy, E—Sir H M Mehta, W—Rao Sahib R W Fulay, Secretary—Mr S R Zaman

#### Conventions

- 50 Recruiting of Indigenous Workers
- 51 Reduction of Hours of Work (Public Works)
- 52 Holidays with Pay

21st Session (Geneva, 1936) G—Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Mr A Diddin, E—Mr M A Master, W—Mr Aftab Ali, Secretary—Mr A F Morley

#### Conventions

- 53 Officers' Competency Certificates
- 54 Holidays with Pay (Sea)
- 55 Shipowners' Liability (Sick and Injured Seamen)

- 56 Sickness Insurance (Sea)
- 57 Hours of Work and Manning (Sea).

22nd Session (Geneva, 1936) Same Delegation as at the 21st Session

#### Conventions

- 58 Minimum Age (Sea)

23rd Session (Geneva 1937) G—Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce, E—Sir Hormusjee P Mody, W—Mr S C Sen, Secretary—Mr S R Zaman

*Conventions.*

59. Minimum Age (Industry) (Revised)

60. Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) (Revised)

61. Reduction of Hours of work (Textiles)

62. Safety Provisions (Building)

24th Session (Geneva 1938) G—Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce E—Lala Shri Ram, W—Mr S V Parulekar, M.L.A. (Bombay), Secretary—Mr M Ikramullah

*Conventions*

63. Convention concerning statistics of wages and hours of work in the principal mining and manufacturing industries including building and construction and in agriculture

A — Unconditional ratification

B — Legislative or other measures passed since the adoption of the Convention

C — Legislative or other measures anterior to the adoption of the Convention by the Conference

D — Legislation passed

## E — Legislation in progress or in preparation

India has ratified the following Conventions unconditionally. (1) Hours of Work in Industries, (2) Unemployment, (3) Night Work (Women), (4) Right of Association (Agriculture), (5) Weekly Rest (Industry), (6) Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers), (7) Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea), (8) Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases), (9) Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation), (10) Inspection of Immigrants, (11) Marking of Weight (Packages transported by vessels), (12) Night Work (Women (Revised)), (13) Underground Work (Women). In addition, legislative or other measures were passed in India with reference to the application of the following conventions: (1) Hours of Work (Industry), (2) Night Work (Women), (3) Night Work (Young Persons), (4) Weekly Rest (Industry), (5) Minimum Wage (Trimmers and Stokers), (6) Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea), (7) Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation), (8) Seamen's Articles of Agreement, (9) Marking of Weight (Packages transported by vessels), (10) Night Work (Women (Revised)).

## GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION OF LABOUR QUESTIONS.

The central co-ordinating authority in India for questions connected with labour in most industries is the Department of Labour of the Government of India with a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council holding the portfolio. Questions connected with the labour employed in docks and the mercantile marine are dealt with by the Department of Commerce. All railway workshops and running sheds employing twenty or more persons are factories subject to the Indian Factories Act, the central executive authority for which is the Department of Labour, but, apart from the control which this Department and the Provincial Governments exercise over railway workshops and running sheds, all classes of railway labour are under the control of the Railway Board which is itself under the control of the Department of Communications. Under the Devolution Rules made under the Government of India Act, 1919, 'Regulation of Mines' and 'Inter-Provincial Migration' were central subjects whereas industrial matters included under the head factories' and 'welfare of labour' fell within the scope of the provincial legislatures and although the Government of India has passed central legislation in connection with most questions affecting the welfare of labour—in order to secure uniformity of treatment in all provinces—the administration of the various Acts connected with factories, workmen's compensation, trade unions, payment of wages, the pledging of child labour, etc., falls on the local Governments who have to bear the entire cost of administration as it is not permissible under the constitution, for the central Government to incur any expenditure from central revenues on the administration of provincial subjects. This

constitutional position is perhaps, to some extent, responsible for the opposition shown by some of the local Governments to labour measures on which their views have been invited by the Government of India during recent years. The Governor-General in Council exercises control over the administration of the Acts passed by the central legislature in two ways. In the first place he is vested by Statute with the general power of superintendence, direction and control and, secondly these Acts in most cases reserve certain power to him to make the powers conferred on Local Governments subject to his control. The general principle observed by the Government of India, however, has been to grant to the provinces as free a hand as possible in the administration of the various all-India Acts. The central Government in the Department of Labour however maintains control in connection with the Indian Mines Act

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour recommended that the possibility of making labour legislation both a federal and a provincial subject should receive adequate consideration; and that, if federal legislation were not practicable, efforts should be directed to securing that, as early as possible, the whole of India should participate in making progress in labour matters. For Indian States in which there was appreciable industrial development, the Commission thought that the Industrial Council which they recommended should be set up would offer a suitable channel for co-operation. The whole question was discussed threadbare at the various Round Table Conferences which were held in London in connexion with the new reforms and Mr N M Joshi who represented the

Interests of Indian Labour at these conferences pressed that as far as possible labour legislation should be a federal subject. Owing largely to Mr Joshi's efforts, the Joint Parliamentary Committee decided for concurrent legislation. The Government of India Act, 1935, lays down that the following subjects may be legislated for concurrently both by the Federal Legislature and by the Provincial Legislatures —

- (1) Factories, regulation of the working of mines, but not including mineral development.
- (2) Welfare of labour, provident funds, employers' liability and workmen's compensation.
- (3) Trade Unions, industrial and labour disputes.

### THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Reference has already been made to the establishment by the Government of India of a special Labour Bureau in 1920 and to the abolition of this office in 1923 in pursuance of a recommendation made in the matter by the Indian Retrenchment Committee. The Department of Labour has, however, endeavoured to carry on as much as possible of the work of that Bureau but owing to its limitations in staff and personnel it is not in a position to initiate and conduct all-India enquiries into wages and conditions of employment in Indian industries. The present executive staff of the Department of Labour is as follows —

*Member-in-charge* The Honourable Sir MUHAMMAD ZAFRULLAH KHAN, KT., BAR-AT-LAW (This member also holds the Commerce Portfolio)

*Secretary* The Honourable Mr M S A HYDARI, I.C.S.

*Deputy Secretary* N MAHADEVA AYYAR, I.C.S.

*Under Secretaries* C M KERR, I.C.S. and MENON P MADHAVA, I.C.S.

### BENGAL.

The Government of Bengal appointed a Labour Intelligence Officer in the year 1920. Labour laws generally were administered in the Commerce Department, but the Revenue Department continued the administration of the Assam Labour Immigration Act. The Labour Intelligence Officer was to keep a record of industrial disputes in the Presidency as well as of labour organisations. From time to time as circumstances required it was intended that he should conduct special enquiries but owing to financial stringency, Government could not provide him with adequate staff for the purpose. The Intelligence Officer was also the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Commerce Department and after the coming into effect of the Trade Unions Act, 1926, he was also appointed Registrar of Trade Unions. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour recommended that Bengal should have a properly staffed Labour Office on the same lines and with at least the same staff as the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay, but owing to financial stringency, it was not possible to give effect to this recommendation earlier

than 1939, but in order to cope with the increased administrative work in connexion with matters relating to Labour, the Government of Bengal have now appointed a whole-time Labour Commissioner who will be relieved of all work in the Secretariat. An Assistant Commissioner of Labour has also been appointed. The Labour Commissioner and the Assistant Labour Commissioner have also been appointed as Conciliation Officers under the Indian Trade Disputes (Amendment) Act. Besides promoting the settlement of strikes and lockouts, they will also enquire into and settle other minor disputes. The question of the re-organisation of the Labour Office and the appointment of Labour Officers were still under the consideration of Government when we went to Press.

Government in the Agriculture and Industries Department have appointed an Employment Adviser who is a member of the Indian Civil Service, to investigate the problem of unemployment and to suggest remedial measures. His work, which is not yet complete, is expected to yield results of considerable value. They have also decided to have an enquiry made into the family budgets of the working class in the Province by the Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry.

The Workmen's Compensation Act is administered by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation who is also the authority under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. The Indian Mines and the Trade Disputes Acts and the Bengal Workmen's Protection Act, 1934, are administered by the Commerce Department which since the 1st April 1937 has been renamed the Commerce and Labour Department.

The growth of healthy trade unionism has received much attention and rules to regulate the recognition of bona fide trade unions are being framed. An amendment of the Bengal Trade Union Regulations to empower the Registrar of Trade Unions to exercise greater control over registered trade unions with a view to the prevention of mal-administration of their affairs, so often complained of, is also under consideration. A Bill to regulate employment in shops and another to amend the Bengal Workmen's Protection Act are also being considered by Government.

During 1938, the Government of Bengal appointed two Boards of Conciliation, one each in respect of the strike at the Pottery Works of Messrs Burn & Co. at Ranigunj and the other in connexion with the strike at the workshops of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., at Hirapur and Kulti, district Burdwan.

*Labour Commissioner and Registrar of Trade Unions* W A S LEWIS, I.C.S.

*Assistant Labour Commissioner* KHAN SAHIB S A E B MURSHEDI

*Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation Act and Authority under the Payment of Wages Act* S N MODAK, I.C.S.

*Chief Inspector of Factories* J B MCBRIDE, A.M.I.(MECH.) E., O.B.E.

*Certifying Surgeon* H C POWERS.

# MADRAS.

The Government of Madras appointed a Labour Commissioner in the year 1926 primarily to organise and control the operations for the betterment of the condition of the Depressed classes in the Madras Presidency, especially in regard to provision of water supply, assignment of lands, acquisition of house sites, education through special schools and grant of assistance in the form of Scholarships and boarding grants. The administration of Criminal Tribes Settlements was also placed under him. He was also to watch and study at all times the conditions of labour, particularly industrial labour, throughout the Presidency and to keep Government informed by periodical reports of its movements and tendencies and of the existence of any disputes between employers and employed. The duty of settling labour disputes by negotiation before their culmination in strikes or lockouts or after is now entrusted to him by the Government in an increasing measure. He is consulted by both labour organisations and employers in regard to Trade Union Law, the Factories Act, the Payment of Wages Act, and the Madras Maternity Relief Act. He is appointed Chief Inspector of Factories, Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions, and is also responsible for the administration of the Payment of Wages Act and the Madras Maternity Relief Act. For the administration of the Factories Act he has a Technical Personal Assistant at headquarters who is also in charge of the Madras Factories Circle. The Labour Commissioner in Madras has no special statistical office to deal with labour statistics and no reports have been published of any special enquiries into questions connected with industrial labour in the Presidency. The conduct of the Quinquennial Census into Agricultural wages has been placed in his hands, and with the introduction of the Payment of Wages Act, a beginning has been made for a more accurate collection of industrial wages statistics for inclusion in the Factories Act Administration Report.

The Labour Office in Madras published a very interesting Report of an Enquiry into the Family Budgets of Industrial Workers in Madras City in 1938 and another Report entitled "Madras Labour—July 1937 to October 1938" in 1939.

*Commissioner of Labour* S V HAMAMURTY, ICS (This office is also Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Registrar of Trade Unions, Chief Inspector of Factories and the authority under the Payment of Wages Act).

# BOMBAY.

Of all the Provincial Governments in India, the Government of Bombay have always maintained a progressive lead in their zealous and earnest solicitude for the welfare and well being of the industrial labour employed in the province, and the real pioneer work in the field of labour information and statistics in India during the last eighteen years has been done by the BOMBAY LABOUR OFFICE which was established in 1921 by Lord Lloyd, then Governor of Bombay. In the Government resolution an-

nouncing the establishment of this office the following were declared to be its functions:—

"(1) *Labour Statistics and Intelligence*—These relate to the conditions under which labour works and include information relating to the cost of living, wages, hours of labour, family budgets, strikes and lockouts, and similar matters.

"(2) *Industrial Disputes*—As experience and knowledge are gained and the activities of the Labour Office develop it will promote the settlement of industrial disputes when these arise, and

"(3) *Legislation and other matters relating to Labour*—The Labour Office will advise Government from time to time as regards necessary new legislation or the amendment of existing laws."

When the Labour Office was first started it was placed in charge of a Director of Labour. The post of the Director of Labour was, however, abolished in 1926 and the Labour Office was placed under the charge of the Director of Information whose designation was changed to Director of Information and Labour Intelligence. With a view to implementing the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter, the Government of Bombay in May 1933 again changed the designation of the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence to "Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information." With this change in designation the administrative control of the Factory and Boiler Departments was transferred from the Collector of Bombay to the Commissioner of Labour and the Commissioner of Labour was also appointed ex-officio Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions. Mr J F Gennings, CIE, CBE, Barrister at Law, held charge of the work of the Labour Office from July 1926 to the 10th May 1939 when he went on leave preparatory to retirement. With the departure of Mr Gennings, the posts of the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information have been separated and the Information Office has been placed in charge of the Public Relations Officer. Under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, the Commissioner of Labour has also been appointed ex-officio Chief Conciliator. In addition to the Commissioner there are four gazetted officers attached to the Labour Office. Three of these are Assistant Commissioners of Labour at headquarters in Bombay and the fourth who is called the Labour Officer at Ahmedabad is stationed at that centre. There are also three full time lady investigators but these are not gazetted appointments. The office staff contains three Statistical Superintendents, four senior clerks, thirteen junior clerks, two stenographers, one typist, one cashier, one despatcher and one dastar. The activities of the office comprise (1) prices and cost of living, (2) wages and hours of labour, (3) rents, (4) economic and social conditions of various communities, (5) unemployment, (6) industrial disputes, (7) trade unions, (8) other industrial and labour intelligence, (9) international labour intelligence, (10) labour legislation, (11) the Labour Gazette and (12) library.



The *Labour Gazette* has been published monthly since September 1921. It is intended to supply complete and up-to-date information on Indian labour conditions and especially the conditions existing in the Bombay Presidency, and to supply to local readers the greatest possible amount of information regarding labour conditions in the outside world. The *Labour Gazette* circulates to many different countries and is perhaps the only publication of its kind in India from which foreigners interested in labour and economic conditions in India can obtain accurate and up-to-date information. It has also hitherto been practically the only medium through which the work and publications of the International Labour Office have been made regularly available to people in India.

In the *Labour Gazette* statistics are regularly published for working class cost of living index numbers for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, wholesale prices index numbers for Bombay and Karachi, retail food prices for five important centres in the Province of Bombay, for industrial disputes and for workmen's compensation, prosecutions under the Indian Factories Act, and the employment situation. Quarterly information is collected with regard to all known trade unions in the Bombay Presidency and full information is published in the *Labour Gazette* every three months.

A substantial grant is allowed by the Local Government to the Labour Office for the purchase of books and the Labour Office has accumulated a very useful and fully catalogued library on labour, industrial and economic matters. The Labour Office library is open to research workers in Bombay. In addition to books, the library contains bound copies of all the more important periodicals received from Labour Ministries, and International and research organisations in various parts of the world.

The present staff of the Department is as follows —

*Minister-in-Charge of Labour* The Hon'ble The Prime Minister Mr B G KHER

*President, Industrial Court* The Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE H. V. DIVATI

*Parliamentary Secretary for Labour* GULZARIL NANDA, M A, LL B, M L A

*Commissioner of Labour, Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions* — D S BAKHLE, I C S

*Registrar of Unions, Bombay Industrial Disputes Act* N A MHRBAN, M B E, F S S

*Labour Officer* M P LABOUCHARDIER, I P

*Assistant Commissioners of Labour* — S R Deshpande, M B E, B LITT (Oxon), N A Mehrban, M B E, B A, F S S and S V. Joshi, B A (Cantab). Mr Joshi is also Assistant to the Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay Presidency.

*Chief Inspector of Factories* T. W. JOHNSON, O B E

*Labour Officer at Ahmedabad* — A. S. Iyengar, B A

## PUNJAB.

In the Punjab, the Director of Industries ordinarily looks after all necessary matters in connexion with Labour. He is also the Registrar of Trade Unions. The Workmen's Compensation Act is administered by the Senior Sub-Judges at Lahore, Ferozpur, Amritsar, Lyallpur, Ambala, Multan, Rawalpindi and Bargaoda and by the Deputy Commissioners in the other Districts.

Retail prices of articles of food, clothing, fuel and lighting and certain miscellaneous goods entering the family budgets of industrial workers in the Punjab and working class cost of living index numbers are published monthly in the *Punjab Government Gazette*. Annual figures are published in the form of a report by the Board of Economic Enquiry. During the year 1938 the Government of Punjab adopted a three year plan for a complete industrial survey of the Province.

*Director of Industries and Registrar of Trade Unions* — RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM LAL, M B E

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Department of Commerce and Industry is the administrative authority which deals with all labour questions. The Director of Industries is in immediate charge of all matters relating to labour. He is also Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies and Registrar of Trade Unions. The Factory Office is also under his general supervision. As regards the question of administration in connexion with labour and labour legislation a separate Labour Office has been established under the charge of a Labour Officer who is also an Inspector of Factories in addition. He investigates into labour disputes, collects necessary statistics and works as a Conciliation Officer in case of trade disputes. The C P Labour office is, at the moment we go to Press, engaged in conducting the wage census of the cotton textile industry. A Board of Industries consisting of representatives of the employers and the employed has been in existence since the year 1914 and all matters affecting the interests of labour are considered by this Board but the Board acts purely in an advisory capacity.

*Director of Industries and Registrar of Trade Unions* C C DESAI, I C S

*Labour Officer* P K SEN

## UNITED PROVINCES.

In the United Provinces almost all departments of the local Government dealt with various phases of questions connected with labour up to the end of 1934. Labour as such was with the Home Member, electricity was with the Finance Member, the factory inspection staff was under the control of the Director of Industries, boiler inspection was under the control of the Public Works Department. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed ex-officio Registrar of Trade Unions. In 1935, however a more unifying policy was adopted and the Director of Industries was appointed Director of

Statistics and ex-officio Commissioner of Labour for the general administration of all questions connected with labour. The assumption of office by the Congress in this Province on July 19th 1937 was heralded with serious labour troubles in Cawnpore. The Hon'ble the Prime Minister announced his intention to appoint a special officer to deal with labour disputes as they arose from day to day and to bring forward legislation on the lines of the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act 1934. Dr R B Gupta, M.A., Ph.D. (Econ.), was appointed Labour Officer in August 1937 to settle industrial disputes and to act as a welfare officer in the broadest sense of the term.

Following the recommendations of the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee Mr P M Khareghat, C.I.E. (S) Secretary to Government in the Department of Industries was appointed Labour Commissioner in addition to his own duties. The Labour Commissioner visits Cawnpore every week, takes up conciliation proceedings and tries to get the parties to settle the disputes referred to him. Since the Employers' Association of Northern India has not yet recognised the Mazdoor Sabha the *Modus Operandi* for settling disputes is this. A complaint is received from the Mazdoor Sabha, it is sent to the Employers' Association, the reply of the latter is then sent to the Mazdoor Sabha. The latter if it is satisfied does not comment and if not, it requests the Labour Commissioner to take up the matter further. A date is then fixed for hearing the parties and conciliation proceedings, in which both the parties are represented are taken upon the date or dates fixed. The findings of the Labour Commissioner are in a vast majority of cases accepted by the parties as a matter of convention but there is no statutory obligation on the parties to do so. The services of Mr Khareghat having been placed at the disposal of the Government of India as a Vice Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Mr Vishnu Sahay I.C.S., (ane Commissioner, has been appointed as Labour Commissioner in addition to his own duties from the end of March 1939. The Director of Industries is, however, still the administrative head of the Labour Office, Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, and Registrar of Trade Unions. He also controls the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers. The work of the Labour Office of the United Provinces falls under the following three heads—

(1) Settlement of Industrial Disputes and disposal of individual complaints received from workmen or workmen's organisations

(2) Collection, compilation and publication of accurate statistics of labour conditions and welfare as suggested by the Labour Inquiry Committee and

(3) Superintendence, direction and control of Labour Welfare Work

**Minister-in-Charge** The Hon'ble Dr KAILASH NATH KATJU, M.A., LL.D.

**Parliamentary Secretary** ACHARYA JUGAL KISHORE, M.A. (OXON), M.L.A.

**Labour Commissioner** VISHNU SAHAY, I.C.S.

**Director of Industries, Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Registrar of Trade Unions, and officer-in-charge, Labour office —** J NIGAM, I.C.S.

**Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers** K K BATLIWALA, M.I.M.A.E., A.I.N.T. NAV.E.

**Labour Officer** Dr R B GUPTA, M.A., Ph.D. (ECON.)

## SIND.

Sind, since its separation from the Bombay Presidency, has modelled its administration of all labour questions on Bombay and the Government of Sind have appointed a Commissioner of Labour who is also Registrar of Trade Unions. The Labour office compiles Monthly Price Index Numbers of wholesale and retail prices in Karachi. It also compiles annual index numbers of agricultural wages and retail prices in Sind. An unemployment Committee with the Assistant Director of Industries as its Secretary was appointed by Government in 1938. No report of the Committee has been issued as the figures of the educated unemployed are still being collected (June 1939). The posts of Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nubances and Inspector of factories are held by one officer in Sind who is also an Inspector under the Payment of Wages Act. Further all District Magistrates in Sind have been appointed Inspectors under that Act. The Workmen's Compensation Act is administered by the Sub Judges in the mofussil and the Judge of the Small Causes Court in Karachi who have been appointed ex-officio Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation in Sind.

**Commissioner of Labour and Registrar of Trade Unions** T C THADANI, B.A., LL.B.

## OTHER PROVINCES.

In Assam the main question connected with labour is that concerning the recruitment of labour for tea plantations from other provinces. As inter-provincial migration is a central subject, the local Government are not very actively interested in the special consideration of other labour questions. Labour conditions in Bihar, Orissa, Assam, and the North West Frontier Province are not considered such as to justify the appointment of Labour Commissioners. In Orissa, the Revenue Commissioner (E C ANJOREK, C.I.E. I.C.S.), is the Registrar of Trade Unions. In the North-West Frontier Province, the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department has been entrusted with the work of industrial and labour disputes. In the newly separated Province of Bihar, the Director of Industries (V K B PILLAI, I.C.S.) looks after all matters connected with labour but this Province has a separate Registrar of Trade Unions (E O LEE, I.C.S.). A Labour Assistant to the Ministry has now been appointed in Bihar to help the Ministry in problems arising out of labour questions and to collect facts and figures concerning the conditions of life of the labourers, their wages, etc. In Assam, A S V AGOST, I.C.S., is the Controller of Emigrant Labour but as no trade Unions have as yet been registered in the Province there is no Registrar of Trade Unions functioning but

for purposes of the Act, the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies is ex-officio Registrar of Trade Unions. In Ajmer-Merwara, the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, (AKHTAR HUSAIN, I C S) is Registrar of Trade Unions.

## LABOUR LAWS IN INDIAN STATES.

Few Indian States have any labour legislation but most of them are of little industrial importance. The only States which have more than 8,000 persons employed in factories and mines are Hyderabad, Mysore, Indore, Baroda, Jammu and Kashmir, Gwalior and Travancore. Most of these States have a Factories Act which, however, is much below the standard of the corresponding Act in British India. In recent years there has been a tendency on the part of certain capitalists to endeavour to evade the provisions of the factory law in British India by establishing mills or factories in the territories of Indian States. It is interesting however, to note that His Highness the late Gaikwad of Baroda decided to introduce a nine hour day in all factories in Baroda State from August 1938.

## ROYAL COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The most important recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in connection with Government administration of matters connected with labour was for the setting up of an Industrial Council which would enable representatives of employers of labour and of Governments to meet regularly in conference to discuss labour measures and

labour policy. It was suggested that the Council should meet annually and its president should be elected at each annual session. The secretary of the Council should be a permanent official responsible to it for current business. The functions of the Council would be (1) the examination of proposals for labour legislation referred to it and also to initiate such proposals, (2) to promote a spirit of co-operation and understanding among those concerned with labour policy, and to provide an opportunity for an interchange of information regarding experiments in labour matters, (3) to advise Central and Provincial Governments on the framing of rules and regulations, and (4) to advise regarding the collection of labour statistics and the co-ordination and development of economic research. On the 7th March 1935, Mr P. N. Saprú moved a resolution in the Council of State urging the establishment of the Industrial Council on the lines suggested by the Commission. Mr D. E. Mitchell speaking on behalf of Government expressed sympathy with the resolution. He did not deny that the creation of such an Industrial Council would be of very great value but there was no great hurry for it. He quoted the Commission and said they were not for its immediate establishment. The situation had considerably altered since the recommendation had been made in 1931 and there was a possibility under the new constitution that labour would be decentralised. In that case there was the danger that legislation passed in autonomous provinces would come into conflict with the centre. In view of this he thought that the creation of such a Council at that stage was not desirable. The resolution on being put to the vote was negatived by 22 votes against and seven for.

## Sea Routes between India and Europe.

The Indian port for the direct journey to and from Europe is Bombay. There are ordinarily five lines of steamers by which the journey to and from the West *via* Bombay can be performed, either by sea all the way, or—and in some cases only—by sea part of the way and by rail across Europe. They are the P & O., the Anchor Line, the City and Hall Line and the Lloyd Triestino. The Dollar Line steamers are available for Western passages only. There are ordinarily other services between Calcutta and the West, by steamers sailing round Ceylon, and several lines connect Colombo with Europe.

Of the latter the Orient, the Messageries Maritimes, the Bibby Lines, N. Y. K., Australian Commonwealth, and Royal Dutch Lines are the chief besides the P. & O. The Bibby and Henderson services extend to Rangoon. The new railway between India and Ceylon greatly increases the importance of the Colombo route for Southern India. The shortest time between London and Bombay is 11 days *via* Marseilles by P. & O. Express Voyage. The following are the fares which are convertible at approximately current rates of exchange —

### Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.

FARES FROM BOMBAY OR KARACHI	1st Saloon.				2nd Saloon	
	A	B	C	D	A	B
Free passages (single and return) are granted between Karachi and Bombay by British India Steamer	£	£	£	£	£	£
To Plymouth or London by sea, Single .	78	72	60	60	48	42
"    "    Return.. ..	136	120	110	106	84	7
To Marseilles, Single .. ..	74	68	62	56	44	38
"    Return .. ..	129	119	109	99	77	67
To Malta, Single .. ..	68	62	56	50	42	36
"    Return .. ..	119	109	99	89	74	64
To Gibraltar, Single .. ..	76	70	64	58	46	40
"    Return .. ..	133	123	113	103	81	71

By the British India S. N. Co. Cabin class fares from Madras are —

Cabin class from £38 to 49 Single and £67 to £86 Return to Marseilles and £40 to £52 Single and £70 to £91 Return to London

By the Anchor Line Ltd. the First class fares to Liverpool range from Rs 733 to Rs 867, Return class Rs 493 to Rs 733 and Tourist Rs 400 to Rs 533

By Ellerman's "City" and "Hall" Lines fares from Bombay or Karachi to Plymouth are —

Cabin class (Minimum) Marseilles Single Rs 493, Return Rs 867, Plymouth Single Rs 533, Return *via* Liverpool Rs. 983

Calcutta to London

Cabin class, Single Rs 600 minimum, Return Rs. 1,053 minimum

By Bibby Line fares from Rangoon to London.—

1st saloon single Rs. 910, return Rs. 1,560 Rangoon to Marseilles, 1st saloon single

Rs 840 Rangoon to Marseilles, 1st saloon return Rs 1,470

The Bibby Line fares from Colombo are as follows —

Colombo Marseilles single Rs 710, return Rs 1,240 Colombo London single Rs 760, return Rs 1,335

The Bibby Line steamers carry 1st class passengers only.

By Henderson Line fares from Rangoon to Liverpool, 1st saloon are —single Rs 775, return (available for 4 months) Rs 1,150, (available for 2 years) Rs 1,375

By Lloyd Triestino Line fares from Bombay to Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, Naples or Genoa are —

1st class Season £65, Off-season £55, 2nd class Season £45, Off Season £40, Economic class Season £30, Off Season £25, Return Tickets available for 2 years, full particulars on application. 100 Days' Return Tickets 1st class £86, 2nd class £65, Economic class £42.

Sailings from Bombay to Italy and the Far East twice monthly

### INDIAN TRAIN SERVICE.

The distances and railway fares from Bombay to the principal centres of other parts of India are as follows —

	Miles	1st Class.	2nd Class
		Rs a p	Rs a p
Delhi, B. B. & C. I. Railway, <i>via</i> new Nagda-Muttra direct route .. .	861	92 15 0	46 7 0
Delhi, G. I. P. Railway, <i>via</i> Agra .. .	957	92 15 0	46 7 0
Simla, <i>via</i> Delhi .. .	1,220	137 9 0	69 7 0
Calcutta, G. I. P., from Bombay, <i>via</i> Jubbulpore & Allahabad .. .	1,349	135 10 9	67 13 9
Calcutta, G. I. P., from Bombay, <i>via</i> Nagpur .. .	1,223	127 12 9	63 14 9
Madras, G. I. P., from Bombay, <i>via</i> Raichur .. .	794	94 13 0	47 6 0
Lahore, <i>via</i> Delhi .. .	1,158	125 8 0	62 11 0

### CIVIL AVIATION.

The development of internal air services in India was first essayed by Lord (then Sir George) Lloyd during his Governorship of Bombay (1918-23). The first air service was organised by the Government of India between Karachi and Bombay and was operated by the Royal Air Force. It was purely a Government venture and was established as a temporary and experimental measure during the fair-weather season of 1920, with the object of testing the extent to which an airmail service was likely to be used by the public. It was closed down as sufficient data as to running expenses had been collected and its continuance as a purely commercial concern was not advocated.

The general attitude of the Government of India for some time after this was that as no air services in the world had yet been run without a Government subsidy and as India had no money available for such a purpose, a general development of air services in India must await more prosperous times. The pressure of external conditions in favour of Indian aerial enterprise gradually increased. The inauguration of French and Dutch air services across India, as well as the institution of a regular weekly service between England and Karachi, and the general increase of civil aviation in all parts of the world and of visits of flyers of different nations to India,

stimulated both Government and public opinion. India had become a party to the International Air Convention and under this was under a moral obligation to provide ground facilities for aircraft from other countries.

The problem of internal air services was freshly taken up by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour when Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was member of Government for that portfolio. Forces of circumstances had already necessitated the appointment of a Director of Civil Aviation and the first holder of the post was Lt-Col F C (now Sir Francis) Sheldermine, O B E.

Non-official members of the Assembly, under the leadership of Dr Moonje, then an elected member, for sometime strongly pressed Government to institute a practical system for the training of young Indians in Civil Aviation. They foresaw that the development of Civil Aviation in India was only a matter of time.

The reflection of this foresight is mirrored today in the organisation of the trunk air lines of India. The aerodromes and landing grounds on the main air routes are controlled by 29 Indian Aerodrome Officers who are responsible for their safe operation, while the flying personnel on the internal air routes is 90 per cent. Indian. On the engineering side Indians are now

taking their places not only as Assistant but as Chief Ground Engineers to internal operating Companies and are already finding their way to responsible positions as Aircraft Inspectors with the Directorate of Civil Aviation

**Development of Indian Air Services.**—Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was in due course obliged to reconsider the question of assisted internal aerial services in India. An arrangement was made by which the Imperial Airways' Service between Croydon and Karachi was on 30th December 1929, extended to New Delhi, mails from and for Europe being carried to and for each week. This conveyance of mails between New Delhi and Karachi was performed under a special arrangement, the chief point of which was that the service was conducted by the Government of India and that Imperial Airways chartered to them machines for the purpose. This meant, in effect, that the Western service of the Airways Company continued to Delhi, but that technically the service from Karachi eastwards, belonged not to them but to the Government of India. Passengers as well as mails were carried. On the expiration of the period for which the contract on these lines was arranged, the Government of India decided not to renew their charter with Imperial Airways and adopted the alternative course of contracting with the Delhi Flying Club to carry the weekly Karachi-Delhi air mail. Passengers were also carried by this service. This, like the earlier special arrangement with Imperial Airways, was obviously a transitional plan. It came into operation early in 1932. It filled the need of the moment pending the development of a permanent scheme. Before Sir Bhupendranath Mitra could critically develop the matter, he was succeeded in charge of the Departmental portfolio by Sir Joseph Blore and the latter entered with enthusiasm into the problem. Its solution was largely assisted by a great deal of spade-work carried out by Col. Sheldermine before he resigned his appointment as D.C.A. in order to take up the corresponding one in England. A scheme was worked out under the direction of Sir Joseph Blore for the institution of a weekly air service between Karachi and Calcutta in connection with the weekly arrivals and departures of air mails conveyed by Imperial Airways Ltd. from and to England. If the Government of India had at this time taken no steps towards the organisation of a service of the kind, they would have been unable to prevent Imperial Airways or some other non-Indian concern from establishing one and the authorities in India were determined that civil aviation within India should be Indian in character, either through the development of private enterprise or through the institution of Government owned services.

The arrival of acute financial stringency following on the world depression, necessitated the abandonment of the Government Karachi-Calcutta service in 1931. Four Avro-10 aeroplanes had already been purchased for the service and they were sold, one of them being retained for the use of Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Willingdon, who had newly arrived in India on the appointment of the Earl to be Viceroy. The machine continued in Their Excellencies' service until 1934, when a new up-

to-date aeroplane was purchased for their use and their old one was retained for the use of senior Government officials.

Efforts to attain the desired result were revived successfully in 1933. Arrangements were made with the British Government and Imperial Airways, Ltd., for the extension of the London-Karachi air service across India from Karachi to Singapore, as a link in the England-Australia air service. A private company Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd., was formed with rupee capital and a majority of Indian Directors, in which shares are held by Imperial Airways Ltd., 51 per cent, Indian National Airways Ltd., 25 per cent and the Government of India 24 per cent. This Company then operated jointly with Imperial Airways a weekly service from Karachi to Singapore, where it connected with Qantas Empire Airways' weekly service from Singapore to Australia.

Indian National Airways Ltd., was established largely through the efforts of Mr. R. E. Grant Govan, C.B.E., to participate as a shareholder in Indian Trans-Continental Airways, and to develop feeder and other internal air services in North India. They opened a bi-weekly service between Calcutta and Rangoon and a daily service between Dacca and Calcutta with prospects of extension to Assam. Under a ten year contract with the Government of India they also instituted a weekly service from Lahore to Karachi, to link with Imperial Airways London-Karachi services. The Rangoon and Dacca services from Calcutta were abandoned in 1935, owing to lack of public support.

Before all these developments, however, the first move had taken place in Western India. Through the enterprise of Tata Sons Ltd., under a ten year contract with the Government of India, a feeder service was started in 1932 between Karachi, Bombay and Madras, connecting at Karachi with the London-Karachi service. From the beginning of 1935, Imperial Airways London-Karachi service, and with it the Trans-India service to Calcutta and the feeder services Karachi-Lahore and Karachi-Bombay-Madras, were operated twice weekly. The second trans-India service was extended to Australia in 1936.

**Empire Air Mail Scheme.**—The initiative in this development was taken by His Majesty's Government. In September 1936, an agreement was reached with the Government of India and the Government of India simultaneously negotiated with the Government of Ceylon for the extension of the Karachi-Madras service to Colombo. The new services were inaugurated on the 28th February 1938, with four services a week each way from London to Calcutta. The frequency of the two feeder air mail services in India, viz. Karachi-Madras-Colombo and Karachi-Lahore was simultaneously increased to four each service maintaining connection with the easterly and westerly flights of the main trunk service. The frequency was increased to five when the services in the Australian section were augmented at the end of July 1938. Three of the main services are operated by 'C' Class Flying Boats between Southampton (England) and Sydney. The other two are operated as a temporary measure by 'C' Class Flying Boats.

between Southampton and Karachi, whilst between Karachi and Calcutta landplanes of the Atlanta Class continue to be mostly employed. The Atlanta machines will be replaced by the new 'Ensign' Class landplanes which when available will operate the entire route England (Croydon) to Calcutta twice weekly in both directions. Half the fleet of Ensign aircraft operated on this route will be owned by Indian Trans-Continental Airways Ltd.

All first class mails to Empire participating countries are now conveyed by air. The letter postage from India to England is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas for  $\frac{1}{4}$  an ounce, so that for those who had been using the air mail there is now a great economy  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas instead of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  annas per  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. For others there is the advantage that for the same postage as before ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ as) their mail is now conveyed in a very much shorter time by air instead of by sea and land. Complete operational services for both day and night flying are being organised, and the new services will be progressively speeded up to provide a still greater saving of time.

**New air services.**—Apart from the preparations for the inauguration of the Empire Air Mail Scheme, the year 1937 saw the beginning of two new internal air services. Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., established a service between Bombay and Delhi, calling at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior. At present, the service runs twice weekly during the cold weather season (October to May). Besides this Tata Sons have extended their Bombay-Trivandrum service to Trichinopoly where it connects with one of the four main services to Colombo. This service is also operated seasonally during the fine weather months. Surcharged air mails are carried on both services.

Air Services of India Ltd. Bombay a new company established in 1937, inaugurated in November, 1937, an air service from Bombay to Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porbandar in the Kathiawar States. The service operates during the fair weather months and is at present scheduled to run six times weekly in each direction. In each direction surcharge mails are now carried on this service.

During the year 1938 preparations were in progress for two other new air services. One was the extension of the Karachi-Lahore service to Delhi thrice per week. This service, which commenced in November 1938, is operated by Indian National Airways, and provides Delhi with a connection by air with the flying boat services at Karachi. The other new service which was inaugurated in the first week of January 1939 is operated by Air Services of India Ltd. thrice weekly between Bombay and Kolhapur via Poona. Both these services are scheduled to run during the fair weather season only.

The K.L.M. (Dutch) and Air France (French) services continue to operate across India, the former increased their frequency to three services per week towards the latter part of 1937.

**Statistics.**—Statistical information illustrating the progress of Civil Aviation in India is published in the Annual Report on the Progress of Civil Aviation in India, copies of which are obtainable, price Re 1 net from the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, or through any agent for Government Publications.

**Instruction in Aviation.**—It is satisfactory to note the speed with which young Indians have qualified themselves in almost every sphere of commercial aviation, considering the high qualifications, long and expensive training and paucity of facilities for this training in India itself. For instance, although the flying club movement started only 10 years ago, four out of the seven subsidised clubs have Indian instructors in full charge and other clubs have assistant Indian instructors. At one time it was essential for instructors to be trained in England but now it is possible for this training to be obtained in India. It must still be recognised that certain forms of advanced training are not yet available in India although Government has recently arranged a limited amount of training for specially selected pilots on the Government owned Avro X three engine aeroplane. The training of Aerodrome Officers also is now carried out in India at Karachi Air Port under the supervision of the Chief Aerodrome Officer.

Flying training is given in India through Clubs and the Aeronautical Training Centre of India. There are ten flying clubs in all, namely—The Bengal Flying Club (Dum Dum), Bombay Flying Club (Juhu), Delhi Flying Club (New Delhi), Karachi Aero Club (Karachi Air Port, Drigh Road), Northern India Flying Club (Lahore), United Provinces Flying Club (Cawnpore and Lucknow), Madras Flying Club (St Thomas Mount), Jodhpur Flying Club (Jodhpur), Hyderabad State Aero Club (Begumpet, Hyderabad), and Jaipur Flying Club (Sanganer). The first seven of these clubs are subsidised by Government. The Aeronautical Training Centre of India Ltd., Civil Aerodrome, New Delhi opened an extensive school at the Civil Aerodrome, New Delhi in October 1935, for giving training in aviation. The Centre is equipped to take 80 students at a time for training as pilots, ground engineers and wireless operators.

The club movement dates from March 1927 when as a result of the interest taken in the subject by Sir Victor Sassoon, Bt., M.L.A., it was discussed by the Indian Legislative Assembly. An encouraging atmosphere was thus created and in the same month the Aero Club of India and Burma was formed. Strong committees were then formed in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad, with the object of developing interest in the movement and in order to utilise the Government grants which were at this time proposed. The formation of four local flying clubs followed. In December 1927 the Government of India received from Sir Victor Sassoon a letter saying that subject to a grant of Rs 30,000 to the Aero Club for the year 1928-29 and a grant of Rs 20,000 to each club formed, he would bear any deficit between the clubs' income and expenditure until the grants became available. This offer the Government accepted and further decided that they would provide for each club an initial equipment of two aeroplanes, a spare engine and a contribution towards the cost of a hangar where no hangar was already available. The grants commenced on 1st April 1928.

Three more clubs were started later, the Northern India, the U.P. and Madras, and seven clubs are now subsidised.

**Subsidised to flying clubs.**—Under the subsidy scheme which expired 31-3-39 each club received a fixed subsidy of Rs 12,000 a year if it maintained three machines, Rs 10,000 for two machines or Rs 8,000 for one machine. In addition a bonus was paid of Rs 300 for each 'A' pilot trained *ab-initio* and Rs 100 for each 'A' licence renewed. The maximum subsidy payable to any club Rs 20,000. To enable the clubs to earn the maximum amount each year, an additional bonus on flying hours was granted.

**New Subsidy Scheme.**—The term of the Government assistance to the seven subsidised flying clubs has now been extended for a further period of three years ending on the 31st March 1942, with certain modifications as described below—

(i) A fixed annual subsidy not exceeding Rs 16,000 per annum to each club at the following rates, dependent on the number and class of aircraft maintained for the use of members—

No of aircraft	Class 'A' Rs	Class 'B' Rs	Class 'C' Rs
1	10,000	8,000	6,000
2	12,000	9,500	7,000
3	14,000	11,000	8,000
4 or more	16,000	12,500	9,000

The number of aircraft made available and their classification will be determined by the Director of Civil Aviation in India.

(ii) Bonuses not exceeding Rs 9,000 for any one financial year to each club at the following rates—

- Rs 300 for each member trained *ab-initio* on club aircraft as an 'A' pilot
- Rs 100, for each member who renews his or her 'A' licence qualifying by flying not less than 5 hours solo on club aircraft
- Of the amounts mentioned in (a) and (b) above, a sum of Rs 100 and of Rs 50 respectively is paid to the pilot concerned

(iii) Bonuses not exceeding the sum of Rs 1,000 for any one financial year will also be paid to Jodhpur Flying Club at the rates mentioned in (ii) above

The new system is designed to serve a three-fold purpose—

- To encourage the clubs to re-equip themselves with up-to-date training types,
- To encourage more people to keep up flying by reducing the cost of obtaining a licence, and
- Likewise to encourage those who already hold licences to keep up their flying by reducing the cost of renewing the licence

**Aero Club of India and Burma.**—The part which this organisation played in the formation of the flying club movement already has been referred to. The Aero Club of India and Burma besides being the parent club to which the flying clubs are affiliated is also the representative in India of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain and the Automobile Association. The Aero Club also serves the private aviator in

connection with customs carnets, diplomatic permits, licences for the carriage of arms and camera and maps for flights abroad.

**Government Scholarships.**—Further to assist the training of Indians in aviation with a view to their eventual employment in Government service or in civil aviation generally, the Government have awarded scholarships or rendered financial assistance in various forms from time to time as explained below—

**Aerodrome Officers.**—In 1929, ten Indians were selected for a two years' course of training in England to fit them for Aerodrome Officer's duties. Of these six completed the course and qualified. In 1934, two more officers were selected and trained in India. In addition 21 Indians have been engaged as Assistant Aerodrome Officers. Persons appointed to these posts usually possess some experience of aviation but receive training in their duties after joining. A training class has recently been established at Karachi Air Port.

**Aircraft Inspection Staff.**—In 1930, two Indians were sent for 3½ years' training in England and qualified as Assistant Aircraft Inspectors. In 1935, two more scholars selected for similar training have since completed their training and returned to India and appointed Assistant Aircraft Inspectors. Another Scholar has been recently selected for training in electrical, wireless and instrumental equipment. Aircraft examiners in Government employ are also being given further training to equip them with necessary qualifications for promotion to higher grades. One examiner has received and another is receiving such training in England and more will be sent later as and when convenient.

**Pilot Instructors.**—In 1932, a scholarship for the Pilot Instructor's course in England was awarded to an Indian who is now Pilot Instructor of one of the flying clubs in India. Since 1936-37 as facilities for such training had become available in India, further training was carried out here. With the financial assistance so provided upto February 1939, five Indian 'B' pilots have been trained as Pilot Instructors, of whom four are already employed with flying clubs.

**Indian Pilots and Empire Air Mail.**—In 1935, Imperial Airways sent an Indian 'B' licence pilot to England for advanced training with a view to his employment as a First Officer. This pilot was given further training by Government in 1938 in the Avro X Aeroplane on his return to India. He was confirmed in his appointment as a First Officer, but subsequently resigned. Pursuing the policy of training selected Indians as First Officers for the Empire air mail routes Government gave assistance in 1935 to another Indian, but he did not complete his course. In 1936 assistance was given by Government to a third Indian who has since completed his training, and it is hoped will be offered an appointment as First Officer. Early in 1939 a selection was made of three Indian 'B' licence pilots for training in England. Two of these are receiving scholarships from Imperial Airways and the third from Sir Homi Mehta, Vice Chairman of Indian Trans-Continental Airways Ltd. Imperial Airways intend to offer these pilots employment as First Officers on completion of their training.



**Advanced Training of Pilots in India**—There is no training school in India for giving advanced training to commercial pilots to enable them to obtain endorsements on the 'B' licences to fly multi-engined aircraft. Since 1937, Government has placed its three engined Avro X at the disposal of selected 'B' licence pilots for this purpose. In 1937, six pilots were afforded some degree of financial assistance for the training. Owing to the success of the scheme two further schemes were sanctioned in 1938. Under the first scheme, two pilots received training on their own expense and two at half the normal flying rate. Under the second scheme, nine commercial pilots were given 5 hours flying instruction each at Government expenses. Out of these, four were again selected for further training to complete 10 hours solo in this aeroplane. This scheme was completed early in 1939.

**Wireless Operators**—In the course of the last 3 years assistance has been given to 7 Indians to obtain training in wireless operation for employment as aircraft wireless operators. Six have completed their course and qualified.

**Engineering Scholarships**—In 1933, scholarships were given to four Indians for a 2½ years' course of advanced engineering training in England. Those selected already possessed ground engineers' licences and the assistance was given with a view to their obtaining the higher category licences. Assistance has also been given to an Indian to be trained as a welder.

**Research**—The Government have assisted an Indian over a period of 3½ years to carry out aerodynamic research work in England and to take out a patent for his invention which is one of considerable promise.

**Indian Air Races**—The first Indian Air-race was flown over a Delhi-Agra-Jhansi-Lucknow-Agra-Delhi course in February 1932, and was very successful. There was a similar race over approximately the same course in February 1933, when the entries were good and included two competitors who specially came out from England for the contest and the event was again completely successful.

The origin of these two races was the offer by Their Excellencies the Viceroy (the Earl of Willingdon) and the Countess of Willingdon, of a Challenge Trophy for such a race.

There was no race in 1934. One was programmed for December 1934, to be flown from Calcutta to Bombay with a halt for one night at Cawnpore. Six months' notice was given and substantial cash prizes, in addition to the Viceroy's Challenge Trophy, were offered, but only six entries were received. The Aero Club Committee in their announcement to this effect said that in their opinion the programme was too ambitious for the class of competitors who had hitherto entered, most of whom could not afford to fly to the start, race over 1,200 miles and then fly home again. They added, "Air racing, like every other form of racing, costs money and can only be encouraged by the patronage of wealthy sportsmen and in India this has been the exception rather than the rule up to now." The only funds regularly available for the purpose are the interest on one lakh of rupees given by Sir V. Sassoon to form an Irwin Flying Fund

for flying sport prizes. The fund is held by a Trust the members of which are the Director of Civil Aviation and the Chairman of the Aero Club.

The club held in February, 1936, a two-day race from Madras via Bombay to New Delhi. Entries were received not only from different parts of India but from abroad. The race was a great success. It was won by an Indian amateur competitor and was regarded as having contributed in an important degree to general air-mindedness in India.

**All-India Air Rally**—On the 5th and 6th December 1938, an All-India Rally was held at Karachi on the occasion of opening of the newly constructed Air Port Building. His Excellency the Governor of Sind performed the opening ceremony and gave away the prizes to the winners.

All flying clubs in India affiliated to the Aero Club of India and Burma participated. The Viceroy's Cup given for the best aggregate results obtained by one of the competing clubs was won by the Karachi Aero Club. The Sir Victor Sassoon Challenge Trophy given for the best all round progress during the year was awarded to the Karachi Aero Club.

**Ground Organisation**—(1) Aerodrome control and lighting—Aerodrome Control Officers in India are stationed at the following public-use aerodromes on the trans-India route and feeder routes. Signals in accordance with Section II of Annex D of the International Air Convention are displayed.

(i) *Trans-India*—Karachi Jodhpur, Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Calcutta.

(ii) *Karachi-Madras-Colombo*—Karachi, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras.

(iii) *Karachi-Lahore*—Karachi, Jacobabad, Lahore.

The Aerodrome Control Staffs keep watch from dawn to dusk at main aerodromes on the trans-India route and service is given at all the aerodromes mentioned above provided that advance notice of requirements is forwarded in sufficient time. The movements of aircraft flying on routes (i) and (ii) are reported free of charge by W/T.

Electric night lighting equipment has been installed at controlled aerodromes between Karachi and Calcutta, and this route is marked by airway beacons. The route Karachi-Bombay is being lighted. Lighting of the route, Karachi-Jacobabad, is reaching completion. Aerodrome lighting, where available, will be provided on receipt of due notice. Particulars of the aerodrome and lighting systems are given in Notices to Airmen published by the Government of India. Copies of the Notices may be obtained on application.

**Trans-India Seaplane Route**—Seaplane stations have been established at the following places.

Karachi Harbour, Udaipur (Rajsamand Lake), Gwalior (Madhosagar Lake), Allahabad (Jumna River), Calcutta (Hooghly River).

These stations are licensed to Imperial Airways Limited as private seadromes. They are under the charge of Station Superintendent of the Company and are open to use by casual

seaplanes only with specific permission. Wireless telegraphy and meteorological services are available. The seaplane stations at Karachi and Calcutta are equipped for night operations.

(2) **Wireless Telegraph Service**—Details of the Aeronautical W/T stations in India and the wireless services provided are published in Notices to Airmen. On the trans-India route and the Karachi Madras route the W/T Stations are open daily at fixed hour to serve the schedules of the regular air services. Outside the regular hours, service will be given subject to prior arrangement with the Aerodrome Officer at a controlled aerodrome.

(3) **Meteorological Services**—The meteorological services and the facilities available in India are set out in the "Meteorological Organisation for airmen (M O A Pamphlet)". The M O A Pamphlet is issued by the India Meteorological Department and is revised and re-issued periodically. Copies may be had from the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, and the office of the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W C 2, or through any other accredited agents or booksellers (price Rs 1-2-0 or 1s 9d).

**Legislation**—Air Navigation in British India was till 1934 governed by the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911. In August 1934 the British

Indian Central Legislature passed the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, replacing the old Act and giving powers to the Government of India to make rules to meet modern developments and to enable them to implement the provisions of the International convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, 1919, to which India is a party. During the same session the Indian Carriage by Air Act defining the law of Carriage by air in India was also enacted.

The Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, have been revised and re-issued as the Indian Aircraft Rules 1937.

*Director of Civil Aviation in India*—Mr F Tymms, C I E, M C

*Deputy Director of Civil Aviation*—Mr L A Egglefield

*Administrative Officer*—Mr J Hamilton

*Chief Inspector of Aircraft*—Mr J A O'Brien

*Assistant Aircraft Inspector*—Mr D M Langford

*Engineer Officer*—Capt J R S W Elington, R E

*Assistant Engineer Officer*—Mr R J Kelly

*Technical Officer (O)*—Mr E M Rossiter

*Technical Officer (L)*—Mr B S Leete, A F C

## THE SUEZ CANAL.

Opened formally in 1869, the Suez Canal constitutes an artificial waterway about 105 miles long, linking Port Said on the Mediterranean with Suez on the Red Sea. The Canal shortens the route from England to Calcutta and Bombay by 3,660 and 4,500 miles respectively, also, of course, substantially reducing the distance to Australia. Using the Canal, the Mediterranean fleet could reach the Singapore base in less than three weeks. The alternative route round the Cape lengthens Britain's lines of communications by about 4,000 miles.

### Control and Finance

The Suez Canal is controlled by a company, whose property, valued in the market at £120,000,000 passes to the Egyptian Government when the concession expires on November 17, 1968. This is of course in default of other arrangements. The British Government owns 44 per cent of the shares, thanks to Disraeli's celebrated coup in 1875 when for £4,000,000 he bought the majority of the bankrupt Khedive's holdings. The shares are now valued at £84,000,000 and the current profits amount to about £3,500,000 a year. To date, they have earned the British Treasury some £43,000,000 in dividends. Most of the remaining shares are held in France, but not by the French Government, which does not own a share. The Board comprises 21 Frenchmen, 10 Britishers, a Dutchman and an Egyptian. Only three of the British directors represent the British Government, the remaining seven represent British shipping and commercial interests. Incidentally, nearly 60 per cent of the total tonnage passing through the Canal is British. The Chairman of the Company is the Marquis de Vogues. The enterprise is managed in Egypt, has its London offices at 6, Blahopsgate and holds its monthly Board meetings in Paris.

### Development.

Since the War, the work of widening, deepening and straightening the Canal has been taken in hand with redoubled vigour. Operations are directed from Ismailia. When the Canal was opened in 1869, the width was 72 feet and the depth about 28 feet 2 inches. The declared policy of the Canal Company in regard to the deepening of the Canal is to offer a slightly greater depth of water than that available in ports east of Suez. It is claimed that, with the exception of Sydney, there is no Eastern port which at low tide has a greater depth of water than that now provided in the Canal throughout the full length of nearly 105 miles. Today, the Canal is on an average, 45 feet deep and 70 yards broad. It can be traversed in just under thirteen hours. About 15 ships can pass in the 24 hours. One ship has, however, still to tie up to let a second pass, though there is plenty of room for both. It is feared water displacement might bring about a collision. There would also be a danger of grounding. The biggest vessel yet to navigate "the Cut" was of 27,000 tons. It is doubtful if vessels like the HOOD and RODNEY, both over 42,000 tons, could navigate the canal easily in its present state. Further expansion appears inevitable.

### Neutrality

Absolute neutrality is the law of the Company as was made clear during the Italo-Abyssinian war. Referring to the request that the Canal should be closed to Italian ships, the Marquis de Vogues, Chairman of the Board of Directors, addressing the annual general meeting of the Company on June 8, 1936, observed "It (neutrality) is stated in the Act of Concession and in the Statutes. Furthermore, it is guaranteed."

ranted by an international Convention of 29th October, 1888, expressly confirmed by the Treaty of Versailles. Article I of this Convention says, in the following terms, that, "the Suez Maritime Canal will always remain free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to all merchant or war vessels, without flag distinction," and it adds that, "the Canal will never be subject to the right of blockade." "If, by an act of force, which nothing entitles one to anticipate, any Power thought of forbidding entry into the Canal to ships of another Power, that gesture would be equivalent to an act of war with all its consequences. As for your Board, the question of closing the Canal could not arise and they were never called upon to discuss it."

The provisions of the Convention are that subject only to the exercise of the right of legitimate self-defence and to action to injure the safety of the canal there can be no restriction, provided that the rules are observed, on the free use of the Canal. On two occasions in the past the Canal has been closed and on a third the question of free use was raised. The first was in 1882, six years before the signature of the Conventions when during the revolt of Arabi Pasha against the Khedive of Egypt, the safety of the Canal was thought to be imperilled. During the Spanish American war of 1898 the attempt of the Spanish Fleet to call at Suez on its way through the Canal was frustrated by the Canal authorities in accordance with the provisions of Article IV of the Convention. The third occasion on which the Canal was closed was during the Great War when free access and transit was stopped for a short period during which the Egyptian territory and the safety of the Canal were actually endangered by the advance of the Turkish forces.

#### Report for 1938

The latest annual report of the Suez Canal Company states that in 1938 shipping through the Canal was slightly less than during 1937, which year had been a record exceeding even 1929, which had previously been the best year. The report for 1938 states —

To the reduction in sterling receipts resulting from this fall in traffic was added the effect of two reductions in dues, one made on April 1, 1937, the influence of which was felt during the first quarter of 1938, the other, which was only in force during the last two weeks of the year. As to expenditure, it would have remained approximately the same had it not been for a monetary factor, the rise in the price of gold which brought about increases in charges for debentures, for interest on and amortization of shares, and for the service of certain debts at present on the gold basis.

The reduction in receipts and the increase in expenditure had brought about an appreciable reduction in the net results of the year, which, expressed in Egyptian pounds, were 18.6 per cent less than 1937. On the other hand, the depreciation of the French franc had once again swollen, although to a lesser extent than last year, the results which, converted into French francs at the average rate for 1938, showed a surplus of receipts of 958,021,522 81f., an increase of 11.8 per cent over 1937.

As last year, to this figure must be added a purely financial profits which amounted to 65,074,859 74f. and arose from the advantageous conditions in which, during the year, transfers of funds had been made between London and Paris.

#### Traffic through the Canal.

Traffic through the Canal in 1938 amounted to 6,171 transits, representing 34,418,000 tons net register. Although this tonnage showed a reduction of 2,078,000 tons, or 5.7 per cent, on the exceptional figure for 1937 it was nevertheless greater than that for any other year, in particular 1929, a year of great commercial activity.

The reduction, as compared with 1937, was due for the greater part to the falling off of Italo-Abyssinian traffic, which, from one year to the other, dropped by 1,222,000 tons, i.e. more than one-third. Apart from this particular traffic, the reduction was of 851,000 tons i.e. 2.6 per cent.

The classifications of net tonnages by nationalities showed that British traffic still occupied the first place, with a tonnage of 17,358,000 tons, which was 50.4 per cent of the total against 47.3 per cent in 1937. On the other hand, Italian traffic, while still occupying second place had fallen by more than one-fifth from one year to the other, and its percentage was now only 13.4 per cent after having been 16.1 per cent in 1937 and 20.2 per cent in 1936. Then came Germany, the Netherlands and France.

The number of passengers had fallen from 697,800 to 479,802, the reduction being mainly in passengers of Italian nationality.

Goods through the Canal had, as usual, been more affected than tonnage by causes of depression. The total weight of goods reached 28,779,000 tons, 12.2 per cent less than in 1937.

Under the terms of the agreement reached by the Suez Canal Company with the Egyptian Government (as a corollary to the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty), the Company appointed the first Egyptian director to its Board, proposed to appoint a second Egyptian director shortly, and admitted Egyptian employees to its administrative staff in Egypt. It also contributed an annuity of £300,000 to the revenues of the Egyptian State.

During the latter part of 1938 and early in 1939, Italian claims to a share in the Suez Canal administration began to be put forward and were formally voiced by Signor Mussolini in his speech of March 26, 1939. The exact nature of the Italian demands was not stated, but it is generally believed to include a share in the Suez Canal administration, two directorships and the right to acquire shares in the Company. The demand has also been put forward by Italian spokesmen that the Suez Canal dues should be reduced as they constituted a heavy burden on Italian shipping passing between Italian ports and Massawa in the Red Sea. It may be noted, however, that these specific demands were never placed before the other Powers and the issue did not come to a head.

## Travel in India.

Thirty years ago, a tour in India was possible only to the wealthy, the leisured and those who had friends in the country. The cost of the journey was very high, the methods of transportation were very slow, and the facilities for travel were so indifferent that he was a bold man who consigned himself to the mercies of the country without a sheaf of letters of introduction. Now the mail which is posted in London on Thursday night, reaches Bombay in 14 days, and the passenger can travel by the same route and with the same speed as the mail. It is also possible to reach Bombay in 11 days from Genoa or Venice by means of the Lloyd-Triestino line. A dozen lines have covered the sea route between Europe and India and Ceylon with a plexus of regular services while Imperial Airways have a weekly service from Croydon to Karachi and from there the Indian State Air Service takes you to Delhi and before long it is hoped to Calcutta. The Indian Railways provide facilities on the trunk lines equal to many of the best services in Europe and the Indian hotel has grown into a really comfortable caravansera.

The traveller to India has a choice of many ports by which he may enter. To the majority of visitors from Europe and the West, Bombay provides their first glimpse of India, while others enter by Calcutta, Madras and Karachi and via Colombo.

Owing to its geographical position Bombay is known as the Gateway of India through which for more than a century, the import and export trade of India has largely passed. Ash-purple against the dawn, the spurs of the Western Ghats, thrones of mystery, stand sentinel about the inner sanctuary of Bombay Harbour. Among and above these mountain heights Wellington fought the battles which earned for him his early military greatness. Every schoolboy knows the story of the Mahratta campaigns, they are but one—the Mahrattas—of the races within races that populate this vast country where two hundred and twenty-two different vernaculars are spoken. There is never an end to the land of India. You will find life in its most up-to-date form and next to it the customs and habits of a nation which have not changed for hundreds of years. Life will surge past you in a picturesque procession. You will hear a medley of strange sounds—the tinkle of the temple bells, the throb of the drum, the chant of the "muezzin" announcing that God is Almighty and Mohammed is his Prophet, the song of the Sharma, the cry of the wild beast in the jungle. The tropical sun blazing like a ball of molten gold in a turquoise sky, the silver moon sailing across the purple vault of heaven will awaken in you feelings which you have never known before. If the visitor seeks variety and picturesqueness, there is no region in all the world so full of vivid colour, of populous cities, of buildings designed by master architects of bygone days, of diverse races, of absorbing subjects for study and

observation such as the customs, religions, philosophy and art of one of the oldest civilisations.

To the true lover of nature, the botanist and the naturalist, India can offer every charm in forest, mountain, valley, cultivated plain, and wild waste.

To the sportsman, it can furnish sport such as few countries can give, the tiger in the forest, the great mahseer in many rivers, the wily snipe on the jheels, the strong winged duck, the jinking pig and many another kind.

To the mountaineer, the Himalayas offer the highest mountains in the world and some of the few famous peaks which are still unclimbed.

To the statesman, businessman or politician who seeks rest and change without idleness, India presents a sense of busy administration, a nation in the making and an experiment such as has never before been tried.

Bombay itself is cosmopolitan like many of the world's great ports and in it you will find jostling each other in the streets representatives of half the races of mankind. The Towers of Silence and the Caves of Elephanta are among the sights to be seen. Elephanta is one of those delightful islands which are freely scattered upon the waters over which Bombay reigns as Queen.

But Bombay is a gateway and through it many interesting trips await the visitor and northwards to Delhi he has the choice of two routes either by the G. I. P. Railway via the Ellora and Ajanta Caves, Sanchi, Gwalior, Agra and Muttra or by the B. B. & C. I. Railway via Baroda and through Rajputana with its famous cities of Mount Abu, Udaipur, Ajmer and Jaipur to Agra and Muttra. If you decide to go by the G. I. P. Railway route, you will find at Ajanta frescoes which rival many of the old frescoes found in Europe while at Ellora are the most wonderful caves in the world, mountains cut into colossal sanctuaries. You will be able to compare the work of the Buddhists, the Jains and the Brahmans and learn more of Indian mythology than many hours of study will give you. At Sanchi are Buddhist buildings dating back to 150 B.C. The stone carvings are remarkable and are well worth a visit. As you proceed further north, Gwalior is reached. The great Fort of Gwalior has been described by Ferguson as "the most remarkable and interesting example of a Hindu palace of an early age in India." Seventy miles further on lies Agra and of all the romantic cities of India, Agra must surely come first for it contains that crowning glory in marble, the Taj Mahal. Generations have come and gone since that far day when that most splendid of emperors Shahjehan bowed his head before his wife's coffin in the vault of the finished Taj. The building is better known than any other in the world. Visit it by moonlight and later by

noonlight its seduction the steps by the daylight if you must. By the moon drift above is irresistible. Sit on silver light stealing entrance gate and welcome and creeping gently the trees and the rivers in See it also in the round the base of the vessels, amber and rose upwards to the pinnacle. The west behind fading evening light when Agra Fort. If and gold, the sun sinks in light of noonday the crenelated ramparts from the gateway you must visit it in the broad gardens where then forget the first view raptures of snowy and wander awhile aboutiful that they seem you will find exquisite gupola and climbing structures so light and graceful as well as beauty to rest on air, of buoyant, is only one of the companion. Here is grand, Agra, and its Fort.

The Taj Mahal, however, Akbar's Tomb, many interesting sights (Fatehpur Sikri, the Itmad-ud-Daulah's Tombout 23 miles distant 5 miles from Agra, and; No other fortress deserted city of Akbar great an appearance are all well worth a visit proud and noble in the world presents sovereign grace, crowns of knightly splendour, wondrous a collection dignity or, with a more halls of state, baths, its red bastions with its terraces as Agra Fort, of palaces, mosques, circumferences, with walls kiosques, balconies with red sandstone. The a mile and a half in orative architecture that 70 feet high faced with red sandstone palaces vigorous style of the grandson Shah Jahan Akbar introduced into possible for the delicate was embellished by bas-reliefs in white marble who was largely responsible to equal these except inlay work and the low in Delhi Fort which. There are no buildings in he transferred his those found in the Palace. Akbar's vigorous Shah Jahan built where style appears at its headquarters to Delhi which he built in his but supremely attractive his fondest hopes when best in Fatehpur Sikri born joy at the realisation his son Jahangir was 1569 A.D. on a lonely

There in the year magic those great battle-eminence, Akbar's magnificent palaces and began to rise as if great mosque and the other mented walls, the skill of the Moghul courtyards, which stand to this day a source superb splendour and admiration to visitors stone- traveller moves northward past Muttra. and Brindaban, famous places of Hindu pilgrimages due to their association with the birth and early life of Lord Krishna, until Delhi is reached. Delhi, the capital of India, in days gone by and now the Imperial Capital of India, has no rival in greatness, as all men know that he who holds Delhi holds India. Here the visitor will find much that will interest and enthral him. Here he can trace the growth and fall of dynasty after dynasty, here he will find some of the best examples of the work of the Moghul Period at its zenith as he wanders with muffled feet in the great courtyard of the largest mosque in India, the Jama Masjid, or in Shahjahanabad, the Fort and Palace of Shahjahan whose halls rival those of the palace in Agra Fort with their delicate inlay work in marble and their gardens. Here are crumbling memorials of the Mutiny, Hindu Rao's house, the Kashmir Gate beneath which some still

salute dead Home and Saikhed as they pass the tree encumbered sites of redoubt an battery, Nicholson's grave, Asoka's pillar, the site of the great Durbur

Kutab, the first of the so-called seven cities of Delhi with its Kutab Minar, 238 feet in height erected in the 12th century A.D. of red and cream sandstone overlooks the plain where many of the pages of history were written. The Kutab Minar, tapering from the base to the summit, is divided by five corbelled balconies while on the fluting is carved an intricate design in which are introduced verses from the Koran. In the main courtyard stands the famous pillar of solid wrought iron devoid of rust and dating back to about 400 A.D. Visitors to Delhi should not miss seeing the Kutab for it is unique in India.

New Delhi, the eighth city of Delhi, is worth to rank with its seven predecessors, Kutab Siri, Tughlakabad, Jahanabad, Firozabad, Puarana Qila and Shahjahanabad, the present day Delhi. Here you find an example of town planning carried out by some of the leading architects and engineers in the world on a site where they could start with a free hand.

If you decide to take the route northward from Bombay via Rajputana, then you will see another but equally interesting side of India. Rajputana, the land of chivalry attracts the visitor as few places do. Alton at Udaipur is there, in its perfection, the fair palace of one's childhood, just such a lone cataract of marble terraces and halls falling into the waters of a mountain encircled lake as the illustrator of an Andrew Lang fairy book delights to draw.

Mount Abu, the Rajput Olympus, combine the delights of a hill station with one of the historic homes of the gods. The Dilwar Temples, the masterpiece of Jain architecture contain some of the finest carvings in India. Forests of marble columns, carved and polished till they resemble Chinese ivories, are linked by flying arches that twist and twine from pillar to pillar like exquisite creepers, softening outlines and producing the effect of a symphony of graceful movement.

Northwards from Delhi is the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province whence most of the recruits for the Indian Army come. Here you will find Amritsar, the home of the Sikhs, Lahore one of the most ancient and famous cities of India, the Khyber Pass, the historic gateway into India from the North, the flourishing cities of the Canal Colonies which have risen up since British Engineers have harnessed the water of the Punjab "the Land of the Five Rivers" which formerly ran to waste and many another city. Throughout the Punjab also you will travel to reach Kashmir, famous since the days of the Moghul Emperors.

The glory of Amritsar is the Darbar Sahib (the Golden Temple). The pavements of the sacred tank are all of marble from Jaipur and the tank itself contains a sheet of water 510 feet square. In the midst approached by a marble causeway, rises the Golden Temple nearly cubical in form and decorated with wonderful richness.

Lahore grew in importance with the dawn of Moghul supremacy when Bahar, the founder

of that dynasty, made it a place of Royal Residence, reminiscences of which are to be found to-day in the pleasure gardens, tombs, mosques and pavilions of Moghul architectural beauty which have won undying fame for that dynasty here and elsewhere in India.

**Khyber Pass**, the great natural highway into India through the almost impregnable mountain barrier of the North-West Frontier, is rich in historical association and has from time immemorial been the route by which conquering hosts have passed into India to disturb the peace of her people and continually alter their destiny. It is still the great trading route between India and the Central Asian States. On Tuesdays and Fridays when the continual string of caravans of great shaggy camels laden with merchandise, accompanied by stern, strong and picturesquely dressed men with their women and children from Central Asia are moving to and from Afghanistan, the pass presents a most interesting and unique sight.

**Kashmir** described by poets as "an emerald set in pearls" is a land of rich forests and upland pastures, of slow flowing rivers and glittering mountain torrents, ringed with an almost unbroken girdle of mountain snow capped all the year. If you can imagine Venice set in the heart of Switzerland that is Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir. Life is good as you glide along the face of the lakes in a houseboat when the lotus flower is out and the banks are one mass of colour with the snow-capped mountains in the background. When days are warm on the lakes, a trip can be made up the valleys and you can live in Arcady and see the bear in his native haunts and the mountain deer on the hill tops.

For those who have arrived at Delhi *via* Bombay an interesting return trip can be made *via* Benares and Calcutta. Many visitors, however, enter India *via* Calcutta and from here also many interesting tours can be made.

**Calcutta**, one of the first trading ports of the British East India Company in India, was founded by Job Charnock. It is now the second largest city in the Empire. Its public buildings, the Indian museum, the Fort, the Jain Temple, the Hindu bathing ghats along the river front, the Hindu shrines, are all worthy of attention.

Before winding your way towards Delhi trips should be made to Darjeeling to see the roof of the world and Mount Everest, the highest mountain and to Puri, the home of the famous temple of Jagannath. The ambition of every visitor to Darjeeling is to see Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, and, in order to do so they must travel some 7 miles away, past Ghoom station to Tiger's Hill (8,514 ft.) as from Darjeeling the mountain is not visible. The best time to see sunrise on Mount Everest is in the early Spring or late Autumn. Then at the end you will find a view unequalled in any other part of the world. Twelve peaks over 20,000 feet with the awe-inspiring Kanchenjunga in the centre are spread out before you.

**Puri** also is an easy run from Calcutta. There in front of the gate of the temple is the famous black marble pillar one of the most beautifully worked things in India with a tiny figure of the

Dawn on its capital. Incongruous as it may seem, in Puri all caste vanishes. The significance of this can be understood only by those who know India. Once a year the image of Vishnu is carried in procession upon the famous Jagannath cars to the Garden Temple. These cars, 45 feet high, standing on solid wooden wheels, seven feet in diameter, are dragged along by the devotees.

Twenty miles north of Puri, along the sea coast, or 54 miles by motor road stands the Black Pagoda at Konarak, the temple of the Sun God Surya.

On the road to Delhi, the visitor will travel through the Gangetic plain, one of the most fruitful areas of India. Here he will find cities sacred to the Hindus such as Budh Gaya and Benares, cities intimately connected with the mutiny like Lucknow and Cawnpore and other flourishing cities.

Budh Gaya is one of the most famous and most interesting of all the sacred sites of the Buddhists for it is the scene of the "Great Renunciation" and the Enlightenment of Gautama afterward named Buddha. It marks the site of his long penance and his final victory over worldly desire.

**Benares** is reputed to be the oldest city in India, but there is no authentic record how old it is except that it is mentioned in those two great Hindu epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, which deal with events long before the Christian era. Benares is, however, one of the most holy cities in India for the Hindu, and its spiritual significance is shown in the quotation "Happy is the Hindu who dies in Benares, for he is transported at once to Siva's Himalayan Paradise on Mount Kailash, north of Lake Manasa, where the great three-eyed ascetic seeing the past, the present and the future, sits in profound meditation."

Benares rests on the banks of the Ganges and floating down the river in a boat the sight of Aurangzeb's Mosque and the many picturesque temples and ghats recalls to one's imagination through the dim vistas of time the endless processions of devout people wending their way down the narrow lanes to the temples with fragrant garlands to hang round the necks of the gods or to wreath in solemn devotion the emblem of Siva's divinity.

About 4 to 5 miles away from Benares lies Sarnath where Buddha preached his first sermon after obtaining divine wisdom at Gaya and in the adjoining Deer Park is a Museum of Archaeology of vivid interest.

**Lucknow** is a city hallowed by memories of a grim struggle, of heroic deeds and noble sacrifice. Its appeal to the Westerner is influenced by its historical connections, its beautiful buildings and the mysterious glamour so closely associated with the East. Legend connects the founding of the city with Lakshmana, son of King Dasaratha of Ayodhya and brother of Rama, the mythical hero of the Ramayana, the epic poem of the Hindus; but Lakshmanpur or Lucknow as it is now called was at its greatest under the five Kings of Oudh (1732-1856).

All visitors wear their way to the Residency and pay homage to the gallant band who held it during the Mutiny against terrific odds.

until relieved by Sir Colin Campbell. The deeds of Lawrence who was in command until he was killed and of Havelock who made his historic but unsuccessful attempt to rescue the garrison and was himself besieged are well-known.

Cawnpore is one of the most important industrial cities of India and here you will find up-to-date factories, a symbol of the West with the teeming bazaars where business is still carried on as it has been done for generations.

Northern and Central India is, however, not the only interesting part of India and the South can show you sights unlike those in any other part of the World. South India is a land of temples, full of the most wonderful carving while Mysore, one of the most progressive Indian States, can show you fine buildings, falls higher than Niagara and wonderful scenery.

Madras is the capital of the Madras Presidency and the third largest town in India, and the Presidency includes that part of India which was one of the first in which English and other foreign nations settled. The visitor will still find in the large houses belonging to the merchant Princes with their far spreading compounds, in the conveyances still used by the local inhabitants and in the scenery, which is the India of the old picture books, traces of what India used to be when first the English settled there.

Mysore commemorates in its name the destruction of Mahashasura, a minotaur or buffalo headed monster by Chamundi, the form under which the consort of Shiva is worshipped as the tutelary goddess of the ruling family. Mysore State is a picturesque land of mountain and forest presenting the most diversified and beautiful scenery. The Capital which bears the same name as the state is a city with many fine buildings and a visitor to India who wishes to see the working of an up-to-date Indian State situated among wonderful scenery cannot do better than visit Mysore. Elephants range throughout the southern forests and from time to time keddah operations are undertaken when wild elephants are captured in stockades. Tigers, leopards and bears are numerous and lions are found in certain forests. The famous Gersoppa Falls present one of the most beautiful sights of wild untarnished nature to be found in India. Many of the temples contain examples of the finest carving, and Seringapatam famous as the capital of Tipu Sultan and about nine miles from Mysore is well worth a visit. For those who are travelling from Bombay to Colombo an interesting trip can be arranged via Mysore.

At Madras and Trichinopoly will be found examples of some of the best and most interesting work in South India.

Madras has been aptly described by European scholars as the "Athens of South India" and from time immemorial has been the abode of South Indian culture in all its aspects.

It contains one of the finest and largest temples in South India and unlike many other temples the tourist is allowed to wander without restrictions over most of it. Near Shiva's shrine and in

the hall of Mantapam of a Thousand Pillars can be seen some of the finest carving in stone in all the world. The workmanship is so fine, the chiselling so delicate that one is lost in silent admiration as one looks at the representations of the Hindu Pantheon and at the graceful figures of men, women and animals.

Trichinopoly is noted for its rock temple and about three miles away is Srirangam with its famous temple which is claimed as the earthly abode of Vishnu the Lord of Creation.

No one visiting India should miss the opportunity of seeing Burma for it is a country of extraordinary charm, a country of contrasts. Whatever be your hobby, whatever be your interest, be it sport, history, ethnology or botany, or should you be merely fond of beautiful scenery you will find a greater variety in Burma than in probably any other country. You can see huge snowy ranges and alps spangled with rhododendrons and flowers unknown to science. You can find magnificent jungles almost impenetrable to man, bordering rushing torrents, or yet against you can see emerald green paddy fields and great winding rivers in the plains. Should you be adventurous and seek the wilder regions, you will find great gaps in the frontier unvisited by civilised men and peopled by head hunters, Chins, Nagas and the fierce Black Lisu. Yet you will also find civilisation in the big cities like Rangoon and Maymyo. Rangoon, the capital, is of special interest in that it possesses the famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda, the Sacred Golden Pagoda visited by more pilgrims than any other Buddhist Temple in Indo-China.

This short account of India is not intended to be comprehensive and does not even mention many of the interesting places to be visited, but it is hoped that it will give some indication of the wonderful pageantry, the magnificent buildings of an older age, the sport, and the many things of interest which India and India alone can offer.

December, January and February are the most pleasant months for a visit to India. The days are pleasantly cool and except on the seaboard the nights are cold. India speaking broadly has no winter except in the far north. It is a land of sunshine and colour. But the traveller arriving before November or staying in the country beyond the month of March must expect to find the tropical sun asserting its sway unless he wends his way to fair Kashmir or to one of the hill stations of India. Simla, the summer capital of India, Darjeeling the delightful or one of the many others situated among the hills of India.

#### Standard Tours.

The planning of an itinerary for an Indian or Burman tour will depend upon the port of arrival, the port of departure, personal desires of the party and the time available. Any of the leading tourist agencies such as Thos Cook & Son, Ltd., the American Express Co., Cox & King's (Agents) Ltd, Army & Navy Stores, Grindlay & Co., Messrs. Jeana & Co., Bombay, etc., and the Publicity Officers of all the more important Railways as well as the Manager, and the Indian Railways Publicity

Bureau, 57, Haymarket, London, will work out tours to suit the convenience of individual parties. Many of the leading tourist companies will also arrange for inclusive and conducted tours. There are certain places, which are very well-known such as Delhi, Agra, Banares, Darjeeling, Jaipur, the Khyber Pass, Kashmir and Mysore, but there are innumerable

other places almost as well-known containing sights which cannot be equalled in other parts of the world. Puri, Lucknow, Amritsar, Udaipur, Mount Abu, Gwalior, Ellora and Ajanta Caves and Madura are a few of them while in Burma, Mandalay and, the famous old cities of Ava and Amarapura nearby are well worth a visit.

## HOTELS IN INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON AND MALAYA.

AGRA—Cecil, Laurie's Great Northern, Imperial

AHMEDABAD—Grand.

ALLAHABAD—Grand

BANGALORE—New Cubbon, West End, Lavelle's, Central

BOMBAY—The Guest House.

CANBERRA—Clark's, de Paris

COCHIN—Bhopal Hotel

COIMBATORE—Grand, Majestic, Taj Mahal, Regent

CUTTACK—Continental, Grand, Great Eastern, Spence's

DARJEELING—Civil and Military, Berkeley House

DELHI—Glenview

DURBAN—Grand (Rockville), Mount Everest, Park

DELHI—Cecil, Clarke's, Maidens, Swiss.

GWALIOR—Grand.

GULMARG (Kashmir)—Nedou's.

JAIPUR—Jaipur, Kaiser-i-Hind, New.

JODHPUR—Jodhpur State Hotel.

JUSSULPORE—Jackson's

KARACHI—Carlton, Bristol, Killarney, North Western

KHANDALLA—Khandalla.

KODAIKANAL—Carlton, Wissahickon.

KURSEONG—Clarendon

LAHORE—Faletti's, Nedou's

LUCKNOW—Carlton, Burlington, Hiltons, Royal

MADRAS—Connemara Bosotto, Spencer.

MAHABLESHWAR—Race View.

MATHERAN—Rugby.

MOUNT ABU—Rajputana.

MUSSOORIE—Cecil, Charleville, Hakman Grand, Savoy.

MYSTRE—Metropole, Carlton

NAINI TAL—Grand, Metropole, Royal.

OOTACAMUND—Savoy

PATNA—Grand

PESHAWAR—Deans Hotel

POONA—Napier

PURI—B N Railway Hotel.

QUETTA—Stanyon's.

RAWALPINDI—Flashman's.

SEUNDERASAD—Montgomery's, Percy's.

SHELLONG—Pinewood

SIMLA—Cecil, Grand, Clark's, Corstorphan's.

SERINAGAR (Kashmir)—Nedou's.

SHIVAPURI—Shivapuri

UDAIPUR—Udaipur

### Burma.

RANGOON—Allandale, Minto Mansions, Royal Strand

MAYMYO—Lizette Lodge

KALAW—Kalaw.

### Ceylon.

ANURADHAPURA—Grand

BANDARAWELA—Bandarawela, Grand

COLOMBO—Bristol, Galle Face, Grand Oriental.

GALLE—New Oriental

HATTON—Adam's Peak

KANDY—Queph's, Suisse

NUWARA ELIYA—Carlton, Grand, Maryhill St Andrew's

MOUNT LAVINIA—Grand.

### Malaya.

IPOH—Station, Grand

KUALA LUMPUR—Empire, Station.

PENANG—Eastern and Oriental, Rummymede.

SINGAPORE—Adelphi, Europe, Raffles, Sea-View, Riviera



**ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN CONSULATES IN BOMBAY.**

- Afghanistan* — Amir's Bungalow, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill  
*Belgium* — 9, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill  
*Brazil* — Asian Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate  
*China* — Dr. Patel's Building, 127, Churchgate Reclamation  
*Cuba* — "Arcadia", Sir Balchandra Road, Dadar, Bombay  
*Denmark* — Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.  
*Egypt* — Cambata Building, Churchgate Reclamation.  
*Finland* — Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort  
*France* — 11, Cuffe Parade, Colaba  
*Germany* — Cambata Building (West Block), 42, Queen's Road  
*Greece* — 21, Ravelin Street, Fort  
*Hungary* — Volkart Building, Graham Road, Pallard Estate, Bombay  
*Iran* — Warden Bungalow, opp P O, Colaba  
*Iraq* — "Panorama," 203, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill  
*Italy* — Firdaus House, Colaba  
*Japan* — "Kallthea," Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill  
*Latvia* — C/o Cathedral and John Cannon High School  
*Luxemburg* — 19, Cuffe Parade  
*Monaco* — Mohmed Building, 39, Pydhoni Road, Khadak, Bombay, 9  
*Netherlands* — 214, Hornby Road, Empire of India Life Building, Fort  
*Nicaragua* — Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort  
*Norway* — Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate  
*Poland* — Whiteaway Building, Hornby Road  
*Portugal* — 17, Cuffe Parade, Colaba  
*Roumania* — Master Mansion, Chowpatty Sea Face  
*Spain* — Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi  
*Sweden* — Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate  
*Switzerland* — Maneckjee Wadia Building, 125, Esplanade Road  
*Turkey* — Afghan Consul looks after Turkish interests  
*United States of America* — Bombay Mutual Life Building, Hornby Road

**States having Consulates in Calcutta but not in Bombay.**

- Argentine Republic* — 5, Fairlie Place (c/o Hoare Miller & Co)  
*Bolivia* — 7, Old Court House Street  
*Columbia* — 13A, Sudder Street  
*Dominica* — 102-104, Savabazar Street  
*Ecuador* — 8, Lyons Range (c/o Messrs Turner Morrison & Co)  
*Estonia* — Consulate for Estonia  
*Haiti* — Consulate for Hayti  
*Hungary* — 4, Fairlie Place (c/o Gladstone Wylie & Co)  
*Panama* — 9, Esplanade Mansions  
*Peru* — 1, Theatre Road, Suite No 5  
*Siam* — 8, Clive Street  
*Turkey* — C/o Moussell & Co., Mercantile Buildings, Lall Bazar.  
*Uruguay* — 5, Fairlie Place  
*Venezuela* — 13A, Sudder Street

*N. B.* — There are at present no Consuls for Costa Rica, Liberia, Salvador and Mexico at Calcutta  
 The Consulates for Guatemala and Chile have been abolished.

## Air Routes.

**A Trans-Continental Air Routes Across India**—Air services operating from Europe to and across India to the East are as follows —

(1) Imperial Airways and Indian Trans-Continental Airways Limited

The two companies above mentioned now operate five services each way per week between India and England. Of these, three services are operated by Imperial Airways Limited with 'C' Class Flying Boats between Southampton and Sydney. The other two are operated jointly by Imperial Airways and Indian Trans-Continental Airways Limited between England and Calcutta. On the landplane route across India aeroplanes of the Atalanta Class continue to be employed. The Atalanta machines are to be replaced by the new 'Ensign' Class landplanes which when available will operate the entire route England (Croydon) to Calcutta twice weekly in both directions. During the summer season all services operate to a 2½ day schedule between England and Karachi. The flying boat route between Calcutta and Karachi touches at Raj Samand, Gwallor and Allahabad whereas the landplanes call at Jodhpur, New Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.

(2) K L M and Air France

K L M (Dutch) operate a regular service five times per week from Amsterdam to Bandoeng, via Batavia, and return. Air France once weekly from Paris to Hanoi via the services operate to a 2½ day schedule in Europe to Karachi and their route across India is from Karachi via Jodhpur and Allahabad to Calcutta.

**B Indian Air Services**—There are three companies operating scheduled air lines in India. They are —

(1) *Tata Sons Ltd (Aviation Department)* Bombay—Tata Sons Limited commenced operating a weekly air mail service between Karachi and Madras in 1932, connecting at Karachi with Imperial Airways' service. The service was duplicated from January 1935.

With the introduction of the Empire Air Mail Scheme the service was extended to Colombo and increased in frequency to four times per week. The frequency was further increased to

five times per week from the end of July 1938. The route is from Karachi via Bhuj, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly to Colombo. In 1935, Tata Sons established a weekly service to Trivandrum from Bombay via Goa and Cannanore connecting at Bombay with one of the Karachi-Madras Services. This service has since been extended from Trivandrum to Trichinopoly connecting there with one of the Karachi-Colombo services. From November 1937, the Company began a bi weekly service from Bombay via Indore, Bhopal and Gwallor to Delhi. The Bombay-Trivandrum-Trichinopoly and the Bombay-Delhi services are operated only during the fair season (October to April). Passengers, freight and mails are carried on all these services.

(2) *Indian National Airways, Limited, New Delhi*—In December 1934, a weekly air mail service was started between Karachi and Lahore, connecting with the services of Imperial Airways at Karachi. In January 1935, this service was duplicated. With the commencement of the Empire Air Mail Scheme the weekly frequency of the service was increased to four and has since been increased to five.

From November 1938 the service was extended to Delhi thrice per week thus connecting Delhi with the flying boat services at Karachi. This extension operates only during the fair weather season. The route is Karachi—Jacobabad—Multan—Lahore—Delhi.

The Company are the principal agents in India for Imperial Airways and Indian Trans-Continental Airways Limited and maintain a fleet of large and small aircraft for charters.

(3) *Air Services of India, Limited, Bombay*—This company was formed during 1936 and opened a regular service from Bombay to the Kathiawar States in November 1937. The service operates six times per week each way from Bombay to Porbandar via Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Rajkot. This company inaugurated another regular service in January 1939 thrice per week between Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur.

**N B**—Particulars of time-tables, fares, baggage allowance and conditions of carriage of all the services referred to at A and B above may be obtained through any travel agent.

# Foreign Consular Officers in India.

Corrected up to 20th January 1939

Name	Appointment	Station
<b>Afghanistan</b>		
Monsieur Salah-ud-Din Khan	Consul-General ..	Delhi.
Monsieur Abdur Rahman Khan	Consul	Bombay
Monsieur Md Shafi Khan	Do	Karachi
<b>Argentine Republic.</b>		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta
*Mr J B Turnbull	Vice-Consul	Do
<b>Belgium</b>		
Monsieur R Gerard	Consul-General	Bombay
Monsieur M Goosse	Do	Calcutta
*Mr J J Flockhart (on leave)	Consul	Karachi.
*Mr G S Taurton (Acting)	Do	Do
*Mr D M Reid, O B E, M C	Do	Madras
Monsieur R Beruck	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
Monsieur Rene Van Ros	Do	Bombay
<b>Bolivia</b>		
*Mr B Matthews	Consul-General	Calcutta
<b>Brazil</b>		
Vacant	Consul ..	Bombay
Monsieur Jaime N Heredia (in charge of the Consulate)	Vice-Consul	Do
Monsieur F de M Braganca (Acting)	Consul	Calcutta
*Monsieur H V Simmons (on leave)	Vice-Consul	Do
<b>China</b>		
Mr C T Feng	Consul-General	Calcutta
Mr. Shi Shou-Hing	Consul	Do
Mr Yo-Shih Chen	Vice-Consul	Bombay
<b>Colombia</b>		
*Mr H Aldridge	Consul	Calcutta
<b>Cuba.</b>		
Monsieur F Bonachea (on leave)	Consul-General	Calcutta
*Monsieur F de M Braganca (Acting)	Do	Do
*Monsieur W. F Fais .. .. .	Consul	Bombay
<b>Denmark</b>		
*Monsieur B A Thorstenson .. .. .	Consul .. .	Bombay
*Mr. A N Wardley .. .. .	Do .. .	Calcutta
*Mr A Hansen .. .. .	Do .. .	Calcutta
*Mr K Moller (Acting)	Do	Madras
*Mr. G. C H Kent	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
*Mr E J McNulty	Do	Karachi

\* Honorary

Name	Appointment	Station
<b>Dominica</b>		
*Dr R N Roy	Consul	Calcutta
*Dr S Sen	Vice-Consul	Do
<b>Ecuador</b>		
*Mr J Morshead (Acting)	Consul	Calcutta.
<b>Egypt</b>		
*Monsieur Mohammad Sadek Abu Khadra	Consul	Bombay
<b>Estonia</b>		
*Mr A Sommerfeld (on leave)	Consul	Calcutta
<b>Finland</b>		
*Mr C H A R Hardcastle	Consul	Bombay
*Mr A Booker (on leave)	Do	Calcutta
*Mr C G Alexander	Vice-Consul	Madras.
<b>France.</b>		
Monsieur P Dubois	Consul-General	Calcutta
Monsieur E P F Chaland (on leave)	Consul	Bombay
Monsieur E Vanura (Acting)	Do	Do
Monsieur E Didot	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
Mr J A Oliver	Consular Agent	Chittagong
*Mr T C Beaumont (on leave)	Do.	Karachi
*Mr A S Taylor (Acting)	Do	Do
*Monsieur M Salzan	Do.	Madras
Vacant	Do	Tellicherry
<b>Germany</b>		
Count Von Podewils Durnitz	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Count von Donhoff,	Do	Bombay
Dr Walter Pausch	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
Baron Oswald von Richthofen	Do	Do
*Monsieur Walter Harten	Consul	Madras
<b>Greece</b>		
*Monsieur M Presvelos	Consul-General	Calcutta
*Monsieur G Georgiadi	Deputy Consul	Do
*Mr Phloun N. Phloun	Consul	Bombay
*Colonel H J Mahon, C I E, V D	Do	Karachi
*Mr N N Pantazopoulos	Deputy Consul	Bombay
Vacant	Do	Karachi
<b>Hayti</b>		
Monsieur F de M Braganca	Consul	Calcutta
<b>Hungary.</b>		
*Mr K J. Nicolson	Consul	Calcutta
*Monsieur Akos Milko	Do.	Bombay.
*Monsieur L. Belanyi (on leave)	Do.	Madras

Name	Appointment	Station
<b>Iran.</b>		
Monsieur A Massoud Ansari	Consul-General	Delhi
Monsieur Issa Maham	Consul	Do
Monsieur Ali Asghar Kalvani	Do	Bombay.
Vacant	Do	Calcutta
Monsieur Bagher Fahimi	Do	Karachi
Vacant	Do	Madras
Monsieur Abbas Rafaat	Do	Quetta
<b>Iraq</b>		
Saiyid Kadhim Al Dujailli (in charge of the Consulate-General)	Consul	Bombay
Saiyid Ahmed Izzet Mohammed	Vice-Consul	Do
<b>Italy</b>		
Monsieur M Z Bianco	Consul-General	Bombay
Comm C Giuriati	Do	Calcutta
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta
*Mons Carlo R Davies	Vice-Consul	Bombay
Count G L M Ferreti (in charge of the Consulate-General)	Do	Calcutta
*Dr L Silvani	Do	Madras
*Mons R Stuparich	Consular Agent	Karachi
<b>Japan</b>		
Mr Tanichiro Yoshida	Consul-General	Calcutta
Vacant	Consul	Do
Mr Kiyoshi Fukui	Do	Bombay
Mr T Fukai	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
Mr Byozo Tsurumi	Do	Bombay
Mr Chitoshi Kunugi	Do	Calcutta
<b>Latvia</b>		
Lt-Col W H Hammond	Consul	Bombay
Vacant	Do	Madras
<b>Luxemburg</b>		
*Monsieur Alphonse Als	Vice-Consul	Bombay
<b>Monaco.</b>		
*Khan Bahadur H S Mahomed	Consul	Bombay
<b>Nepal.</b>		
Pravala Gorkha Dakhina Bahu Lieutenant-Colonel Daman Shamshere Jung Bahadur Rana.	Consul-General	Delhi.
<b>Netherlands.</b>		
Monsieur A Merens	Consul-General	Calcutta
*Mr G Velthorst	Consul	Bombay
*Mr C E. van Aken	Do	Calcutta
*Mr A D Charles (on leave)	Do	Madras
*Mr A S Rose (Acting)	Do	Do
*Mons C Vaegeli	Do	Karachi
Monsieur F J Bekhout	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
<b>Nicaragua.</b>		
*Mr C. H. A. B. Hardcastle	Consul	Bombay.
Vacant	Do	Calcutta.

\* Honorary.

Name	Appointment.	Station.
<b>Norway</b>		
*Monsieur G. Löchen . . .	Consul-General . . .	Calcutta
*Mr Torleif Ahlsand . . .	Consul ..	Bombay
*Mr W T Williams	Do	Madras
Vacant	Vice-Consul . . .	Bombay.
*Mr J J Flockhart (on leave)	Do	Karachi.
*Mr G S Taunton (Acting)	Do	Do
<b>Panama</b>		
Senor D B Dominguez	Consul	Calcutta
The interests of Panama in Bombay and Karachi but not at Madras are in the charge of American Consular Officers—U S A		
<b>Peru</b>		
Monsieur F de M Braganca (Acting)	Consul General	Calcutta
Vacant . . . . .	Consul ..	Do
<b>Poland</b>		
Dr Eugene Banasinski . .	Consul	Bombay
Vacant . . . . .	Do	Calcutta
*Monsieur R Przedselski (Proceeded on duty outside India)	Vice Consul	Do
<b>Portugal.</b>		
Monsieur C P Da Mesquita Ferreira . .	Consul-General . . .	Bombay
*Mr G C Moses	Consul ..	Calcutta
*Rev Alberto Lopes	Do ..	Madras
*Monsieur A. P J. Fernandes . .	Vice-Consul ..	Bombay
*Dr I T Alfonso . . . . .	Do ..	Karachi
<b>Roumania</b>		
*Major S A. Paymaster	Consul . . . . .	Bombay
<b>Siam</b>		
*Commander S C Lyttleton	Consul-General	Calcutta
Vacant . . . . .	Consul . . . . .	Bombay
<b>Spain.</b>		
Mons. Don Felix de Iturriaga (on leave)	Consul	Bombay
*Dr D S Fraser (in-charge of the Consulate)	Vice-Consul	Do
*Dr D D Ghose.. . . .	Do	Calcutta.
*Mr W Young	Do	Karachi.
Vacant (Duties performed by the Vice-Consul at Bombay)	Do	Madras
<b>Sweden</b>		
Monsieur Gustaf Lowenhard	Consul-General	Calcutta
*Monsieur S C Sundgren	Consul	Bombay
*Mr. C G Hylden-Cavallius	Do	Karachi
*Mr R M McConechy	Do	Madras
<b>Switzerland.</b>		
Dr H A Sonderegger (in-charge of the Consulate-General).	Consul	Bombay
*Monsieur M. M Staub . . . . .	Do . . . . .	Calcutta
*Monsieur E Voegeli . . . . .	Do	Karachi
*Monsieur F Hofmann . . . . .	Consular-Agent	Madras

Name.	Appointment.	Station.
<b>Turkey.</b>		
*Mr. L. C. Mousell .. ..	Consul .	Calcutta
<b>United States of America.</b>		
Mr. J. C. White . . . .	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Mr. Edward M. Groth . .	Consul	Do
Mr. Henry S. Waterman .	Do .. .	Bombay
Mr. Hedley V. Cooke Jr .	Do	Do
Mr. Clarence E. Macy . .	Do	Karachi.
Mr. Curtis C. Jordan . .	Do	Madras
Mr. G. Wallace La Rue . .	Vice-Consul	Bombay
Mr. D. V. Anderson . . .	Do	Do
Mr. John J. Macdonald . .	Consul	Calcutta
Mr. C. H. Oakes (on leave) .	Do	Do
Mr. Bernard C. Connelly . .	Vice-Consul	Karachi
Mr. A. E. Lippincott . .	Do	Madras
Mr. H. M. Lewis . . . .	Do	Calcutta
Mr. R. W. Byrd . . . .	Do	Do
<b>Uruguay.</b>		
Vacant	Consul	Bombay
*Mr. F. H. Bradshaw (Acting)	Vice Consul	Calcutta
<b>Venezuela.</b>		
*Mr. H. Aldridge	Consul	Calcutta.

\* Honorary

## Hill Stations.

In India especially during the months of April and May, and at Christmas time, everybody tries as much as possible to take a holiday in the hills. Being anything from 2,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea and difficult of access for motor traffic, the hill stations are delightfully cool and peaceful. Here one can usually ride, walk, play tennis and golf, or simply laze in beautiful surroundings and forget all about the trials of work and prickly heat. These are the principal hill stations in alphabetical order—

**Darjeeling.** (8,000 ft).—From Darjeeling the highest mountain peaks in the world can be seen. The temperature averages 2° above that of London all the year round, that is, it neither exceeds 80° in summer nor falls below 30° in winter. Darjeeling is the summer seat of the Government of Bengal. To reach it, the traveller must start from Calcutta by taking train to Siliguri, a journey of 10 hours. From Siliguri the journey is completed either by motor or hill railway in about 6 hours. The principal hotels in Darjeeling are the Mount Everest, the Grand (Rockville), and the Park.

**Kangra Valley.**—The Kangra Valley is situated about 100 miles east-north-east of Lahore at the foot of the Dhauladhar Range of the Himalayas. There are magnificent landscapes and many historic temples and

buildings. The visitor must take train from Lahore to Pathankot where he changes over the newly-opened narrow-gauge railway running between Pathankot and Jogindarnagar in Mandi State. Places to stay at are Dalhousie, Dharmasala and Kangra. The best hotels at Dalhousie are Stiffes Grand View and the Arrasmoor, and at Dharmasala the Switzer's.

**Kashmir.**—Perhaps the most famous beauty spot in the world can be reached by taking train (either G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I.) from Bombay to Rawalpindi (about 48 hours) whence the remainder of the journey is accomplished by motor. The average height of the valley is about 6,000 feet, and it is entirely surrounded by the lofty, snowy outer ranges of the Karakoram and Himalaya. Visitors usually stay either at Srinagar or Gulmarg. At Srinagar one can live at Nedon's Hotel or in boarding houses, or one can hire a houseboat and live on the River Jhelum. At Gulmarg Nedon's is the only hotel. As at Srinagar visitors usually take up their quarters in wooden huts rented through the Srinagar agencies or in tents.

**Kodaikanal.** (7,000 ft).—Regarded by many as the most beautiful of South India's hill stations, is situated on the precipitous southern side of the Palni Hills overlooking the plains. Reached by metre-gauge from Madras to

Kodalkanal Road and thence by a 4 hours' motor run. The Carlton is the principal hotel. There are also boarding houses.

**Matheran** (2,500 ft).—The nearest hill station to Bombay, ideal for walkers and anybody wanting rest and quiet. Reached by taking train from Victoria Terminus, Bombay, to Neral (about 1½ hours) whence Matheran may be reached by hill railway (2 hours) or by pony, rickshaw, or on foot by a good walker. Stay at the Rugby Hotel.

**Mahableshwar** (4,500 ft).—Until recently, when expenditure had to be cut down, the summer seat of the Government of Bombay. Those who do not motor the whole way from Bombay, a distance of about 180 miles, usually take train to Poona and then hire a car from Poona to Mahableshwar. Mahableshwar is noted for its delightful vegetation, orchids and lilies bloom in April and May. Hotels—Race View and Frederick.

**Mount Abu** (4,500 ft).—An ideal place for combining the pleasures of a mountaineering holiday with the interests of an archaeological excursion. Reached by B B & C I trains to Ahmedabad, thence by metre-gauge to Abu Road, whence the journey is completed by car. The Rajputana Hotel is recommended. There is also a Dek Bungalow containing four furnished rooms, permission to use which must be obtained from the Assistant Engineer, P W D, Mount Abu.

**Murree** (7,000 ft).—The summer headquarters of the Northern Command. Magnificent views and walks. Visitors take train to Rawalpindi whence they complete the remaining 87 miles by car. The principal hotels are the Cecil and the Viewforth.

**Mussoorie** (7,500 ft).—Much frequented on account of its exceptionally fine climate. Reached from Bombay by G I P or B B & C I trains to Dehra Dun, a journey of 35 hours, where it is necessary to change over to motor

which reaches Mussoorie about two hours later. The leading hotels are the Cecil, Charleville, Hackman's Grand, and the Savoy.

**Naini Tal** (8,500 ft).—Is the summer residence of the Governor of the United Provinces. From Bombay there are two ways of getting there. The first is to take either G I P or B B & C I train to Muttra, thence by metre-gauge to Kathgodam, and thence by motor (2 hours). The second route which takes about 5 hours longer is to take G I P train to Lucknow and then change over to the metre-gauge railway. The Grand, Metropole and Royal are the best hotels.

**Ootacamund**.—Familiarily known as Ooty is situated on the famous Nilgiri Hills at an altitude of 7,500 feet. The mean average of temperature for the year from sunrise to sunset is 57·33 degrees. Ootacamund is the administrative centre of the District and the seat of the Government of Madras for six months of the year from April to September. Reached either by taking train to Mysore (40 hours from Bombay) and then changing to motor-car for five hours, or by taking train to Mettupalayam via Madras and thence by hill railway of Ootacamund. The principal hotels are the Savoy and Cecil.

**Pachmarhi** (3,500 ft).—Situated on a plateau in the Mahadeo Hills, is the summer quarters of the Government of the Central Provinces. A delightful hot-weather health resort. Reached by G I P railway to Pipanya via Jabalpur, and a two hours' motor journey. The best hotel is the Hill.

**Simla** (7,000 ft).—The summer headquarters of the Government of India, is situated on several small spurs of the lower Himalayas. Towards the end of September, and in October and November Simla enjoys the best climate in the world. Reached from Bombay by taking G I P or B B & C I train to Kalika and thence either by hill railway or motor. There are many good hotels and boarding houses. The leading hotels are the Cecil, Clarke, Corstorphane Grand, Gables (at Mashobra) and Wildflower Hall (Mahasu).

## CLIMBING IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Owing to their immensity and the time and cost involved in undertaking expeditions into the Himalayas a great deal of mountaineering and exploration remains to be done in the world's highest mountain range. There are over fifty summits of 25,000 ft and of these only two, Kamet (25,447 ft) and Nanda Devi (25,660 ft) have been scaled, whilst there are innumerable lesser summits of such formidable difficulty, owing to the comparatively recent geological formation of the range, that judged by modern mountaineering standards the majority are inaccessible. The highest peak is Mount Everest, which by latest measurements is 29,141 ft. Next come Kanchenjunga and K2, both about 28,150 ft, though which is the higher of the two is not certain.

**Pioneer Climbers.**—Mountaineering in the Himalayas began some eighty years ago when surveyors crossed high passes and scaled peaks in the course of their work. Among these pioneers must be mentioned the Schlagintweit

brothers, who in 1855 reached a height of 22,329 ft on the Eastern Ibi Gamini, one of the subsidiary peaks of Kamet, whilst I. S. Pocock of the Survey of India set up a plane table at 22,040 ft in the same district. Another notable early explorer was the famous botanist Sir Joseph Hooker who, in 1849, explored the Sikkim valleys of Kanchenjunga and made attempts to climb Kangchenjau, 22,700 ft and Pauhunri, 23,180 ft. Some remarkable explorations were also carried out by the Pandita of the Survey of India. Among these men were Babu Sarat Chandra Das who traversed the Jonsong La, 20,200 ft.

Later in the nineteenth century came Lord Conway who, in 1892, made explorations in the Karakoram Himalayas, particularly in the region of the Baltoro Glacier, the greatest of Himalayan glaciers, and climbed a peak of 23,000 ft. Sir Francis Younghusband also made explorations in the Karakoram and accomplished the first crossing of the Karakoram



**Pass** The Duke of the Abruzzi also made a number of expeditions into this range and reached a height of 25,000 ft on the Bride Peak. Mountaineering developed rapidly in the "nineties", and a bold attempt was made by A F Mummery, Professor N Collie and Brigadier-General the Hon C G Bruce to climb Nanga Parbat. In a final attempt on the mountain Mummery and his two Gurkhas were lost. In 1899 D W Freshfield made the first circuit of Kanchenjunga and explored the Nepal side of the mountain.

**A New Phase**—Meanwhile, thanks to Brigadier General Bruce, Gurkhas, and later Sherpas and Bhottas were trained for mountaineering and, with the advent of first class portage, Himalayan mountaineering entered on a new phase. Dr and Mrs Bullock Workman made a number of expeditions into the Karakoram and W W Graham made a number of remarkable ascents with Swiss guides, including an ascent of Kabru 24,000 ft, which has been the subject of much controversy. Kabru was later attempted by two Norwegians, Messrs Rubenstein and Monrad Aas, who got within a few feet of that top.

The present century opened with a number of remarkable ascents by Dr A M Kellas, who died during the 1921 Everest expedition. He climbed several great peaks including Kanchenjunga, Pauhunri and Chomolomo and made expeditions to the Central Himalayas where, with Colonel H T Morshead he reached in 1920 an altitude of 23,500 ft on Kamet.

In 1907 Brigadier General Bruce, Dr T G Longstaff and A L Mumm explored the Garhwal Himalayas and reconnoitred Kamet. After this Longstaff, with the Swiss guides Alexis and Henri Brocherel, ascended Triauli, 23,406 ft, which, until the Jonsong Peak, 24,344 ft, was climbed in 1930 remained the highest summit reached. In 1911 and 1912 attempts were made to climb Kamet by C F Meade and his Swiss guides and a height of 23,500 ft was gained. Captain Morris Slingsby also attempted Kamet at this time.

**Attempts on Kanchenjunga**—The first attempt on Kanchenjunga was made in 1905 but ended in disaster, Lieut Pache and three porters being killed by an avalanche. The second attempt in 1929 was made by a solitary American, E F Farmer, who lost his life. In the same year a determined attempt was made by a party of Bavarian Mountaineers led by Paul Bauer. A height of over 25,000 ft was reached on the north-east spur before bad weather forced the party to retreat.

In 1930 a fourth attempt was made by an International expedition led by Professor G. Dyhrenfurth. The party attempted the mountain from the Nepal side, but were repulsed by an ice avalanche which killed one of the porters. Subsequently, they ascended a number of peaks including the Ramthang Peak, 23,200 ft and the Jonsong Peak 24,344 ft.

The fifth attempt in 1931 was made by Bauer and his party, but failed at a slightly greater elevation than was attained in 1929. One of the party H Behaller and a porter were killed by a fall during the expedition.

In the summer of 1931 a party of young British climbers led by Mr F S Smythe succeeded in reaching the summit of **Mount Kamet** (25 417 ft), the first peak over 25,000 ft to be climbed.

**Mount Everest**—There have been six Expeditions to Mount Everest of which those in 1921 and 1935 were reconnaissance and those in 1922, 1924 1933 and 1936 attempts to reach the summit.

The preliminary expedition for the reconnaissance of the approaches to Mt Everest, carried out its work in the most complete manner under the leadership of Lt Col C K Howard-Bury. The approaches to Mt Everest on all its northern faces were thoroughly examined, and relations were established with all the local authorities. On the information and experience of the reconnaissance expedition the second expedition to Everest was organised and set off the following year under the leadership of Brig-Gen the Hon C G Bruce. Capt G I Finch and Capt J G Bruce succeeded with the help of oxygen in reaching the height of 27,300 ft. During this expedition seven men were killed when an avalanche swept them over an ice cliff some 60 feet high.

The 1924 expedition was again commanded by Brig-Gen Bruce. But owing to his ill health Lt-Colonel E F Norton took on the command. Lt-Col E F Norton and Dr T H Somervell reached a height of 28,200 feet. Then a final attempt was made by G L Mallory and A C Irvine. They were assisted by a supporting party consisting of N E Odell and J de V Hazard. On June 6th they left the 25,000 feet camp with three porters who carried loads for them up to 26,800 ft. On June 8th they left camp for their attempt and were never seen again. On June 10th for the third time Odell climbed up to the 27,000 feet camp but could find no sign of Mallory and Irvine, and communicating with Norton evacuated the mountain.

The expedition of 1933 followed a successful effort by Lt-Col J L R. Weir, Political Officer in Sikkim, to obtain the permission of the Tibetan Government for a further attempt to climb the mountain. An **Everest Committee** was formed under the aegis of the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club and Mr Hugh Rutledge, formerly of the I.C.S., accepted its invitation to take charge of an expedition. Included in it as members were Mr F S Smythe, leader of the successful Kamet Expedition of 1931, and Capt. E St. J. Birnie, E. E. Shipton and Dr C R Greene. They climbed Kamet with Mr Smythe in 1931. The Expedition reached Calcutta in February and forthwith proceeded to its main task.

The expedition established its base camp in the Rongbuk Valley on April 17th and on April 21st Camp I was established. Thenceforward the expedition was dogged by exceptionally bad pre-monsoon weather which greatly hindered the establishment of camps and made the ascent to the North Col 23,000 ft. prolonged and arduous work. Camp IV, 22,800 ft, was not established until the middle of May after a 40 feet ice wall on the North Col. slopes had

been climbed. The expedition was equipped with wireless which enabled weather reports to be received from the meteorological authorities at Alipore. One installation was at Darjeeling, one at the base camp and a third at Camp III, 21,000 ft. Camp III was linked to the North Col by field telephone so that messages could be received up to 23,000 ft from the plains of India in a short space of time.

Owing to a series of blizzards and high winds Camp V was not established until May 22nd. But it was pitched at 25,500 ft several hundred feet higher than previously. The party was then cut off for three days by a furious blizzard and eventually had to retreat to Camp IV. The Camp was re-established on May 28th and on May 29th Wyn Harris, L. Wager and J. L. Longland continued the ascent and finally pitched Camp VI at 27,100 ft, 600 ft higher than in 1924, after a magnificent effort on the part of the porters. Longland then brought the porters down but had a terrible time in a blizzard and only by exercising great mountaineering skill steered them down to Camp V. The following morning Wyn Harris and Wager made a reconnaissance of the route to the summit and failing to discover a route along the crest of the north east ridge finally followed the same route as Norton in 1924. They were stopped by dangerous conditions at 28,100 ft and returned to Camp VI where they met Shipton and Smythe who had come up from Camp V, after which they descended to Camp V. The following morning Shipton and Smythe were unable to leave Camp VI owing to a high wind but on June 1st they made their attempt on the summit.

An hour and a half after leaving the Camp Shipton had to return owing to some internal trouble. Smythe carried on alone and reached approximately the same point as Wyn Harris and Wager before he was forced to retreat owing to the deep powdery snow resting on the steep slope. Shipton descended to Camp V the same day in very bad weather and Smythe spent a third night at Camp VI descending to Camp IV next day in a blizzard. Owing to frostbites, strained hearts, and high altitude deterioration the party had to retire to the base camp. A week later they returned to Camp III to make another attempt. Owing, however, to the breaking of the monsoon this had to be abandoned and the expedition returned to Darjeeling.

An extraordinary attempt to climb Everest was made in 1934 by Maurice Wilson, a young airman. Having penetrated Tibet in disguise he marched to Everest and with a few porters succeeded in reaching 21,000 feet. He then went on alone and nothing more has since been heard of him, until his body was discovered near the site of Camp III, 21,000 feet, by Mr E. E. Shipton a party in 1935.

Early in 1935 the Tibetan Government granted permission for a further attempt to take place from June 1935 to June 1936 inclusive.

As there was no time to organise an attempt on the summit it was decided to send out a small party under the leadership of Mr E. E. Shipton. This had as its objects: Collection of data as to monsoon snow and weather conditions, examination of alternative routes from the west,

the trying out of new men for the summit attempt, physiological observations, a stereo-photogrammetric survey, examination of ice formations on the North Col.

This expedition proved that Everest cannot be ascended during the monsoon and that the only hope of an ascent is during the period immediately before the monsoon.

Conditions during the monsoon are extremely dangerous and the party had a narrow escape from an enormous avalanche that fell from the slopes of the North Col.

During the course of this reconnaissance two dozen peaks over 20,000 feet high were ascended.

THE 1936 EXPEDITION was led by Mr. Hugh Rutledge and included three of the 1935 climbers Messrs Shipton, Smythe and Wyn Harris, and one of the 1935 Signals Officers, Lieut. Smith Windham. It encountered exceptionally bad weather and unusual conditions. Before the monsoon, snowstorms rendered the mountain unclimbable and the usual pre-monsoon north-west wind was lacking to clear the snow away. However, Camp IV on the North Col was established to schedule and the party were in position to attack the summit when the weather broke and two feet of snow forced them to retreat down the dangerous slopes of the North Col. To cap their discomfort the monsoon arrived on the exceptionally early date of May 24th. Two attempts were made to re-open the route to the North Col but on both occasions the party were in great danger and the attempt had to be abandoned when Shipton and Wyn Harris were carried down by an avalanche and nearly lost their lives. Subsequently reconnaissance parties ascended the main Rongbuk glacier and examined the west side of the North Col which, in spite of Mallory's unfavourable verdict, was found to be not only practicable but less dangerous in monsoon conditions than the east side.

The 1938 expedition consisted of seven climbers, H. W. Tilman, E. E. Shipton, F. S. Smythe, N. E. Odell, Dr. C. B. M. Warren, P. Lloyd and Capt. P. R. Oliver and was led by Mr. Tilman. It was considerably smaller than previous expeditions owing to economic reasons and because experience has shown that the small light expedition has as good and perhaps better chance of achieving its object than a large cumbersome expedition rendered comparatively immobile by its transport and tied down to a fixed plan. Though the expedition failed to reach the summit of Mount Everest it fully justified these beliefs and cost only £2,500 as against the £10,000 or more of previous Everest expeditions.

The expedition reached Rongbuk on April 6th and established Camp 3 on April 26th. Wind and cold made further advance impossible and the party descended to the Kharta valley for a rest and to recuperate from influenza, chills and sore throats. They returned in the middle of May during the commencement of the monsoon which broke on the unprecedented date of May 5th, one month to six weeks earlier than usual. The route up the North Col was forced in dangerous snow conditions and the party had a narrow escape from an avalanche. Camp

4 was established on May 24th but snowstorms drove the party down. It was then decided to regain the North Col from the west *via* the Main Rongbuk Glacier and Camp 4 was re-established after a difficult ice climb on June 5th. On June 8th Camp 6 was established by Shipton and Smythe with seven porters and the following day an attempt was made to reach the summit. Conditions, however, proved impossible owing to deep monsoon snow, and the party was forced to retreat after reaching a height of 27,300 ft. A further attempt by Tilman and Lloyd on June 11th met with no more success and the expedition had to be abandoned.

**Aerial Expedition.**—An interesting side to the exploration of Everest was an aerial expedition undertaken in 1933 for the purpose of photographing the mountain from the air. This venture was financed by Lady Houston. Major L. V. S. Blacker, formerly of the Guides, was its leader and in charge of its survey work, Lord Clydesdale chief pilot, Flt Lt A. M. McIntyre second pilot and Major P. T. Etherton, its London manager. Two specially equipped aeroplanes, adaptations of the well-known Wapiti, were provided. A special point in their equipment was the provision of compressed oxygen for supply through gas masks to the aviators at high altitudes. The expedition was not permitted to fly across the Tibetan frontier, so as to circle Mt. Everest, but both machines successfully flew over the peak and several good photographs were taken of it. By permission of the Nepal Government a line of flight from Purnea, the base of the expedition, across Nepal territory to Mt. Everest, was taken and along this good survey photographs as the somewhat poor visibility at the time of the flight, in April permitted.

An interesting mountain flight of which details were published in 1933 was one from Raisalpur to Gilgit and back, undertaken by the R. A. F. at Raisalpur in the course of its routine duties in October, 1932. The expedition was commanded by F. Lt Isaac and was made by five of the machines ordinarily in use by the Force. The distance from Raisalpur by way of the Indus Valley and past Nanga Parbat to Gilgit is 286 miles. It was covered in 2 hrs 20 mins on the outward flight and in 2 hrs 5 mins on the return journey. From Gilgit the machines further proceeded upon flights over the Hunza, Nagar and Rakjot areas. Brilliant photographs of Nanga Parbat and Rakaposhl, as well as of other places of importance or interest, were taken.

The year 1932 saw a well organised expedition to Mount Nanga Parbat. It was conducted by Dr Merkl, of Munich, and included Lt R. N. Frier, of the Gilgit Scouts, who acted as transport officer, an American Mr Rand Herron and Miss E. Knowlton, of Boston, U.S.A. Several determined attempts to reach the summit of the mountain in August were brought to an end by the break-up of the weather before they attained success.

**The Disaster of 1934.**—In 1934 Herr Merkl returned to the attack with an even stronger party, which included a number of well-known German and Austrian mountaineers and Captains

Frier and Sangster of the Indian Army as transport officers. Fatality early overtook the expedition, Herr Drexel dying of pneumonia. Owing to various delays, Camp IV was not established until the end of June. The party then proceeded to rush to the peak leaving only skeleton camps behind. Finally, after a height of 25,600 feet had been reached, and Camp VIII established at 24,800 feet, a terrible blizzard broke. The party retreated, but owing to the storm and ill equipped camps retreat became a route during which no fewer than nine lives were lost, Herren Merkl, Welzenbach and Wieland and six Darjeeling porters—men who had accompanied the 1933 Everest Expedition. Of the Europeans only the two Austrians Herren Schneider and Aschenbrenner escaped whilst of the surviving porters, all of whom were frostbitten. One or two spent a week without food or shelter.

In May 1937 another attempt was made to climb Nanga Parbat by a German expedition, headed by Dr Wilm. News reached Simla on June 20 that disaster had overtaken the expedition and subsequently it was learned that the entire party of climbers with the exception of one survivor, Dr Luft had perished. Eight of the nine members of the expedition were killed along with nine Sherpa porters. Mountaineering experts are of the opinion that the season was not very propitious for the ascent of the peak, which is considered to be more accessible in the autumn.

Another expedition to the Karakoram took place in 1934 under the leadership of J. G. Dyhrenfurth. All four peaks of "Queen Mary" were climbed. The highest of these has been triangulated as 24,350 feet, but the party state it to be more than 1,000 feet higher.

In 1934 Messrs E. E. Shipton and H. W. Tilman, by a magnificent piece of exploration and mountaineering, succeeded in penetrating the hitherto impracticable Rishi Ganga to the glacier basin of Nanda Devi, thereby solving a problem that had exercised the minds of Himalayan mountaineers for many years and completing the work of pioneers such as Dr T. G. Longstaff and Mr Hugh Rutledge. Messrs Shipton and Tilman also crossed from Badrinath to Gangotri via the Satopanth Pass and explored the head of the Gangotri glacier. Profiting by the discovery of the route to the Nanda Devi basin an Anglo-American party, the leader of which was Mr H. W. Tilman, successfully scaled Nanda Devi via its south-west ridge, Messrs H. W. Tilman and N. E. Odell being the climbers to reach the summit. This expedition was remarkable in that owing to the sickness of the porters the climbers had to carry their own camps up the mountain. This is the finest and most difficult peak yet climbed in the Himalayas.

Lt-Col C. F. Stoehr, R.E., and Lt D. M. Burn, R.E., lost their lives on 12th August 1932, while climbing on Panjtarni, near Pahigam in Kashmir.

Several expeditions have lately been made into the Himalayas by members of the Himalayan Club, especially expeditions into Sikkim by members of its Eastern Section.

In 1935 an attempt to scale Peak 36, 25,400 feet, in the western Karakoram was made by Lieut. J. Waller, Lieut. J. Hunt, Dr. J. S. Carslaw and W. R. Brotherhood, R.A.F. A series of blizzards were experienced but the party reached a height estimated as 24,500 feet. There is no great difficulty between this point and the summit.

In the Autumn of 1935 the summit of Kabru was reached by Mr. C. R. Cooke who was accompanied to the foot of the final rocks by Mr. G. Schoberth who was forced to give up owing to a high altitude cough and the risk of frostbite. This ascent was made on November 18th, an unusually late date and is of great interest as proving that high Himalayan peaks can be climbed in early winter at least.

The 1936 French expedition to the Karakoram, like the Everest expedition, encountered very bad weather and accomplished little.

After Nanda Devi the most remarkable ascent of 1936 was that of *SINLOCHU*, a peak once designated as the "embodiment of inaccessibility", in the Kanchenjunga range. This was made by a small German party under the leadership of Herr Paul Baue. *Sinlochu* is one of the most beautiful peaks in the Himalayas.

Other ascents in Sikkim were made by Mr. Marco Pallis's party who attempted Simvu unsuccessfully and by Mr. C. R. Cooke and Mr. F. Spencer Chapman who ascended several peaks of over 20,000 feet including the *Fluted Peak*.

A further German attempt to climb Nanga Parbat was made in 1938 under the leadership of Dr. Paul Bauer. During the second half of July the party succeeded in reaching a height of over 23,000 feet but were forced to retreat by bad weather. During the climb the bodies of Herr Willy Merkl and the porter Gav Lay, who perished in 1934 were discovered.

During the summer of 1937 a number of peaks were climbed the most notable being Chomolhari 23,997 ft. by Mr. F. Spencer Chapman with one porter, and the Mana Peak 23,860 ft. by Captain F. R. Oliver and Mr. F. S. Smythe, Mr. Smythe completing the ascent alone as Capt. Oliver was insufficiently acclimatised. Three other peaks of 21,400 ft., 21,500 ft. and 22,481 ft. were also climbed by Messrs. Oliver and Smythe and attempts made on Nilkanta and Danaviri which were frustrated by bad weather. They also explored a remarkable plateau above the *Banka Glacier*, discovered in May 1937 by Lieut. R. A. Gardiner of the Survey of India. In addition Mr. Smythe with three Tibetan porters climbed seven peaks of the Zaskar Range among them the very

difficult peak of Nilgiri Parbat, 21,264 ft. During this expedition Mr. Smythe came upon some remarkable tracks in the snow which the Tibetan porters believed were made by a *Mirka* or Abominable Snow Man. These tracks were afterwards identified as bear tracks by the Natural History authorities in London. It is believed that there is now enough evidence to explain this strange legend of the Himalayas.

In 1938 Mr. C. S. Houston led an expedition to the Karakoram during the course of which a bold and determined attempt was made to climb K2, 28,150 ft. After failure to obtain a footing on the N.W. ridge the party, which included several veteran Sherpa porters, ascended the N.E. ridge to a height of 26,000 ft.

Another expedition to the Karakoram was that undertaken by Capt. J. B. Harrison, Lieut. J. O. M. Roberts, Mr. R. A. Hodgkin, Dr. T. Graham Brown and Lieut. J. Waller together with Dr. G. A. J. Tensdale and Dr. Elizabeth Tensdale. The principal objective was *Masherbrum*, 25,660 ft. After establishing a camp 7 at 24,600 ft. Harrison and Hodgkin reached a height of about 25,000 ft. before being forced to retreat by bad weather. In descending to camp 6 they were overtaken by a blizzard and forced to spend a night in the open as the result of which they were seriously frostbitten. The devotion of the Sherpa porters prevented a more serious disaster.

Further exploration of the *Badrinath-Kedarnath* ranges at the sources of the Ganges as well as various ascents was made by a German expedition under the leadership of Dr. R. Schwarzgruber in the autumn of 1938.

The Survey of India are now very active and much work has been accomplished during the survey of Garhwal and Kumaon under the direction of Major Gordon Osmonston, whilst several thousand square miles of country have been mapped by Messrs. Shipton and Tilman during their expedition to the *Shaksgam*.

**The Himalayan Club**—Was founded on 17th February 1928, at New Delhi with the object of encouraging and assisting Himalayan travel and exploration, and extending knowledge of the Himalayas through science, art, literature and sport. The initiation of this Club was due to the late Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Secretary, Commerce Department, of the Government of India, and to Major Kenneth Mason, M.C., R.E., Assistant Surveyor-General. Its membership is over 350, including three lady members and its president is Sir Harry Haulz, Governor of the United Provinces. Mr. J. S. H. Shattock is Hon. Secretary.

## The New Capital.

The transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi was announced at the Delhi Durbar on December 12, 1911. It had long been recognised as necessary, in the interests of the whole of India, to de-provincialise the Government of India, but this ideal was unattainable as long as the Government of India were located in one Province, and in the capital of that Province—the seat of the Bengal Government—for several months in every year. It was also desirable to free the Bengal Government from the close proximity of the Government of India which had been to the constant disadvantage of that Province. To achieve these two objects the removal of the capital from Calcutta was essential. Its disadvantages had been recognised as long ago as 1858, when Sir Henry Maine advocated the change. Various places had been discussed as possible Capitals, but Delhi was by common consent the best of them all. Its central position and situation as a railway junction, added to its historical associations, told in its favour, and, as Lord Crewe said in his despatch on the subject, "to the races of India, for whom the legends and records of the past are charged with so intense a meaning, this resumption by the Paramount Power of the seat of venerable Empire should at once enforce the continuity and promise the permanency of British sovereign rule over the length and breadth of the country."

The foundation stone of the new capital was laid by the King Emperor on December 15, 1911, the finally selected site being on the eastern slopes of the hills to the south of Delhi on the fringe of the tract occupied by the Delhi of the past. The land chosen is free from liability to flood, has a natural drainage, and is not manured. It is not cluttered with monuments and tombs needing reverent treatment, and the site is near the present centre of the town of Delhi. A Committee consisting of Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukin, Mr H. T. Keeling, C.S.I., A.M.I.C.E., and Major J. C. Robertson, I.M.S., was appointed to consider the comparative healthiness of the site and of an alternative one to the North of the existing city. Their report, dated 4th March, 1913, states that "the Committee, after giving full consideration to the various points discussed in the above note, is bound to advise the Government of India that no doubt can exist as to the superior healthiness of the southern site, the medical and sanitary advantages of which are overwhelming when compared with those of the northern site."

**The Town Plan and Architecture.**—A report by a Town-Planning Committee, with a plan of the lay-out, was dated 20th March 1913. Work was begun in accordance with it and its main lines have been followed throughout. The central point of interest in the lay-out, which gives the motif of the whole, is Government House, and two large blocks of Secretariats. This Government centre has been given a position at Raisina hill near the centre of the new city. Sir Edwin Lutyens is the architect for Government House and Sir Edward Baker

for the Secretariats. The former building is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 140 lakhs and the latter groups were originally estimated to some Rs. 124 lakhs. The provision made in the design of the Secretariats for extensions in case if used has already partly been utilised. The Secretariat personnel has largely increased in the past few years and numerous additional rooms had to be provided to make room for Army Headquarters, which moved into the new capital at the end of the Simla season, 1920. To the east of the forum, and below it, is a spacious forecourt defined by an ornamental wall and linked on to the great main avenue or parkway which leads to Indrapat. Across this main axis runs an avenue to the shopping centre. Other roads run in different directions from the entrance to the forum. The axis running north-east towards the Juma Masjid forms the principal approach to the new Legislature Chambers. They are officially described as the Council House and the road is named Parliament-street. The railway station for the new city finds its place about half way between the old and new cities off the road through Paharganj, which lies to the west of Old Delhi in the direction of The Ridge. The main roads or avenues range from 76 feet to 150 feet in width with the exception of the main avenue east of the Secretariat buildings where a parkway width of 1,175 feet has been allowed. The principal avenues in addition to the main avenues are those running at right angles to the main east to west axis.

In October 1912, by proclamation, there was constituted an administrative enclave of Delhi under a Chief Commissioner. This enclave was entirely taken from the Delhi district of the Punjab and its total area is 578 square miles. On the basis of the Census of 1911, the population of the area originally included in the Province was 308,269 and of the new area 14,652, or a total of 412,821. The population of the Municipal town of Delhi was 2,29,144. The plans of the New Capital allow for a population within it of 70,000. Its present population is approximately 40,000. Sites have been allotted for forty Ruling Princes and Chiefs to build houses for their own occupation during their visits to the new city, and several of these habitations have been erected.

There was, as regards architecture, a prolonged "battle of the styles" over Delhi. Finally, to use the language of the architect, it has been the aim "to express within the limit of the medium and of the powers of its users, the ideal and the fact of British rule in India, of which the New Delhi must ever be the monument." The inspiration of the designs is manifestly Western, as is that of British rule, but they combine with it distinctive Indian features without abandoning the architect's aim to avoid doing violence to the principles of structural fitness and artistic unity.

**Cost of the Scheme.**—It was at first tentatively estimated that the cost of the new capital would be four million sterling and that sum was given in the original despatch of the Government of India on the subject. Various

factors afterwards increased the amount, the chief of these being the immense rise in prices after the war, and the Legislative Assembly were informed by Government on 23rd March 1921, that the revised estimates then amounted to 1,307 lakhs of rupees. This amount included allowances for building new Legislative Chambers and Hostels for Members of the Indian Legislature, which were not allowed for in the earlier estimates. The New Capital Enquiry Committee, in its report published in January 1923, estimated the total expenditure at Rs 1,292 lakhs including Rs 42 lakhs for loss by exchange. Actual expenditure upto approximately the end of 1929 was Rs 14 crores. This may be taken as the figure for the completion of the main project.

The Project Estimate contains certain items such as land, residences, water supply, electric light and power, and irrigation on which recoveries in the form of rate or taxes will, in addition to meeting current expenditure, partially at any rate cover the interest on the capital outlay, whilst there are other items on which some return on account of the sale of leases, general taxes and indirect receipts is secured. The project, after being completed and closed, was re-opened in 1933-34. This became necessary owing to the need to increase residential accommodation for officers and staff and facilitated by a period of cheap money. Government utilised the occasion for extending the residential accommodation for visiting members of the Indian Legislature. The population of the new City is now about 80,000. Practically all the building sites within it (except in a small area where shortcomings in drainage are a handicap) are taken up and the time for extending the layout has almost arrived.

**Progress of the work.**—The construction of New Delhi was made at satisfactory speed, having regard to the curtailment of the Budget allotment in consequence of the war and the absence of officers and other establishments at the war. The Secretariats were so far advanced that there were transferred to them from Calcutta in October, 1924, the offices of the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, and the headquarters of the Royal Air Force in India were also housed in them in the winters of 1924-25 and 1925-26. The original programme of residential buildings for Government officers and staff of various grades were then nearly completed. The whole of the civil side of Government moved from Old Delhi into their quarters in the new Secretariats on coming down from Simla in November, 1926. All Government Departments, including the Army Departments and Army Headquarters and R & F Headquarters, have their offices in the new Secretariats, of which the builders have already had to carry out the first section of the extension provided for in the architects' plans. The Members of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council including H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, live in their new official residences in the new capital. H. E. the Viceroy took up his residence in the new Government House there on 23rd December 1929. His Excellency until then resided in the Delhi season at Vice-regal Lodge in Old Delhi. The Government of India in 1927 devoted

special consideration to the question whether their ordinary annual 5 months residence in Delhi should be extended each year to 7 months and early in 1928 decided in consultation with the India Office to endeavour to stay in Delhi for half of each year, the new order being introduced for trial in 1928 by keeping the Secretariat in New Delhi till mid-April and bringing it down Simla from again in mid-October. The experiment was not very successful and was not repeated till 1932-33, when Retrenchment Committees had strongly recommended a longer stay in Delhi in order to extract rent for a longer period from the seasonal official occupants of its residential buildings, the rents in Delhi being higher than those for residences in Simla. An early descent from Simla was postponed in the autumn of 1934 on account of a report by the Public Health Commissioner on the general unhealthiness of the Winter Capital in October. But various factors, including especially the increase in personnel in the Secretariat and consequential congestion of office and residential accommodation in Simla are making the extension of the Delhi season unavoidable. The prospective enlargement of the Indian Legislature with the arrival of Federation, strengthens the same tendency. The provision of considerable further housing accommodation both for offices and residential has become imperative. The only question is whether this should be undertaken both in Delhi and in Simla or in Delhi only. Pressed by sharp financial stringency, arising partly out of the emergency created by the institution of the Constitutional Reforms, the Government of India appear decisively moving in the direction of making Delhi an all-the-year-round Capital. Certain Departments are already now kept in Delhi throughout the year. Others are under orders to remain. The office personnel of others are for the first time being kept in Delhi throughout the year in 1933. The Government of India in January, 1934, announced that further retentions in Delhi throughout the year are under their consideration.

There was in recent years an increase in malaria bearing mosquitoes and consequential fever in New Delhi. This led to a special inquiry in 1936. The inquiry showed that both Old and New Delhi were ringed about with prolific mosquito breeding places, one of the worst being the area utilized for sewage outfall. The water borne sewage of both Old and New cities is dealt with in a farm which, when the new city was built, was placed immediately outside its southern boundary. The Government of India after the 1926 inquiry were forced to adopt a new scheme for the removal of the farm to a more distant site and chose one some four miles further away from the city. Anti-malaria operations on a large scale, scientifically directed, were simultaneously undertaken, the estimate of their cost being Rs 14 lakhs. Improvements in the water supply of the new Capital with a view to a larger population being retained in it during the summer has also been effected.

When the residential buildings in New Delhi were, in the course of the original construction of the new city, about to be designed, the Government of India issued orders that they were to be "for cold weather occupation only." This rule was followed. The general principle

embodied in the design of the houses was that of planning them to capture as much warmth from the sun as possible. Secretariats, residential bungalows and staff quarters are largely inappropriate for hot weather occupation. How Government will deal with this problem remains to be seen.

**Art Decorations**—The Government of India in 1927 approved a scheme for the encouragement of Indian artists by providing facilities for the decoration of certain buildings in New Delhi. The outlines of the scheme are briefly as follows. A certain number of domes and ceilings in the New Secretariat Buildings at Delhi suitable for decoration were selected. The various schools of art in India, as well as individual artists were invited through local Governments, to send in by the beginning of March 1928 small scale designs for approval by a Committee. After approval by the Committee both as regards the design and colour the pictures were to be drawn out and painted to full size on canvas, and, if finally approved by the Committee, fixed according to the marouflage process *in situ*. Other techniques, such as fresco or tempera, were optional. Artists or schools of art, who sent in small scale drawings, had to bear the initial expense of preparing them. When these were approved by the Committee, the out-of-pocket expenses paid in addition to a suitable honorarium Government undertook to pay for the finished pictures done from approved sketches but gave no guarantee that the finished paintings will permanently be preserved. Government intimated that historical or allegorical subjects would be given preference over religious ones and English artists living in India were barred from competition, the work being strictly reserved to Indian artists. Numerous artists submitted designs, especially those of Western India, and with such satisfactory results that the specially appointed Expert Committee approved of nearly all. A great deal of painting has now been completed and the work was continually progressing until the world-wide depression in recent years dried up funds.

**All India War Memorial**—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on 10th February, 1921, laid the foundation stone of an All-India War Memorial at the southern end of the Central Vista. The place chosen is a fine position in the centre of the circular Princes' Park and the construction of the building was for economy's sake proceeded with slowly. The memorial was formally inaugurated by Lord Irwin in February, 1931, in the presence of representatives of every unit of the army in India, of the Royal Air Force and of a large concourse of official and other spectators.

**George V Memorial**—It was decided in 1936 to erect a memorial statue to His Late Majesty, King Emperor (George V), in Princes' place, the large park-like area lying between the All India War Memorial and the Purana Qila. The origin of this proposal was a movement started among the Ruling Princes something previously, to erect a white memorial statue to His Majesty in the new city and this scheme had made considerable progress when His Majesty died. The matter was then con-

sidered in a broader light and in consultation between Their Highnesses and His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon. The Princes agreed to merge their scheme in a larger one for an All India memorial to His Late Majesty. H. E. the Viceroy issued an appeal for subscriptions to the major scheme and he and Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon opened the general subscription list with a donation of Rs 5,000. Sir Edwin Lutens was invited to submit a design for a memorial and His Excellency the Viceroy and the representatives of the Ruling Princes inspected Princes' place with a view to a statue being erected there and in particular had a temporary wooden structure erected so that they might judge how a statue of the same dimensions would appear from different viewpoints. The statue of His Late Majesty is to be in bronze and will show His Majesty seated under a lofty canopy.

**Public Institutions**—It was proposed during 1914 that a higher college for Chiefs should be established at Delhi and in this connexion a conference of Chiefs and Political Officers was held at Delhi at which the Viceroy presided. The proposal is still "under consideration." To implement it would require an estimated capital outlay of Rs 12½ lakhs.

The Government of India further in the Spring session of their Legislature in 1922 introduced and carried a Bill for the establishment of a unitary teaching and residential University of Delhi, the buildings for which would be erected in the new capital. The plan was to provide a local university on the model recommended for Dacca University by the Calcutta University Commission. The provision of funds for the complete realisation of the university being a matter of time it was decided to commence work with the existing colleges in their present buildings and to permit them gradually to modify their organisation. The initial work of organisation was quickly effected by the Executive Council. Unfortunately the inability of the Government of India to allot considerable funds was a severe handicap. It was hoped that H. E. the Viceroy would be able to lay the foundation stone of the university buildings in November, 1922, but this proved impracticable. The general question of the finances of the University was in 1927 the subject of inquiry by a special Committee appointed by Government. For the time being the University was housed in the temporary buildings in old Delhi occupied by the Civil Secretariat until 1929 and in 1931 the old Viceregal Lodge was allocated to it for its future home.

If the Maharaja of Bhavnagar having offered Rs 5,00,000 for the provision of some amenity in the new city, the Government of India decided to utilize the sum for the provision of a Stadium. The ground which they took for this was a large area lying immediately below the western walls of the Purana Qila, i.e., between them and Princes' place. This area was originally marked by Sir Edward Lutens, in his plan to be an ornamental lake. Practical consideration led to its abandonment for that purpose and the area was laid out as a park. A large proportion of the Maharaja's Rs 5,00,000 was utilized for the provision of a huge brick

grandstand overlooking the central portion of the park taken for the Stadium

**Inaugural Ceremony**—The new city was the scene of notable and elaborate inauguration ceremonies in February, 1931. The first of these was the unveiling of four "Dominion Columns" suitably placed about the great place between the two Secretariat blocks. The columns are of red stone, surmounted each by a gilded merchantman of the old style in full sail. The columns are designed to resemble the historic ones erected in various parts of the land by Asoka and were presented by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The first two and fourth of these Dominions sent their own representatives to perform the ceremony of unveiling. New Zealand nominated a Member of the Government of India to act in her behalf for the same purpose.

**City Extension**—The main direction for the future extension of the new city is southward where for some three miles beyond the limits of

present development, Government have land in their possession and have placed it at the disposal of the City administration. The New Delhi Civil Aerodrome lies immediately southward of the existing new City boundary on the southern side and H. E. the Earl of Willington in February 1936, opened alongside the high road there a fine new Willington Air Station, which is furnished with the most modern equipment for day and night flying. Building has already taken place in the same neighbourhood. The scene of the next town planning seems likely to be in the area lying between the new city and New Delhi Cantonment.

A New Delhi Municipal Committee with its own permanent official Chairman and Secretariat was established in 1932.

A development Trust was instituted in 1937, its duties being to provide for the expansion of the new capital, including both old and new cities and urgently to deal with the insanitary overcrowding of the old city a problem arising from the rapid increase of population there since Delhi again became capital of India.

## Freemasonry in India.

In 1728 a dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge of England to Geo. Pomfret, Esq., authorising him to "open a new Lodge in Bengal." Of his personage nothing further is known but under Capt. Barwinter, who in the following year succeeded him as Provincial Grand Master of India, a Lodge was established in 1730, which in the Engraved Lists is distinguished by the arms of the East India Company, and is described as "No 72 at Bengal in the East Indies." The next Provincial Grand Masters were James Dawson and Zech, Goe, who held office in 1740, after whom came the Hon. Roger Drake, appointed 10th April 1755. The last named was Governor of Calcutta at the time of the attack made on the settlement by Surajah Dowlah in 1756. Drake missed the horrors of the Black Hole by escaping and was accused of deserting his post, but, though present at the retaking of Calcutta by Admiral Watson and Clive, it is improbable that he resumed the duties of his masonic office after the calamity that befell the settlement.

The minutes of the Grand Lodge inform us that William Mackett, Provincial Grand Master of Calcutta, was present at the meeting of that body, November 17, 1760, and we learn on the same authority that at the request of the "Lodges in the East Indies" Mr. Cullin Smith was appointed P. G. M. in 1762. At this period it was the custom in Bengal "to elect the Provincial Grand Master annually by the majority of the votes of the members present, from amongst those who passed through the different offices of the (Prov.) Grand Lodge and who had served as Dep. Prov. Grand Master." This annual election was as notified to the Grand Lodge of England was confirmed by the Grand Master without its being thought an infringement of his prerogative. In accordance with this practice, Samuel Middleton was elected (P. G. M. circa) in 1767, but in passing it may be briefly observed that a few years

previously a kind of roving commission was granted by Earl Ferrers in 1762-61 to John Bluvitt, Commander of the "Admiral Watson," Indianman, "for East India where no other Provincial Lodge is to be found." Middleton's election was confirmed October 31st, 1768, and, as the dispensation forwarded by the Grand Secretary was looked upon as abrogating the practice of annual elections, he accordingly held the office of D. G. M. Unfortunately the records of the P. G. I. date back only to 1774, and thus much valuable information is lost to us. This Grand Lodge continued working until 1792 when it ceased to meet. It seems that the officers were selected from only two Lodges much to the dissatisfaction of the other Lodges, and resulted in most of the dissatisfied bodies seceding and attaching themselves to the Athol or Ancient Grand Lodge. In 1813 at the Union both the Ancients and Moderns in Calcutta combined and gave their allegiance to the United Grand Lodge of England and have since been working peaceably under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which was revived in that year and in 1840 created a District Grand Lodge.

**Madras.**—The earliest Lodge in Southern India (No. 222) was established in Madras in 1752. Three others were also established about 1760. In the same year Capt. Edmund Pascal was appointed P. G. M. for Madras and its Dependencies and in the following year another Lodge was established at Fort St. George. In 1768 the Athol (or Ancients) invaded this District and in 1782 established a Provincial Grand Lodge and both these Provincial Grand Lodges continued working peaceably side by side until the Union. Indeed, though not generally known, these two Grand Lodges made an attempt at coalition long before any such movement was made by their parent bodies, the Grand Lodge of England, and the Ancient Grand Lodge, and Malden in his



History of Freemasonry in Madras states that in a great measure they succeeded. At the Union in 1813 all the bodies in Madras gave their allegiance to the United Grand Lodge. One event worthy of note was the initiation in 1774 at Trichinopoly of the eldest son of the Nawab of Arcot, Umdat-ul-Umra, who in his reply to the congratulations of the Grand Lodge of England stated "he considered the title of English Mason as one of the most honourable that he possessed." This document is now stored in the archives of the United Grand Lodge.

**Bombay.**—Two Lodges were established in this Presidency during the 18th century, Nos. 234 at Bombay in 1758 and 560 in Surat in 1798, both of which were carried on the lists until the Union when they disappeared. A Provincial Grand Master, James Todd, was appointed but there is no record that he exercised his functions and his name drops out of the "Freemasons' Calendar" in 1799. In 1801 an Athol Warrant was granted (No. 322) to the 78th foot which was engaged in the Maratha War under Sir Arthur Wellesley. In 1818 Lord Moria was asked to constitute a Lodge to be known by the name of St. Andrew by eight Masons residing there and also to grant a dispensation for holding a Provincial Grand Lodge for the purpose of making the Hon. Mountstuart a Mason, he having expressed a wish to that effect. The Petitioners further requested "that his name might be inserted in the body of the warrant, authorising them to instal him after being duly passed and raised a Deputy Grand Master of the Degree." Of the reply to this application no copy has been preserved. Lodge Benevolence was established in Bombay in 1822.

In 1823 a Military Lodge "Orion-in-the-West" was formed in the Bombay Artillery and installed at Poona as No. 15 of the Coast of Coromandel. It seems from Lane's records that in 1830 it was discovered that this Lodge was not on the records of the United Grand Lodge of England. A Warrant was subsequently issued bearing date 10th July 1833. According to the early proceedings of this Lodge, members were examined in the Third Degree and passed to the chair in the Fourth Degree for which a fee of three gold mohurs was charged. In the following year a second Lodge was established at Poona by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which however left no trace of its existence. In 1825 the civilian element of "Orion" seceded and formed the "Lodge of Hope" also at Poona No. 402.

Here "Orion" unrecognized at home, aided in the secession of some of its members, who obtained a warrant, on the recommendation of the Parent Lodge from the Grand Lodge of England. Two years later it was discovered that no notification of the existence of "Orion-in-the-West" had reached England, nor had any fees been received, although these including quarterages had been paid into the Provincial Grand Lodge, Coast of Coromandel. It was further ascertained that in granting a warrant for a Bombay Lodge the Provincial Grand Master of Coromandel had exceeded his powers. Ultimately a new warrant No. 598 was granted as already stated in 1833. Lodge "Perseverance" was started in Bombay No. 818 in 1828. Up to this time the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England in

India had not been invaded, but in 1836 Dr. James Burnes was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland P. G. M. of Western India and its Dependencies. No Provincial Grand Lodge however was formed until 1st January 1838. A second Scottish Province of Eastern India was started which on the retirement of the Marquis of Tweeddale was absorbed within the jurisdiction of Dr. Burnes, who in 1846 became Provincial Grand Master for all India (including Aden) but with the proviso, that this appointment was not to act in restraint of any future sub-division of the Presidencies. Burnes may be best described as being in 1836, in ecclesiastical phrase as a Provincial Grand Master "in partibus infidelium" for whatever Lodges then existed throughout the length and breadth of India were strangers to Scottish Masonry. But the times were propitious. There was no English Provincial Grand Lodge in Bombay and the Chevalier Burnes, whom nature had endowed with all the qualifications requisite for Masonic Administration, soon got to work and presented such attractions to Scottish Freemasonry that the strange sight was witnessed of English Masons deserting their mother Lodges, to such an extent that these fell into abeyance, in order to give support to Lodges newly constituted under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In one case, indeed, a Lodge "Perseverance" under England went over bodily to Scotland, with its name, jewels, furniture, and belongings, and the charge was accepted by Scotland. This Lodge still exists in Bombay and now bears No. 838 on the Register of Scotland. From this period, therefore, Scottish Masonry flourished, and English Masonry declined until the year 1848 when a Lodge St. George No. 649 on the rolls of the Grand Lodge of England was again formed at Bombay, and for some years was the solitary representative of English Masonry in the Province. In 1844 Burnes established a Lodge "Rising Star" at Bombay for the admission of Indian gentlemen the result of which is seen at the present day. Thus the seed planted at Trichinopoly in 1774 by the initiation of Umdat-ul-Umra has borne fruit, resulting in the initiation of thousands of Indian gentlemen of all castes and creeds, and which has gone far to establishing that mutual trust between West and East, a distinguishing characteristic of Speculative Freemasonry. A Provincial Grand Lodge was re-established in Bombay in 1860, and converted into a District Grand Lodge in 1861.

**The Grand Lodge of England.**—All three Constitutions of the United Kingdom, the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Ireland and the Grand Lodge of Scotland hold jurisdiction in India. By far the largest is the first, the next largest is the third and the number of Lodges under Ireland is as yet small. The Grand Lodge of England divides its rule under Five District Grand Masters independent of each other and directly subordinate to the Grand Master of England by whom they are appointed.

#### Bengal.

76 Lodges Rt. Wor. Bro. C. Carey Morgan, P. G. M., District Grand Master; Dy. G. D. M., F. W. Hockenhuill, M. L. A., P. G. D., Asst. D. G. M., K. C. De, C. J. E., I. C. S. (Rd.), P. A. G. D. C., and A. Barr Pollock, P. G. D.

<i>Maarss</i>		1 to 1st Col A M, Dick, C B E V H S., I M S., P G Swd Br, Deputy Dt. Grand Master
35 Lodges Dis G M Rt Wor Bro G F Boag, C S I, C I E I C S P G D, Dv D G M, Dewan Bahadur P M Sivagnan Mudalliar, P Dy G Rgr		
<i>Punjab</i>		<i>Burma</i>
34 Lodges Rt Wor Bro Rt Rev The Lord Bishop of Lahore, C I E, O B E, V D, M A, District Grand Master, Wor		20 Lodges Rt W Bro W H Chance, V D, District Grand Master, Jivanj Hormugh, C I E, I S O, P A G Reg Dv D G M

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR  
1939-40

Rt Wor Bro W A C Bromham, I P	Dist Grand Master.
Wor Bro R K R Cama	D D G M
" " Sohrab R Davar	Asst D G M
" " Major R R B McLean	Asst D G M
" " Dr Dadilal N Sahar	D S G W
" " P J S Gibson	D J G W
" " F Hersling	D G Chap
" " I G Mody	D G Chap
" " K N Chandabhoy	D G Treasurer
" " M A Vakil	D G Registrar
" " Geo Barnes	P B of G P
" " Khan Bahadur Palanji N Daver	D G Secretary
" " R J Harris	D G, Dir of Cer.
" " B P Gharda	D S G D
" " J L Rlordan	D S G D
" " Col K F Frank	D S G D
" " A J Cornfield	D J G D
" " Rao Sahib K T Gupta	D J G D
" " Dr B C Lalo	D J G D
" " T R S Kynnersley	D G S of W
" " J L Bottomley	D G D D of C
" " J W Palmer	D A G D of C
" " A S Mankur	D A G D of C
" " Cyrus F Minwalla	D A G D of C
" " C B Evans	D A G D of C
" " Rao Bahadur Thakur Chaim Singh	D G Swd Br.
" " J R Hedworth	D G St Br
" " S P Davar	D G St Br
" " H J W Miller	D G Org
" " C O Oomrigar	D A G Secy
" " J Lewis	D G Pur
" " D F Chowdry	D A G Pur
" " F A Grundy	D G Steward
" " B D Bhawe	D G Steward
" " G B Reporter	D G Steward
" " I W R Bangs	D G Steward
" " B C Bhesania	D G Steward
" " R N Bhaya	D G Steward
" " W H Perkins	D G Tyler

LIST OF LODGES WORKING UNDER THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY

	Number	Place
1 Orion in the West	415	Pooma
2 St George	540	Bombay
3. Concord	757	Bombay
4. Union	767	Karschi
5. Industry	873	Hyderabad, Sind.

LIST OF LODGES WORKING UNDER THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF  
BOMBAY—*Contd*

	Number	Place
6 Truth	944	Bombay
7 Alexandra	1066	Jubbulpore
8 Emulation	1100	Bombay
9 Corinth	1122	Nagpur
10 Eastern Star	1189	Bombay
11 Friendship & Harmony	1270	Igatpuri
12 Cyrus	1359	Bombay
13 Sukkur	1508	Sukkur
14 Herar	1649	Amraoti
15 Aryan	1709	Bombay
16 Excelsior in Hindush	1738	Thuswal
17 Hiram of Past Masters	1784	Bombay
18 Malwa	1994	Mhow
19 Justice	2145	Abu Road
20 Tyrrell Leth	2162	Batola
21 Friendship	2307	Ajmer
22 Royal Connaught	2377	Ahmednagar
23 Faith	2438	Keanuri
24 Dharwar	2527	Dharwar
25 Khan Bahadur B. Rajkotwala	2531	Karachi
26 St Andrew	500	Kanupta
27 Kathiawar	2787	Rajkot
28 Rajputana	2800	Mount Abu
29 Research	3184	Bombay
30 Light of the East	3266	Jubbulpore
31 Sir Lawrence Jenkins	3275	Bombay
32 Burnett	3284	Poona
33 Ubique in the East	3138	Katke
34 Bhore Ghant	3165	Bombay
35 Central India	3467	Indore
36 Chhatigarh	3507	Rajpur
37 Army & Navy	3651	Bombay
38 Deolali	3710	Deolali
39 Heart of India	3760	Bilaspur
40 Gymkhana	3796	Bombay
41 Haig Brown	3829	Bombay
42 Universal Brotherhood	3835	Bombay
43 Light in Arabia	3870	Aden
44 Knight	3918	Deolali
45 Scindo	4281	Karachi
46 Indus	4325	Karachi
47 Leslie Wilson	4880	Poona
48 Coruwalla	5062	Bombay
49 Dawn of Peace	5290	Louavla
50 Justice and Peace	5442	Bombay
51 Reginald Spence	5514	Bombay
52 Vishvanath	5716	Bombay

The Grand Lodge of Scotland exercises its rule through a Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, who is nominated by the Lodges under the jurisdiction subject to confirmation by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The Hon'ble Mr Justice Cecil Patrick Blackwell, Kt. M B E the present incumbent of the office, and control 71 Lodges. Under him the several districts are in charge of the following Grand Superintendents—

Major A G Campbell, G Supdt Northern India  
N Iredale, G Supdt, Central India  
Morley Williams, Supdt, Southern India.

A C Mulrden, G Supdt, Eastern India  
I H Taunton, I C S, G Supdt, Sind

The Grand Secretary is R W Bro Khan Bahadur T C Mistree, J P, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay

The Grand Lodge of Ireland granted a warrant to establish a Lodge at Kurnal in 1837, but it was short lived. An attempt was made in 1869 to establish a Lodge in Bombay, but on the representation of the Grand Secretary of England, to the Deputy Grand Secretary of Ireland that it would be objectionable to create a third masonic jurisdiction in the Provinces

there being two already, viz. English and Scottish the Grand Lodge of Ireland declined to grant the warrant. In 1911, however, a warrant was sanctioned for the establishment of Lodge "St. Patrick" and since that year three other Lodges have sprung into being, one of which is now defunct.

**The Irish Constitution** is governed in India by a Grand Inspector for India who is Rt Wor Bro Mr Justice Munro of the Lahore High Court. He has two Asst Grand Inspectors, one for the Bombay Presidency, who is Wor Bro A. Finnan, and one for Bengal who is Wor Bro E. C. Rees.

Eleven Lodges are working in India at the following places:

<i>Bombay</i>	
Nos 310, 419, 648	
<i>Calcutta</i>	
Nos 263, 382, 464, 465 490 and 567	
<i>Lahore</i>	
No 19	
<i>Simla</i>	
No 458.	

**Royal Arch Masonry**—Under England the District Grand Master in any District is nearly always created also Grand Superintendent, who generally appoints his Deputy as Second and another Companion as Third Principal.

Under Ireland there is no local jurisdiction and under Scotland the office is elective subject to confirmation.

The five English Districts are constituted as under—

<i>Bengal</i>	
30 Chapters Grand Supdt Most Ex Comp C Carry Morgan	
<i>Madras</i>	
20 Chapters Grand Supdt Most Excellent Comp G T Boag, CSI, CIE, ICS	
<i>Bombay</i>	
27 Chapters M Ex Comp W A C Bromham, Grand Superintendent	
<i>Punjab.</i>	
22 Chapters Most Ex Comp Rt Rev Lord Bishop of Lahore, CIE, OBE, VD, MA, D.D., Grand Superintendent	
<i>Burma</i>	
7 Chapters Most Ex Comp W H Chance, VD, Grand Superintendent	

**Royal Arch Masonry** under Scotland has a separate constitution to Craft Freemasonry. The District Grand Chapter of India is at present ruled by M E Camp. Sir Shapoorjee B. Dillimoria, Kt, MBE, JP, under whom there are 32 Chapters in India. The Grand Secretary of All Scottish Freemasonry in India is also District Grand Scribe E of Scottish R A Masonry.

There is one Irish Chapter in Calcutta.

**Mark Masonry**—Under England, Mark Masonry is worked under the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales, and divided into separate Districts, but in most cases the District Grand Master is also District Grand Mark Master.

<i>Bengal.</i>	
23 Lodges Rt W Bro C Carry Morgan, District Grand Master	
<i>Bombay</i>	
18 Lodges Rt W Bro W A C Bromham, P G D, District Grand Master	
<i>Madras</i>	
16 Lodges Rt Wor Bro George Townsend Long, CSI, CIE, ICS, District Grand Master	
<i>Punjab</i>	
12 Lodges Rt W Bro Rt Rev The Lord Bishop of Lahore, CIE, OBE, VD, MA, D.D., District Grand Master	
<i>Burma</i>	
5 Lodges Rt W Bro W H Chance, VD, District Grand Master	

The Mark degree is incorporated with the Royal Arch degree in Irish Chapters. The Mark degree is worked in some 8 C Lodges, but essentially in R A Chapters, in which the Excellent, R A M, and other degrees can be obtained. 8 C Chapters insist upon candidates being Mark Master Masons before exaltation. The Mark degree in Scottish Craft Lodges is conferred by the Rt. Wor Master as the 8 C Craft does not recognise the ceremony of Rt. W. Mark Master. This is confined strictly to Chapters. Each Chapter has a Lodge of M M M working under its charter. Separate charters for Mark Lodges are only issued by the G Chapter of Scotland.

**Royal Ark Mariner**—The Royal Ark Mariner degree is worked in the English Constitution by Lodges attached to Mark Lodges. Its ruler is the District Grand Mark Master and only Mark master Masons can take this degree.

There are 10 R A M Lodges under Bengal, 5 under Bombay, 4 under Madras and 4 under Punjab.

**Other Degrees**—There are many side degrees worked in India, of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, no degree higher than the 18° is worked in India under England, but under Scotland the 30° is worked. The Knight Templar Degree is also worked in several places under both English and Scottish jurisdiction. There are fourteen 18th Degree Chapters working in India.

**The Red Cross of Constantine** has two Conclaves working in India. With them are worked the degrees of KH 8 and Kt of St. John. They are governed by the Grand Council in England direct.

The Conclaves working in India are—

No 43 Bombay and No 160, Simla.

**The Order of the Secret Monitor** has 7 conclaves under Bombay and 7 under Madras.

**Benevolent Associations**—Each District works its own benevolent arrangements which include the Relief of Distressed Masons, educational provision for the children of Masons, and maintenance provision for widows in poor circumstances.

All information will be given to persons entitled by the District Grand Secretary in each District. The names and addresses of District Grand Secretaries are given below —

*D G S, Bengal*

Guy D Robinson, P. D. G. W., (Bombay)  
19, Park Street, Calcutta

*D G S, Bombay*

Khan Bahadur Palanji N Duvor, P. A. G. R.  
P. D. G. W., Freemasons' Hall, Ravlin Street,  
Fort, Bombay.

*D G S, Burma, E C*

E Meyer, P. G. Deacon, (Eng.), Rangoon

*D. G. S., Madras*

Rao Bahadur S. T. Srinivasa Gopala Chari,  
P. A. G. Reg. Freemasons' Hall, Egmore,  
Madras.

*D G S Punjab*

G Reeves Brown, P. A. G. D. of C, Freemasons' Hall, Lahore

**Scottish Constitution** — It has two Benevolent Funds known as, (1) Scottish Masonic Fund of Benevolence (India), and (2) Scottish Masonic Benevolent Association in India. For information regarding the Benevolent Funds application should be made to Khan Bahadur Chhangar C. Mistrac, J. P., 17, Murzban Road, Bombay.

*Office Bearers of the Grand Lodge A S F I for the year 1938-39 --*

The Honble Mr Justice (all) Patrick Blackwell, Kt., M. B. E.

P. M. Kanga, P. M. 342 and 1041 H. G. Chap. (Scot.)

Sir Hugh B Clayton, Kt., C. I. E., P. M. 1011

Major A. G. Campbell, P. M. 1296

N. Iredale, P. M. 783 in 828

Morley Williams, P. M. 508

A. C. Mulden, P. M. 474

I. H. Taunton, I. C. S., P. M. 742 and 1041

H. J. Mullenax, P. M. 338

J. A. Tutt, P. M. 661 in 337

F. C. Harper, P. M. 1127 and in 813

Capt. R. W. Mantle, M. B. E., P. M. 1163 and in 1031

Mahomedali A. Chudwalla, J. P., P. M. 567

S. V. C. Reddy, P. M. 756

A. L. T. Richardson, P. M. 1208

Dr. S. G. Bhise, P. M. 1364

Khan Bahadur J. C. Mistrac, J. P., Hon. G. Chap. (Scot.) P. M. 508 and in 1041

D. P. Chowma, P. M. 1208

P. K. Bamji, P. M. 800

R. D. Lemmon, P. M. 474

E. B. Ranleur, P. M. 928

M. A. Varda, P. M. 1233

A. D. Mavji, P. M. 1363

Sudhindra Nath Bose, P. M. 404

M. A. Babaycon, P. M. 563

Hakeem Syed Ali, P. M. 787

V. Sitarama Sarma, P. M. 1065

Rai Sahib Lakh Chand Mehra, P. M. 1281

A. Stclair Rose, P. M. 1342

A. Vorhald, P. M. 490

G. G. Welling, P. M. 363

Khan Sahib F. H. Asgharali, P. M. 691

M. D. Jaini, P. M. 831

P. D. Tambat, P. M. 1101

S. N. Ramaswamy, P. M. 1148

Sures C. Mitra, P. M. 404 in 1279

H. Llewellyn, P. M. 1068

A. M. Davidson, P. M. 337

Dr. J. E. Frenchman, P. M. 343

H. T. Mansukhani, P. M. 485

G. M. Hopewell, P. M. 756

Dr. P. R. Satarawala, P. M. 800

G. H. Ford, P. M. 909

Grand Master

Grand Master Depute

Subs. Grand Master

G. Snrpt., Northern India

G. Snrpt., Central India

G. Snrpt., Southern India

G. Snrpt., Eastern India

G. Snrpt., Sind

Senior G. Warden

Senior G. Warden

Senior G. Warden

Senior G. Warden

Junior G. Warden

Junior G. Warden

Junior G. Warden

Junior G. Warden

Junior G. Warden

Junior G. Warden

Grand Secretary

Grand Treasurer

Grand Chaplain

Grand Chaplain

Grand Chaplain

Grand Chaplain

Senior G. Deacon

Senior G. Deacon

Senior G. Deacon

Senior G. Deacon

Senior G. Deacon

Senior G. Deacon

Senior G. Deacon

Junior G. Deacon

Junior G. Deacon

Junior G. Deacon

Junior G. Deacon

Junior G. Deacon

Junior G. Deacon

Junior G. Deacon

G. Architect

Asst. G. Architect

Asst. G. Architect

Asst. G. Architect

Asst. G. Architect

Asst. G. Architect

Asst. G. Architect

Office Bearers of the Grand Lodge U. S. F. I. for the year 1938-39 (contd)

B. M. Manu, P. M. 1233	Asst. G. Architect
H. D. Mazumdar, P. M. 371 and in 401	G. Jeweller
Nadish Shah Pestonjee, P. M. 343 and in 1298	Asst. G. Jeweller
A. Arnold, P. M. 591	Asst. G. Jeweller
F. Bilck, P. M. 634	Asst. G. Jeweller
W. H. Osbourne, P. M. 735	Asst. G. Jeweller
T. K. Rajkotwalla, P. M. 742	Asst. G. Jeweller
I. D. Sutherland, P. M. 1064	Asst. G. Jeweller
Rao Sahib R. N. Nayampalli, P. M. 1348	Asst. G. Jeweller
G. D. Leavens, P. M. 118	G. Bible Bearer
Rev'd H. Ball, P. M. 363	G. Bible Bearer
Ratnashaw R. Darnavdi, P. M. 506	G. Zend Avesta Bearer
Framroz D. Mehta, P. M. 1208	G. Zend Avesta Bearer
Amin Ahmed, P. M. 404	G. Koran Bearer
Hatim E. Shumsh, P. M. 87	G. Koran Bearer
H. H. Maharawat Sh. Ramsingh Bahadur of Partabgarh, P. M. 526	G. Gita Bearer
Rai Harbans Chandra, P. M. 569	G. Gita Bearer
H. Chamberlain, R. W. M. 828	G. Dir. of Ceremonies
F. B. Vachha, P. M. 342	Asst. G. Dir. of Ceremonies
D. D. Kapadia, P. M. 143	Asst. G. Dir. of Ceremonies
Sudhir Kumar Mandil, P. M. 101	Asst. G. Dir. of Ceremonies
T. C. Jaini, P. M. 644	Asst. G. Dir. of Ceremonies
W. H. Beau, P. M. 1163	Asst. G. Dir. of Ceremonies
J. Lambeth, P. M. 1208	Asst. G. Dir. of Ceremonies
L. A. Pym, P. M. 1424	Asst. G. Dir. of Ceremonies
The Hon. Mr. Justice R. C. Mitter, P. M. 371	Grand Bard
V. N. Suktankar, P. M. 485	Grand Bard
S. H. Robinson, P. M. 568	Grand Bard
Dr. Dushaw J. Doctor, P. M. 584	Grand Bard
C. L. Wainbeck, P. M. 611	Grand Bard
E. R. Rutherford, P. M. 691 and in 594	Grand Bard
Munchersha F. Wadia, P. M. 1099	Grand Bard
C. E. Atwood, P. M. 490	Grand Sword Bearer
S. P. Debara, P. M. 756	Asst. G. Sword Bearer
Rustomjee D. Dubash, P. M. 800	Asst. G. Sword Bearer
Rustomji B. Patel, P. M. 1233	Asst. G. Sword Bearer
Major Dr. C. P. Bhatt, P. M. 1273	Asst. G. Sword Bearer
K. V. Nagaraja Rao, P. M. 1290	Asst. G. Sword Bearer
Major T. P. Jones, P. M. 1296	Asst. G. Sword Bearer
M. P. M. Dadisethna, P. M. 1363	Asst. G. Sword Bearer
W. Wright, R. W. M. 474	G. Dir. of Music
A. Cummings, R. W. M. 702	Asst. G. Dir. of Music
A. B. Parker, R. W. M. 756	Asst. G. Dir. of Music
E. A. Bramwell, R. W. M. 928	Asst. G. Dir. of Music
F. C. Bancroft, R. W. M. 1131	Asst. G. Dir. of Music
A. T. Smith, R. W. M. 1256	Asst. G. Dir. of Music
J. A. Wells, R. W. M. 1296	Asst. G. Dir. of Music
G. A. R. Bogg, P. M. 1364	Asst. G. Dir. of Music
C. C. Schokman, R. W. M. 611	Grand Organist
H. W. C. C. Smith, P. M. 1031	Grand Stand Bearer
Monmotho Nath Dutt, P. M. 404 and in 371	Asst. G. Stand Bearer
W. J. K. Osborne, R. W. M. 568	Asst. G. Stand Bearer
Capt. M. G. Salncher, I.M.S., R. W. M. 569	Asst. G. Stand Bearer
Syed M. A. Hassan, R. W. M. 787	Asst. G. Stand Bearer
S. V. Iyer, R. W. M. 831 and in 661	Asst. G. Stand Bearer
M. D. Dixon, P. M. 1205	Asst. G. Stand Bearer

## Office Bearers of the Grand Lodge A S F I for the year 1938 39—contd

I D. Daruvala, P M 1366	Asst G Stand Bearer
Khursetji, Kapadia, R W M 587 and in 506	Presdt of G Stewards
Capt A H Gora, R W M 691	Presdt of G Stewards
Ramchandra S Pathak, R W M 057	Presdt of G Stewards
A C Martin, R W M 1065	Presdt of G Stewards
Lovji F Shroff, R W M 1069	Presdt of G Stewards
S Venkata Ram, R W M 1148	Presdt of G Stewards
Cawas K Mehta, R W M 363 and in 735	Vice Presdt of G Stwds
B S Ranji, R W M 475 and in 1388	Vice-Presdt of G Stwds
Bhawani Shankar, R W M 644	Vice Presdt of G Stwds
Nowroji N Engineer, R W M 735	Vice Presdt of G Stwds
J H Kjelgaard, R W M 813	Vice Presdt of G Stwds
D S Pundole, R W M 1208	Vice Presdt of G Stwds
N D Adenwalla R W M 1388 and in 475	Grand Marshal
W R G Brew, R W M 338	Asst Grand Marshal
Dr A B Osbourne, R W M 337	Asst Grand Marshal
Phanindra Nath Mukerji, R W M 371	Asst Grand Marshal
P R P Shroff, R W M 506	Asst Grand Marshal
V L Mane, R W M 1101	Asst Grand Marshal
B S Dodsankarappa, R W M 1200	Asst Grand Marshal
C F Baguley, R W M 1324	Asst Grand Marshal
Syed Bashir Hussain Zaidi, R W M 1384	Asst Grand Marshal
J A Grinshaw, R W M 1066 and in 338	Grand Inner Guard
Capt J D Kothawala, J P, R W M 342	Asst G Inner Guard
Cawashaw B Nannavatty, R W M 584	Asst G Inner Guard
Silavux P Dastur, R W M 1064 and in 1033	Asst G Inner Guard
J Routledge, R W M 1127	Asst G Inner Guard
Gurnakhi Singh Chawla, R W M 1281	Asst G Inner Guard
Dr H D Khote, R W M 1207	Asst G Inner Guard
Venji A Taraporvala, R W M 1361	Asst G Inner Guard
W H Perkins, P M 702	Grand Tyler

## GRAND STEWARDS

J Pannell	337	Hyder Hussain	644
G. H Lamb	338	Govinda K Pillai	661
Naoroji B Karanjia	342	Lt Col C E U Bremner	691
R P Damri	343	Abdul Latif Dada	702
Gopalkrishna T Kamath	363	M P Fletcher	735
Prakash Chandra Bhose	371	Dr M Subramanyam	742
Shikhar Chand	389	Vellore Ganesh Rao	756
C S Rangaswami	404	U V Inandar	783
Alexander W Ottignon	474	Meer Yaseen Ali Khan	787
Jamshed N Ghandhi	475	Pestonji D Master	800
Arthur Hatworth	485	James A Instance	813
J H Turner	490	Walter Sleight	828
Pasi P Mistry	506	Seth Ram Kishore	831
M A Azad	526	J H Sanderson	909
G. L Joshi	563	R M Howle	928
P E K Eley	568	Kishen Singh Kalsi	957
G A Mohammedi	569	H W Herbert	1031
Dhiraflal M Daru	584	Lt Col S L Bhatia	1041
G E Bandukwala	587	F P Golwala	1064
C R Harrison	594	Dr D Sitaramayya	1065
H Chandiram	611	James Chadwick	1066
James A Butterworth	634	Stewart M Petrie	1068

Grand Stewards.—contd

Nadirshaw A Daruwalla	1069	Herbert J L Murock	1270
Alan Rowland Simpson	1090	H Mehra	1281
Dr M D Pustake	1101	Dr H Sharif	1290
D A Greenwood	1108	Durga Dass Kathuria	1296
C B Clode	1127	K S Ramaswamy	1297
J Symon	1131	A E Tambboovalla	1298
B M Yousuf Sait Faiz	1148	Perival C Burrows	1324
Frank V Pope	1163	R Mc G Morren	1342
A W Taylor	1205	Major S R Banaji	1363
A D Dysart	1208	Major A White	1364
Sorab B Engineer	1233	Kalkhusroo D Bhagwagar	1366
Capt Khan Mohammed Ishul	1256	Nawabzada Jafar Ali Khan	1364
Gopaldas I Tandon	1273	S K Nadkarni	1388

Daughter Lodges working under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of  
All Scottish Freemasonry in India —

Number of Lodge	NAME OF LODGE	Number of Lodge	NAME OF LODGE
337 Hope	Karachi	909 Cataract	Gokak Falls
338 Perseverance	Bombay	928 Heather	Munnar
342 Rising Star of W I	Bombay	957 Coronation	Khudwa
343 St Andrews in the East	Poona	1031 Elvslum	Simla
363 Victoria ..	Belgaum	1041 Imperial Brotherhood	Bombay
371 St David in the East	Calcutta	1064 Sir Charles Napier	Hyderabad, Sind
389 St Paul	Mhow	1075 Neopolis	Vizianagaram
404 St Thomas in the East	Calcutta	1066 Forman	Bombay
474 Endeavour	Calcutta	1068 St Andrew	Lahore
475 Barton	Lonavia	1090 Beaman	Bombay
485 Harmony	Karachi	1090 Gibbs	Bangalore
490 Caledonia	Bombay	1101 Seindin	Gwallior
506 Rising Sun	Bombay	1108 Godavery	Rajahmundry.
526 Rajputana	Neemuch	1127 St James in the East	Calcutta
563 Salem	Ahmedabad	1131 Calcutta Kilwinning	Calcutta
568 Southern Cross	Oorgaum	1148 Asoka	Madras
569 Morland	Hyderabad (Dn)	1167 Imperial	New Delhi
584 Hamilton	Surat	1205 Doric	Calcutta
587 Islam	Bombay	1208 Universal Peace	Barrackpore
594 Kindred Hope	Nasirabad	1233 Temperance & Benevolence	Karachi
611 Bonnie Doon	Colombo	1256 Black Mountain	Rawalpindi & Murree.
634 Hope & Sincerity	Ahmedabad	1273 Karachi	Karachi
644 Independence	Lucknow	1279 Wallace	Kanchrapara
661 Caledonia	Meerut	1281 Universal Brotherhood	Amritsar.
691 Bolan	Quetta	1290 Star of the South	Bangalore.
702 Level	Kirkee	1296 Wilson	Bannu
735 Hubli	Hubli	1297 Jennings	Bombay.
742 Royal Jubilee	Sholapur.	1298 Bharat	Bombay
756 Ekram	Secunderabad	1324 Masjid-i-Sulman	Maidani Nuftun, (S.P.)
783 Charity	Bandikui	1342 Madras	Madras.
787 Hyderabad	Hyderabad (Dn)	1363 Sohrab Bharrucha	Bombay.
800 Zoroaster	Bombay	1364 Murree	Murree & Rawalpindi.
813 Albion	Calcutta	1366 K B Cama	Bombay
828 The Scots	Bombay	1384 Afghan	Rampur
881 Clair .. ..	Meerut.	1388 Mother India	Bombay.
		Baza	Aligarh



## Scientific Surveys.

**Zoological Survey of India**—It was established in 1916, when the Zoological and Anthropological Section of the Indian Museum was converted into a Survey on a basis similar to that of the Geological and Botanical Surveys. The Indian Museum itself dates back to 1875, and at the outset the Zoological and Anthropological collections consisted almost entirely of material handed over by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, whose members had been accumulating systematic collections since 1814. Organised zoological investigation in India has thus been in continuous progress for nearly 120 years. From the foundation of the Museum in 1875 to the time when the Zoological and Anthropological Section was established as a separate Survey, the Curator (or as he was subsequently termed the Superintendent) of the Indian Museum has been a zoologist and among the officers who have held the appointment have been such well-known names as Anderson, Wood-Mason, Alcock and Annandale.

The Survey is unique in that all its officers are Indians. The main functions of the Survey are to investigate the fauna of India and to arrange and preserve the section in the Zoological and Anthropological galleries of the Indian Museum. In addition the Survey issues two series of publications upon Zoological research, namely *The Records* and *The Memoirs* of the Indian Museum and an Anthropological work entitled "Anthropological Bulletins from the Zoological Survey of India."

**Botanical Survey**—The Botanical Survey department of the Government of India was under the control of a Director who was also Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. The Director having gone on leave preparatory to retirement the Department is awaiting some reorganisation. There is a staff at headquarters of one officer for systematic work and at the Indian Museum a curator who is engaged in the development and maintenance of the Industrial Section. The Director held administrative charge of the Government of India's cinchona operations in Burma, of quinine manufacture in Bengal and of the distribution of cinchona products to the Government of India's areas of distribution in Upper India.

The existence of the Botanical Survey, like that of the Geological Survey, has both a cultural and an economic justification. On general grounds it is obvious that a progressive Government should acquaint itself with the physical facts of the area it administers, and although apart from the cinchona operations, the activities of the Survey cannot be said to have much immediate economic applicability—consisting as they do of investigations and researches into the systematics, physiology, ecology, and histology of plants—the work accomplished in pure botany at the Royal Botanic Garden during the last century and a half has exercised a profound and far-reaching influence upon the development of Agricultural Science and Forestry in India.

**Survey of India.**—The first authoritative map of India was published by D'Anville in 1762, when the exploration of the then unknown India was still largely in French hands. It had been compiled from routes of solitary travellers and rough charts of the coast.

The Survey of India may be said to have been founded in 1767—ten years after the battle of Plassey—when Lord Clive formally appointed Major James Rennell the first Surveyor General of Bengal, at that time the most important of the East India Company's possessions, though there were earlier settlements in Madras and Bombay.

Rennell's maps were originally military reconnaissances and latterly chained surveys based on astronomically fixed points, and do not pretend to the accuracy of modern maps of India based on the rigid system of triangulation commenced at Madras in 1802 and since extended over and beyond India. Even now, however, the relative accuracy of these old maps makes them valuable in legal disputes, as for instance in proving that the holding of a Bengal landowner was a river area at the time of the Permanent Settlement of 1793, so that he is debarred from its benefits.

From these beginnings, this department has gradually become primarily responsible for all topographical surveys, explorations and the maintenance of geographical maps of the greater part of Southern Asia, and also for geodetic work.

**Geodesy** means the investigation of the size, shape and structure of the earth, and the geodetic work of the department consists of primary (or geodetic) triangulation, latitude, longitude and gravity determinations. From these the exact "figure" of the earth is obtained, whereby points fixed by triangulation can be accurately located on its curved surface. This system of fixed points holds together all topographical and revenue surveys, and the existence of such a system from the early days of the department has obviated the embarrassments caused in other countries where isolated topographical surveys have been started without a rigid framework, with the inevitable result that they could not be fitted together.

A geodetic framework is, therefore, essential in any large survey, but there are a number of other activities, all of them ultimately utilitarian which can be suitably combined with its execution, and the following are some of those which are carried out in India.

Precise levelling for the determination of heights,

Tidal predictions and publication of Tide Tables for forty-one ports between Suez and Singapore.

The Magnetic survey,

Observation of the direction and force of gravity,

Astronomical observations to determine latitude, longitude and time,

Seismographic and meteorological observations at Dehra Dun.

Indian geodesy has disclosed widespread anomalies of gravitational attraction in the earth's crust, which have recently led to a reconsideration of the whole theory of isostasy.

**Topographical Surveys.**—In the past this department used to carry out the large scale revenue surveys for most of India, and was still conducting this work for Central and Eastern India and Burma in 1906.

Though revenue survey is primarily a record of individual property boundaries and is unconcerned with the surface features, ground levels and exact geographical position essential to a topographical survey, it was on the whole found economical to carry out both surveys together.

By 1905 however, all the Provinces had taken over the revenue surveys, for which they had always paid, and the Survey of India was enabled to concentrate its energies on a complete new series of modern topographical maps in several colours on the 1-inch to 1-mile scale as recommended by a commission which sat at that time to consider the existing maps of India.

This new series had been rendered necessary by the natural demand for more detailed information to be shown on maps, especially as regards the portrayal of hill features by contours, proper classification of communications and—more recently—air traffic requirements.

It was intended that this 1905 survey should be completed in twenty-five years, and then revised periodically every thirty years. Owing however to the war and more recent retrenchments only a little over two-thirds of the programme had been completed by 1937, in spite of the reduction of scale for the less important areas.

Although new surveys are carried out every year, covering from thirty to sixty thousand square miles—an area roughly that of England—the maps of a large part of the country are still over 50 years old, printed mostly in black only, and have hill features shown by roughly sketched form lines or hachures, such changes in town sites, canals and communications as have been embodied in them have not been surveyed on the ground but are entered from data gathered from outside sources.

Out of a total of 1,022,920 square miles, which is the Survey programme of India 1,140,073 square miles have now been mapped, and it is hoped that the remaining area will be done in about 14 years time.

While some of these unsurveyed places are in remote tracts like the Nagas hills of Assam and the high Himalayas, most are accessible. Large areas in Central Burma, Eastern Bengal, North Bihar, South Bombay, Gujrat, Sind and Western Rajputana have yet to be mapped on modern lines.

The work is now being done by 8 parties distributed all over India, including the Himalayas, where one party operates from April to June till the rains start and again from September till such time as work is rendered impossible by cold. For the other parties the winter is their field season, the rains being devoted to drawing.

On the separation of Burma from India on 1st April 1937, the Burma Survey Party, Survey of India, has been placed on foreign service conditions under the Government of Burma. Technical and administrative control is however still exercised by the Surveyor General of India. The activities of the Survey of India have gone beyond the borders of India in the past. Nepal, for instance, was surveyed and mapped at the request of the local authorities in 1927.

**Large Scale Surveys.**—Surveys and records of international, state and provincial boundaries have always formed an important item of topographical work, and in recent years numerous Guide Maps have been published of important cities and military stations where the 1-inch to 1-mile scale is inadequate.

**Miscellaneous.**—While expending on topographical and geodetic work all funds allotted by Imperial Revenues, the department is prepared to undertake or aid local surveys, on payment by those concerned, such as

Forest and cantonment surveys,

Riverine, irrigation, railway and city surveys.

Surveys of tea gardens and mining areas, with such control levelling as is necessary for these operations.

Administrative assistance is also given, and executive officers lent, in aid of the revenue surveys of various Provinces and States.

The Printing Offices at Calcutta and Dehra Dun are always at the disposal of other Government departments, and the public, for such work as the printing of special maps, illustration for Reports and all diagrams for patents.

The Mathematical Instrument Office of this department assists all Government departments, as well as non-officials, by maintaining up-to-date instrumental and optical equipment and by manufacturing and repairing instruments which would otherwise have to be replaced from abroad.

**Military Requirements and Air Survey.**—The department is also responsible for all survey operations required by the army, and is in a position to meet the rapidly increasing complexity of modern military requirements, especially in air survey.

In view of its high military importance, air survey work for civil purposes is receiving all possible assistance, and continuous research is being carried on in the latest methods of mapping from photographs taken from the ground and in the air.

The flying and photography for air mapping done by this department are at present carried out by the Royal Air Force or the Indian Air Survey Company, a commercial firm with headquarters at Dum Dum.

Administration is in the hands of the Surveyor General under the Education, Health and Lands Department of the Government of India.

The Headquarters Office is at Calcutta under the Assistant Surveyor General, and there are four Directors, one for the Map Publication and other technical offices at Calcutta, and three for three of the five Survey of India Circles into which the country is divided, the other two Circle areas (covering Burma and South India) are administered personally by the Surveyor General.

Of the three Circle Directors, one also administers the Geodetic Branch at Dehra Dun in addition to his topographical survey Circle.

Any enquiries regarding surveys, maps or publications may be addressed either to the Headquarters Office or to the Survey Director

or Independent Party concerned, whose addresses are Director, Map Publication, Calcutta, Director, Geodetic Branch, Delhi Dun, Director, Frontier Circle, Simla, Director, Eastern Circle, Shillong, Officer in Charge, No 6 (South India) Party, Bangalore, and Officer in-Charge Burma Survey party, Survey of India, Maymyo

**Indian Science Congress**—The Indian Science Congress was founded largely owing to the efforts of Prof. P. S. Macmahon and Dr J. L. Simonson. These two gentlemen worked jointly as Honorary General Secretaries of the Congress till 1921. The Asiatic Society of Bengal undertakes the management of the Congress finances and publishes annually the proceedings of the Congress. The objects are (1) to encourage research and to make the results generally known among science workers in India, (2) to give opportunities for personal intercourse and scientific companionship and thus to overcome to some extent one of the chief drawbacks in the life of workers in science in India, (3) to promote public interest in science, for this end the Congress is held at different centres annually, and evening lectures open to the public form an important part of the proceedings of each Congress.

The Congress, which is progressive and vigorous, meets in January each year. The proceedings last for six days. The Head of the Local Government is Patron of the Congress, the Congress session is opened by a Presidential Address delivered by the President for the year. The President is chosen annually, the different sections being presented in turn. The sections are (1) Agriculture, (2) Physics and Mathematics, (3) Chemistry and Applied Botany, (4) Zoology and Ethnography, (5) Botany, (6) Geology, (7) Medical Research, when the sections meet separately each section is presided over by its own President also chosen annually. The mornings are devoted to the reading and discussion of the papers, the afternoons to social functions and visits to places of interests, in the evenings public lectures are delivered.

**The Indian Research Fund Association**—This Association is an older body than the Medical Research Council in England, having been constituted in 1911 with a sum of rupees five lakhs set aside as an endowment for the prosecution and assistance of research, the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases. It can claim to be amongst the pioneers in organised medical research on a large scale and has been referred to by other countries in complimentary language. Still better, it has been copied by several other nations.

2. The control and management of the Association are vested in a Governing Body, the President of which is the Member-in-charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India. This body is assisted by a Scientific Advisory Board of which not less than three members have seats on the Governing Body. The Director-General, Indian Medical Service, is the Chairman of the Board and the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India is the Honorary Secretary of the Board and the Governing Body Member-

ship to the Association is open to non-officials. Every donor of Rs. 5,000 is entitled to become a permanent life member, while every subscriber of Rs. 100 per annum can be a temporary member.

3. The original Governing Body of the Association was, until 1929, composed exclusively of officials, but in that year the Raja of Parlakmedhi, made a donation of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Association and was appointed a life member. In the same year the Government of India, after taking into consideration the question of liberalising the constitution of the Governing Body, decided to enlarge that Body by including three representatives of the Indian Legislature, two representatives of Medical Faculties of Universities incorporated by law in India and one eminent non-medical scientist to be nominated by the Governor General. As a result of further representations from the Universities and the Legislature, this Body was again enlarged in 1933 by the addition of a third representative of the Medical Faculties of Indian Universities, whilst it was decided that the non-medical scientist should in future be elected by the Indian Science Congress Association. The Recruitment and Appointments Board has been formed from amongst the members of the Governing Body of the Association to select and recommend Officers for appointment in the Medical Research Department and the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

4. In order to ensure the closest co-operation between workers and to prevent overlapping of efforts, an annual conference of medical research workers and administrative heads of Medical and Public Health Departments is convened under the auspices of the Association. At this conference free discussions are held on the work accomplished and on proposals for future work. The results of the discussions are available to guide the members of the Scientific Advisory Board in making their recommendations for the programme for the following year. The Conference and the Advisory Board generally meet annually in November/December, when they examine all proposals for research work and recommend a programme of research for the guidance of the Governing Body of the Association.

5. The results of researches carried out under the auspices of the Association are published in the "Indian Journal of Medical Research" and its "Memoirs" and the "Records of the Malaria Survey of India," all of which are issued under the authority of the Association and have now a firmly established position in the scientific world. These publications are obtainable from Messrs Thacker Spink & Co., 3, Esplanade East, Calcutta, on payment.

6. Since its inception a great number of enquiries have been carried out and from small beginnings great expansion of its activities has taken place. Enquiries which have been or are under investigation include investigations on Cholera, Bacteriophage, Malaria, Nutrition, Leprosy, Plague, Vaccines, Tuberculosis, Indigenous drugs, Maternal Mortality, Helminthology, Medical Mycology, Dracontiasis and Filariasis, Protozoal Parasites, Cancer, Epidemic Dropsy, Kala-azar, Blood culture.

Besides financing investigations which are conducted by workers in its direct employment, the Association gives grants-in-aid to outside institutions and also to outside workers. The total expenditure for the last few years has amounted to between seven and eight lakhs of rupees per annum. The Association supports the Malaria Survey of India, which now enjoys international recognition. As part of the activities of this organisation and in commemoration of Sir Ronald Ross' intimate association with India, an experimental malaria station was opened in Karnal in January, 1927, and is known as the "Ross Field Experimental Station for Malaria." Besides carrying out experiments in connection with the prevention of malaria, annual classes are held at which candidates from all over India are shown the latest methods for dealing with the malaria scourge and are instructed how these methods should be applied.

7. In the early years an annual Government grant of Rs. 5,00,000 enabled the Association to finance enquiries and to build up a reserve.

**Geological Survey.**—The ultimate aim of the Geological Survey of India is the preparation of a geological map of India upon the accuracy of which the solution of most geological problems ultimately depends. Maps accompany the reports on the various areas in the publications of the Department and a large amount of information is made available to the public. Such maps represent pioneer work which enables prospectors and mining engineers to cut short their preliminary investigations and to start where the Geological Survey has left off. During the preparation of the geological map and the general survey of the country, mineral deposits of importance are sometimes discovered. Such discoveries are investigated and the results are published without delay and every endeavour is made to induce private firms

to take up the exploitation of the minerals discovered. Collections of minerals, rocks and fossils are accumulated and exhibited in the public galleries of the Indian Museum, situated in Calcutta. Some of the most interesting and scientifically valuable additions to the collections in recent years have been the remains of anthropoid apes of great age discovered at different places in the Siwalik Hills, a range which for hundreds of miles runs parallel to the Himalayas, at a short distance below the foot hills of the latter, and is largely composed of Himalayan detritus. The Geological Survey helps in the spread of geological education in India by the presentation of mineral, rock and fossil specimens to educational institutions. The knowledge gained concerning the geological structure of India and the composition of the rocks that compose the strata enables the department to help in the solution of engineering problems connected with the selection of sites for dams or reservoirs, the safety of hill slopes and foundations and the suitability of particular building stones for particular purposes. The Department is also often able to advise on problems concerned with the supply of water. As a result of the knowledge gained concerning the structure and disposition of the mineral deposits of India, the Department is also in a position to give advice concerning the conservation of the mineral resources of the country. The investigation of earthquakes in India and of all meteorites which fall in India are part of the duties of the Department. The Geological Survey also undertakes the examination and identification, without fee, of any minerals, rocks and fossils sent in by private observers. The publications of the Survey include the *Memoirs, Records and Palaeontologia Indica*. The Survey headquarters are in Calcutta.

## PROVING OF WILLS.

In British India if a person has been appointed executor of the will of a deceased person, it is always advisable to prove the will as early as possible. If the will is in a vernacular it has to be officially translated into English. A petition is then prepared praying for the grant of probate of the will. All the property left by the deceased has to be disclosed in a schedule to be annexed to the petition. The value of immovable properties are usually assessed at 10% years purchase on the net Municipal assessment. For estate under Rs. 1,000 no probate duty is payable; up to Rs. 9,000 in excess of first Rs. 1,000 the duty is at 2%; between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 50,000 the duty payable is at 3% and between Rs. 50,000 and 1,00,000 the duty payable is at 4% and over Rs. 1,00,000 the duty payable is at 5%. In determining the amount of the value of the estate for the purposes of probate duty the following items are allowed to be deducted:

1. Debts left by the deceased including mortgage encumbrances

2. The amount of funeral expenses

3. Property held by the deceased in trust and not beneficially or with general power to confer a beneficial interest.

The particulars of all these items have to be stated in a separate schedule. It is the practice of the High Court to send a copy of these schedules to the Revenue authorities and if the properties particularly immovable properties have not been properly valued, the Revenue department require the petition to be amended accordingly. In certain cases the Court then requires citations to be published and served on such persons as the Court thinks are interested in the question of the grant of probate. If no objection is lodged by any person so interested within 14 days after the publication or service of citation and if the will is shown to have been properly executed and the petitioner entitled to probate, probate is ordered to be granted.

## Earthquakes.

**Physical divisions of India and their relation to earthquakes.**—The Indian continent is divided geologically and therefore physiographically into three distinct and well-defined units. The northernmost unit consisting of sedimentary and crystalline rocks comprises the great mountain ranges of the Himalayas that were upraised, geologically speaking, in comparatively recent times, and are believed to be still undergoing elevation. They constitute India's most unstable region and are therefore the seat of the most violent earthquakes. The north-south running mountains of Burma are components of the same mountain system, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands being their southern continuation, and Burma likewise pays the same penalty for their instability.

The southward push of these mountains caused a sinking of the Himalayan foreland—the region of the Indo-Gangetic basin, now filled with alluvium. This constitutes the second unit, and on account of its proximity to the restless mountains in the north, it shares, though in a lesser degree, the effects of the Himalayan earthquakes. But it also makes its own independent contribution of such catastrophes, as we know from our recent experience of the Bihar earthquake (January 1934).

The triangular portion of the Peninsula proper constitutes a stable landmass—a Horst—as the geologists call it—and is the third and most stable region in India, being comparatively free from severe earthquakes. Only one earthquake which did any considerable damage has been recorded from this region (April 1843). From the apex of the Peninsula to Madras, however, runs a region of minor shocks, probably connected with some dislocation in the earth's crust, though there is no direct evidence of this. These three units, then, constitute regions of decreasing intensity of earthquakes as we travel from north to south. They are indicated on the accompanying map, which is essentially the same as the one prepared by Mr W D West of the Geological Survey of India.

**Causes.**—It will be unnecessary to go into the origin of the individual earthquakes, but a few remarks on the main causes of these phenomena will be illuminating. While minor earthquakes may be due to volcanic activity, the major ones are almost invariably the result of movement along dislocations in the earth's crust or "faults" as the geologists call them, and thrust planes. In the case of thrust planes certain sets of rocks override others, instead of being merely dislocated. The epicentre, that is the place of maximum intensity, frequently coincides with these faults or thrust planes, which proves that a close relationship exists between earthquakes and the dislocations. A number of important faults run close to the southern edge of the Himalayas and the Himalayan foot is therefore a very unstable region. A similar fault runs along the foot of the Shan Plateau in Burma while the Kyaaukkan fault runs north and south in the Northern Shan States, and has probably given rise to earthquakes. It may however be pointed out that it is only "faults" that are still active that give rise to earthquakes. Thus the faults in

the Peninsular area appear to be inert and therefore few earthquakes occur there. Although the immediate cause of the shocks may be movement along a fault or faults, the ultimate cause is often the rapid denudation of steep ranges, which upsets the equilibrium of the earth (Kangra, 1905) in the readjustment of which these movements occur. There is, however, no consensus of opinion on this point for in Norway, where the steep mountain ranges are subject to rapid denudation, there are no earthquakes. The cause may be more deep-seated as, for example, differential cooling and contraction of the earth's interior. The same result is achieved by the slipping of large alluvial masses in deltaic areas or their uplift owing to tectonic forces (Rangoon, Dec 1927). The regions where mountain ranges take sharp bends, being highly folded, are naturally areas of pent up strains seeking relief and are therefore zones of great danger. The violent Quetta earthquake of 1935 and the earlier ones of Mach and Sharigh (1931) were of this nature, for these places lie near sharp bends in the Suleiman, Bugti or Kirthar ranges.

Frequently more than one cause contributes to these earthquakes and the results are then even more disastrous.

**Factors Controlling Damage and Loss of Life.**—The intensity of the earthquake is not the only factor upon which the extent of damage and loss of life depends. Much depends upon the time of shock, the nature of the buildings, the habits of the people, etc. Thus the amount of damage done is often greater in India, where *pucca* houses are more common, than in Burma, where houses are mostly wooden. Though the latter may suffer more from fire, as happened in the case of the Pegu earthquake (5th May, 1930).

The time at which the earthquake occurs makes a considerable difference to loss of life, for an earthquake occurring at night takes people unawares (Kangra, 20,000 lives lost, Quetta, toll of life 25,000). Had the Bihar earthquake, in which 10,000 lives were lost, occurred at night the toll of life would have been unthinkable. Dr A M Heron, Director, Geological Survey, makes certain observations in the case of the Baluchistan earthquake of 1909. He remarks that certain communities suffered more heavily than others because more of their number slept indoors and, being better off, lived in two storied houses, which naturally suffered more damage. The fact to be emphasised is that the loss of life, etc., does not entirely depend upon the severity of the shock, but upon the time of occurrence and various other factors.

**Sources of Information.**—Very little is known of the Indian earthquakes previous to the year 892 A.D. and accounts of the earlier of the recorded earthquakes are necessarily incomplete. T Oldham has recorded the different sources of information of the earlier Indian earthquakes in his catalogue. Among the works in which records of Indian earthquakes later than 892 A.D. occur are the *Tārīkh-i-Khulafā* (History of the Caliphs), the *Al-Bidā'i-l-Tārīkh* by

Ibnulathir—a historical work of the Arabians, the *Mir'at-ul-'Alam*, an unpublished work in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, *Haddont* (Bibliotheca Indica), Bábar's memoirs, Kháfí Kháns *Muntahab ul-labab*, etc. Much information is gleaned from the Journals of the *Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal*, the *Philosophical Transactions*, etc. Accounts of the later earthquakes appear in detail in the records and memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, from which much of the information here given is drawn.

**Historical Review**—The chronological occurrence of the more important earthquakes may now be given.

The earliest earthquake authentically recorded in India took place about the close of the year 893 A D or early in 894 A D, when Dalbul or Dalpul, an important town on the coast of the Indian Ocean was severely shaken and about 150,000 persons lost their lives. As noted by Oldham a record of this earthquake appears both in the *Tárikhul Khulafá* (History of the Caliphs) and in *Alkamil-fil Tárikh*. According to him both these works mention the month of Shawwál (Hijra 280) as the date of occurrence. Since the month of Shawwál commenced 90 days before the 13th of March 894 A D that is the 14th December 893, the date of this earthquake is fixed by Oldham about the close of A D. 893 or early 894 A D.

6th July 1503—This earthquake affected Afghanistan and Northern India. It is recorded that great fissures appeared in many parts and there were extensive landslips causing much damage and loss of life. In one day as many as thirty-three shocks were felt and continued for a whole month. Oldham mentions that this earthquake is recorded in the *Mir'at-ul-'Alam*, an unpublished work in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, in *Haddont* (Bibliotheca Indica Vol. I, p. 319) in the Memoirs of Bábar (Erskine edition, p. 170) in *Ferishtah* (Lucknow edition, p. 183) and its date is therefore authentically recorded.

The Province of Kashmir was shaken by an earthquake in 1552, but no details are available.

Several earthquakes of less intensity took place between the years 1618 and 1664. On the 26th of May, 1618, Bombay experienced an earthquake in which nearly two thousand lives were lost. The accompanying hurricane resulted in the destruction of several vessels. Lakhugar in Assam suffered an earthquake on the 7th February 1663. Shocks were felt in certain parts of eastern Bengal for a period of thirty-two days during the year 1668.

The next earthquake of great intensity which affected India occurred in 1668, between the dates 2nd—11th May. Its effect was so serious that Samáji or Samawáni—a town of 30,000 inhabitants sank into the ground. A record of this appears in the *Ma'asir-i'Alamgiri*, (Edn. Bibl. Indica, p. 74).

Following this terrible catastrophe there was a period of comparative quiescence of about 50 years. Upper India was however shaken by an earthquake on the '14 Muharram of Aurangzib's 15th year' (*Mir'at-ul-'Alam*, an unpublished work of Bakhtiyar Khan) that is, the 4th of June 1669.

This earthquake was accompanied by a big shower of meteors, which, it is reported, falling into a lake caused its waters to overflow!

Kashmir and Attock were affected by shocks on 22nd June 1669 and 23rd June 1669 respectively, but not much damage appears to have been done.

A severe earthquake shook Delhi on Friday, the 17th of July 1720, at about mid-day and was accompanied by considerable damage to the fortress, Fatehpur Mosque and other property, as well as loss of life. It is reported that comparatively severe shocks continued for more than a month, so much so that the population of Delhi had to sleep out of doors during this period!

A violent earthquake accompanied by a hurricane of great intensity occurred in Calcutta and the delta of the Ganges in October 1737. It is reported that 30,000 craft lying on the Ganges were cast away, the steeple of a church sank completely into the ground, and 300,000 people lost their lives. It is further reported that 60 ton bargues were blown two leagues up the river!

Bengal, Burma and the Arakan coast were affected on 2nd April 1762. In fact it is reported that the emergence of the Arakan coast from the sea is due to this earthquake, but that is an obvious exaggeration, though partial elevation of the coastal strip probably occurred. It is stated that oysters were found attached to rocks forty feet above ground level. Near Chittagong 60 square miles of land sank permanently under water.

Several shocks of varying intensity occurred in different parts of India—Calcutta, Kashmir, Ongole and the upper reaches of the Ganges between 13th July 1762 and 22nd May 1803, but no details need be given as they were not of much importance.

A violent earthquake took place on 1st Sept. 1803, affecting Mathura, Calcutta, Garhwal, Kumaon and Delhi. At Mathura the domes of several mosques erected by Ghazi Khan sank into the ground. Several villages were swallowed up in Garhwal.

This earthquake is noted for the fact that the upper portion of the famous Qutab Minar fell as a result of it, though it is stated that the Minar was also struck by lightning.

16th June 1819—This was one of the worst earthquakes experienced in India. Its effect was the severest in Cutch, the chief town of which—Bhoj—was completely ruined and 2,000 persons perished. Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat and Poona were all affected.

In the western region of Cutch the town of Sindree and the neighbouring area was submerged as a result of tidal waves. A tract 15 miles wide was raised in front of a branch of the Indus and the river had to cut a fresh channel across it. This ridge is known to the local inhabitants as Allah Band, or Gods Embankment.

One very severe shock followed by minor ones occurred on 29th October 1826 and resulted in several houses falling in Khatmandu and Patan, in Nepal.

1827 Sept (before 26th Sept 1827) —The fort of Kollatkar, near Lahore, was destroyed and about 1,000 persons lost their lives. It is stated that a hill falling into the river Ravi resulted in extensive floods.

6th June 1828 —There is record of at least eighty earthquakes affecting the Indian region between the aforementioned date and the year 1839, but of these only two are worth noting, namely, the one that shook the vale of Kashmir on 6th June 1828 and the other that affected Nepal and the eastern and central region, Northern India. In Kashmir alone over a thousand persons lost their lives and for at least two months following the earthquake the number of shocks was as high as one to two hundred per day!

26th August 1838 —Felt in Khatmundu (Nepal) and North Bihar. In Khatmundu alone 100 houses were levelled to the ground and a similar fate overtook other places. There was continuous agitation for full 24 hours.

An earthquake of great intensity affected Burma more particularly Amarapura and Ava on 23rd March 1839. It is reported that shocks continued for four or five days, every fifteen to thirty minutes. 200—400 lives were lost and pagodas and other buildings in Ava, Amarapura and Sagaing suffered heavily.

10th February 1842 —Lasted for about three minutes in Kabul and affected Peshawar, Jallalabad, etc. It was very destructive at Peshawar and one-third of the town of Jallalabad was destroyed. Hot springs at Bonah became cold and the amount of water also diminished. The area affected was about 216,000 square miles. The epicentral area was probably near Jallalabad.

Numerous later earthquakes which occurred in different parts of the Indian region do not call for much attention as they were of minor importance. Two earthquakes which affected the Deccan in March and April 1843 may be here recorded, for the Deccan, being a stable landmass, is rarely affected by earthquakes of any intensity. Sholapur, Maktal, Singrurgarh, Bellary, Kurnool, Belgaum were all affected and much damage was done. This is the only earthquake known in the Deccan which caused considerable damage. The epicentre was near Bellary.

Severe shocks, local in their effect occurred in Upper Sind on 24th January 1852. Fort Kahan was completely ruined and about 350 persons were killed.

24th August 1858 —Burma was affected, but the shocks were not of great intensity. False Island situated south-east of Cheduba Island (18° 38' N: 93° 55' E) disappeared entirely under the Ocean. The same earthquake affected the Punjab and Bengal, but very little damage was done.

10th January 1869 —Experienced in Assam (Cachar), total area where shocks were felt was 250,000 square miles.

A severe earthquake occurred in the Bay of Bengal on the morning of 31st December 1881. The radius of the area affected was about 800

miles, and the total area over which the shock was felt was in the neighbourhood of 2,000,000 square miles most of it being sea. It was felt at Gaya, Hazaribagh, Akra, Ootacamund and Calcutt in India, and in Burma at Akyab where it was followed by the eruption of a mud volcano in Ramri. The northernmost point affected was near Monghyr.

30th May 1885 —This earthquake, although comparatively not so severe, resulted in heavy loss of life and about 3,000 persons perished in Kashmir. The epicentre was a few miles west of Srinagar. The radius of felt area was 800—450 miles, the total area affected being about 110,000 square miles.

14th July 1885 —The epicentre of this earthquake was north west of Dacca. It was felt violently throughout Bengal, but extended also into Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam. The square area affected was approximately 230,400 square miles.

20th December 1892 —This was felt over the greater part of Baluchistan, and was connected with an old fault line that runs along the foot of the Kojak range in a NNE direction. The foot of the range is marked by a depression and numerous springs which are indicative of the fault. It is interesting to note that as a result of this earthquake the area west of the fault subsided about one foot and moved southward about 2½ feet! The earthquake was however local in its effects.

The worse earthquake which has affected Assam and probably the greatest within historic times occurred on 12th June 1897. Stone buildings in Shillong, Goalpara, Gauhati, Nowgong and Sylhet were almost entirely destroyed everywhere and Calcutta was seriously affected. Over 1,600 lives were lost and the earthquake was felt in an area of 1,730,000 square miles. The earthquake was caused by a "movement along a thrust-plane or thrust planes, and along secondary thrust and fault-planes, which had a maximum length of about 200 miles and a maximum width of about 50 miles." This movement was due to the relief of differential strains set up in the interior of the earth.

The district of Kangra in the Punjab suffered heavily on 4th April 1905, more particularly because the shocks occurred early in the morning when people were still asleep. There was heavy loss of life—20,000 persons having perished. The area affected was 1,625,000 square miles. Kangra and Dharamsala were completely destroyed. The main shock was from north to south, followed by an equally severe one from south to north. The earthquake is ascribed to movement along one of the reverse faults of the Himalayas.

21st October 1905.—This earthquake affected the Kachhi plain, Baluchistan. Considerable damage was done and over 200 lives were lost. The radius of the felt area was about 15—45 miles. The elongated epicentre was NW.—SE in direction. The earthquake was presumably due to the presence of a fault, though, the area being covered with alluvium, this is more or less conjectural.

A violent earthquake occurred over the greater part of the Northern and Southern Shan States on 21st May 1912 and was felt practically over the whole of Burma, Siam and Yunnan. An area of 125,000 square miles was affected. Shocks continued the following day and were followed on the 23rd May by a severe shock which was felt over an area of 375,000 square miles. Numerous after shocks continued in May, June, July and August, when they finally ceased. The epicentre was close to the great Kyaukkyan fault in the Northern Shan States.

No severe earthquake is recorded during the six years following the last earthquake in Burma, but a violent shock was felt on 8th July 1918 and affected Eastern Bengal, Assam, Burma, North West India as far as Lahore. It was most strongly felt in Srimangal (Assam) where many tea estates were ruined. The total area over which it was felt was 800,000 square miles. This earthquake was due to subsidence along a fault. It was accompanied by pouring out of sand, mud and water from fissures created in the ground.

17th December 1927—Was experienced in Rangoon, but very little damage was done. Affecting as it did a big commercial city like Rangoon its importance cannot be denied. Investigation appears to show that the shock was due to forces of uplift causing movement along lines of weakness below the deltaic alluvium. Although the area is covered with alluvium and direct observations are not possible, the probability of such a zone of weakness existing in the neighbourhood of the town must be accepted.

The areas around Itawpindi, Peshawar and Attock are regarded as very unstable, as one big fault and numerous smaller ones are located in this region. The earthquake on 1st February 1929 in the North-West Himalayas was at first thought to be connected with these faults. But it has been shown that the focus of this earthquake lay at a considerable depth—160 Kilms, which is a point of interest, for it shows that the shocks were not connected with any surface features such as faults. The epicentre was situated about 25 miles north west of Abbottabad. Some damage was done to property and a few lives were lost.

8th August 1929—This earthquake, which affected the small town of Swa in Burma was connected with several of the later earthquakes that occurred in different parts of Burma—the Pegu earthquake of 5th May 1930, the Poda earthquakes of July to December 1930 and the Pyu disaster of 4th December 1930. The epicentral area was quite small and lay about 6 miles to the north west of Swa. Damage was done to railway lines and bridges. Loaded trucks were lifted off the track and thrown to one side. The shocks were due to movement along a fault in the Tertiary rocks, more or less parallel to the great fault which is known as the Boundary Fault.

A violent shock occurred at about 8-15 P.M. on 5th May, 1930, and practically levelled the whole town of Pegu. About 550 lives were lost and considerable damage was done to property in Rangoon as well. The actual area affected was

about 220,000 square miles. This earthquake came without any preliminary warning and lasted only 30 seconds. The earlier Burmese earthquake previously mentioned was presumably a forerunner of the present one and did not indicate the dying out of still earlier movements. It is thought that the movement was connected with the boundary faults of the Shan Plateau, which was accentuated by the forward movement of *terra firma* into the gulf of Martaban.

Assam was shaken by a severe earthquake on 3rd July 1930, after about 12 years of comparative quiescence. The total area affected was about 350,000 square miles. The town of Dhubri suffered considerable damage, but fortunately no loss of life occurred. This is probably due to the fact that many houses are built of 'flexible' superstructure supporting light, often galvanised iron roofs and at that time of the year many persons were not sleeping inside their houses. The earthquake was probably due to weakness at the foot of the Assam range, movement along which zone was assisted by the rapid denudation of the mountains, which presumably upset the equilibrium.

3rd/4th December 1930—Several severe shocks were felt between 10-15 P.M. and 1-22 A.M. in Pyu, Burma. Most of the brick buildings were destroyed and about 30 persons lost their lives. The shocks were felt over an area of approximately 220,000 square miles.

27th August 1931—This was one of the worst of the Baluchistan earthquakes, and about 200 lives were lost. It was preceded on the 25th by an earlier earthquake the epicentre of which was near Sharigh. The March earthquake was felt over an area of 370,000 square miles. Both these earthquakes were connected with the sharp bends of the Suleiman, Bugti and Kirthar hills. For such bends are regions of strain where earth movements are likely to occur.

15th January 1914—This, the North Bihar earthquake, is still fresh in our minds. It was one of the most violent earthquakes that have affected India. It is estimated that over 10,000 lives were lost and several crores worth of property was damaged. Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Monghyr, Patna, Jamalpur, Muzaffarpur, Darjeeling etc., and the Nepal valley suffered heavily. The epicentre of this earthquake ran from near Mohilahr through Sitamarhi to Madhubani. The total area over which it was felt was 1,900,000 square miles. The earthquake is attributed to faults underlying the alluvium. It is fortunate that it occurred in the afternoon (about 2-15 P.M.), for had it occurred at night it would have been one of the worst of such disasters experienced upon the earth.

31st May 1935—The Quetta earthquake is one of the latest of the more violent catastrophes that have overtaken the Indian region. This can be estimated from the fact that 25,000 lives perished and damage to private property, railway lines, etc., ran into several crores. The town of Quetta was practically destroyed and the area affected was about 100,000 square miles. The causes leading to these earthquakes are unknown, but the focus was probably shallow. The earthquake is probably connected with the sharp bend in the hill ranges near Quetta.



The frequency of aftershocks of the Quetta earthquake of May 1935, according to the Geological Survey of India, appears to be considerably diminished, but several sharp shocks were felt during the year in the Assam seismic area, including those of 16th January at about 18 45 hours and of 21st March at 21 45 hours, Indian standard time

The last severe earthquake to be experienced in India occurred in the Hindu Kush on 14th November 1937, and was felt throughout the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, as well as largely over the Punjab, United Provinces, northern Sind and Baluchistan. Severe shocks were felt at Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Kangra, Chitral and Drosh, and considerable damage was done. No loss of life was reported.

Although minor earthquakes have been reported from different parts of India later than November 1937, none of these has caused damage or loss of life. Details of some of these are given below

*5th January 1938*—Two shocks were felt at Drosh in the Chitral District, North-West Frontier Province. Another shock of the same intensity was felt on the 7th January, but there was no damage or loss of life

*14th April 1938*—An earthquake shock was felt at Monywa in the Lower Chindwin district, Burma, at 7 47 a.m. Cracks appeared in the walls of several buildings, but there was no loss of life.

*3rd May 1938* Two shocks were felt at intervals of about five seconds at Shillong in Assam, at 10-21 p.m. The shocks lasted for about 40 seconds. There was very little damage to property and no loss of life

*16th August 1938* Shocks were experienced in the Upper Chindwin district, Burma, and were felt over a fairly wide area. The shocks, which lasted about 30 seconds seem to have been severe at Kalemyo *Pucca* buildings and Pagodas tumbled down, but there was no loss of life. Smaller shocks were also felt at Mawlaik, Paungbyin, Mingin, Indaw, Kalewa, Homalin, Tabin, etc.

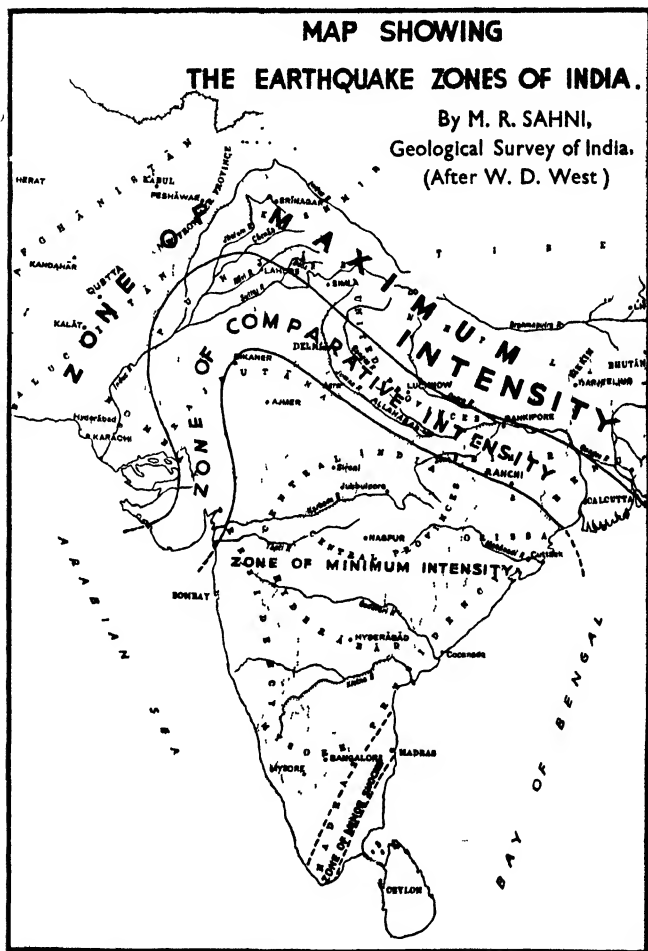
*7th February 1939*—Two shocks were felt at Drosh in Chitral at intervals of two seconds, but there was neither material damage nor loss of life

Reports received by the Geological Survey of India from various parts of India and Burma show that 82 earthquake shocks were felt in 1937 in India. With the exception of the rather severe shock of 14th November, which originated in the Hindu Kush region and affected a considerable tract of north west India, the rest were of slight intensity, unattended by any damage to buildings or persons

Regionally the shocks were distributed as follows—

Burma, 28; north-eastern India, including Sikkim, Nepal and Tibet, 31; north-western India, including Kashmir, Chitral and Baluchistan, 21; and Peninsular India, 2

The epicentre of the shock of 14th November 1937 has been located in the Hindu Kush mountains, north-west of Drosh, in Chitral. This has been deduced from observers' reports and from seismographic records available from the Meteorological Observatories at Bombay, Agra, Calcutta and Kodaikanal. This shock was felt at such distant places as Kabul, Dehra-Dun, Simla, Multan, Dera Ismail Khan and Roorkee



# Posts and Telegraphs.

## POST OFFICE.

The control of the Posts and Telegraphs of India is vested in an officer designated Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs whose office is attached to the Department of Communications of the Government of India. For the efficient working of the Department there is a Finance Officer, Communications. There is also a Deputy Director-General, Finance, attached to the office of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs who assists the D. G. generally in examining matters containing financial implications. The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director-General himself, consists on the postal side of one Senior Deputy Director-General, one Deputy Director-General (postal services) and eight Assist Deputy Directors General.

For postal purposes, the Indian Empire is divided into eight circles namely, Bengal and Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Central, Madras, Punjab and North-West Frontier, United Provinces and Sind and Baluchistan. Each of the first seven is in charge of a Postmaster-General and the Sind and Baluchistan Circle is controlled by a Director, Posts & Telegraphs. The Central Circle comprises roughly the Central Provinces and the Central India and Rajputana Agencies. With effect from 1-4-1937 Burma Circle was separated from the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Administration, and it started its career under a separate administration under the new Government of Burma.

The Heads of Circles are responsible to the Director-General for the whole of the postal arrangements in their respective circles, including those connected with the conveyance of mails by railways, inland steamers, and air services. All the Postmasters-General are provided with Deputy and Assistant Postmasters-General while in the Sind and Baluchistan Circle, the Director is assisted by an Assistant Director. The eight Postal Circles are divided into Divisions, each in charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices or Railway Mail Service as the case may be and each Superintendent is assisted by a certain number of officials styled Inspectors.

Generally there is a head post office at the headquarters of each revenue district and other post offices in the same district are usually

The **Inland Tariff** (which is applicable to as indicated below) is as follows —

	When the postage is prepaid	When the postage is wholly unpaid	When the postage is insufficiently prepaid,
<i>Letters</i>	Anna Pies		
Not exceeding one tola	1 0	Double the prepaid rate (chargeable on delivery)	Double the deficiency (chargeable on delivery).
And every additional tola ..	0 6		
<i>Book and pattern packets</i>			
For the first two and a half tolas or fraction thereof	0 6		
For every additional two and a half tolas, or fraction thereof, in excess of two and a half tolas ..	0 3		

subordinate to the head office for purposes of accounts. The Postmasters of the Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras General Post Offices and of the larger of the other head post offices are directly under the Postmasters-General. The Presidency Postmasters have one or more Inspecting Postmasters subordinate to them. When the duties of the Postmaster of a head office become so onerous that he is unable to perform them fully himself a Deputy Postmaster is appointed to relieve him of some of them, and if still further relief is required, one or more Assistant Postmasters are employed. The more important of the offices subordinate to the head office are designated sub-offices and are usually established only in towns of some importance. Sub-offices transact all classes of postal business with the public, submit accounts to the head offices to which they are subordinate incorporating therein the accounts of their branch offices, and frequently have direct dealings with Government local sub-treasuries. The officer in charge of such an office works either single-handed or with the assistance of one or more clerks according to the amount of business.

Branch offices are small offices with limited functions ordinarily intended for villages, and are placed in charge either of departmental officers on small pay or of extraneous agents, such as school masters, shop keepers, landholders or cultivators who perform their postal duties in return for a small remuneration.

The audit work of the Post Office is entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, who is an officer of the Finance Department of the Government of India and is not subordinate to the Director-General. The Accountant-General is assisted by Deputy Accountants-General, all of whom, with the necessary staff of clerks, perform at separate headquarters the actual audit work of a certain number of postal circles.

In accordance with an arrangement which has been in force since 1883, a large number of sub-post offices and a few head offices perform telegraph work in addition to their postal work and are known by the name of combined offices. The policy is to increase telegraph facilities everywhere and especially in towns by opening a number of cheap telegraph offices working under the control of the Post Office.

Aden, Nepal, Ceylon and Portuguese India except

Postcards.		
Single ..	3 ples	
Reply ..	1 anna 6 ples	

(The postage on cards of private manufacture must be prepaid in full Reply post-cards cannot be sent to Nepal)

**Parcels (prepayment compulsory)**  
Parcels not exceeding 12½ seers (1,000 tolas) in weight —

	Rs a
Not exceeding 40 tolas	0 4
For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight	0 4
Registration is compulsory in the case of parcels weighing over 440 tolas	

All parcels to Aden should be registered. There is no parcel service to Nepal. These rates are not applicable to parcels for Ceylon and Portuguese India.

<b>Registration fee</b>	Rs a
For each letter, postcard, book or pattern packet, or parcel to be registered	0 3

<b>Ordinary Money Order fees</b>	
On any sum not exceeding Rs 10	0 2
On any sum exceeding Rs 10 but not exceeding Rs 25	0 4
On any sum exceeding Rs 25 upto Rs 600	0 4

for each complete sum of Rs 25, and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs 10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas.

In the case of money orders for Ceylon and Portuguese India, the rates prescribed for foreign rupee money orders are applicable. There is no money order service to Nepal.

**Telegraphic money order fees**—The same as the fees for ordinary money orders plus a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for inland (the cost of the telegraphic advice to Aden and Ceylon in respect of those countries) telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance, according as the telegram is to be sent as an "Express" or as an "Ordinary" message. In addition to the above supplementary fee of two annas is levied on each telegraphic money order.

There is no telegraphic money order service to Nepal or Portuguese India. In the case of Ceylon the telegraph charge is calculated at the rates shown below—

**Express**—Rs 2 for the first 12 words and 3 annas for each additional word.

**Ordinary**—Rs. 1 for the first 12 words and 2 annas for each additional word.

**Value-payable fees**—These are calculated on the amount specified for remittance to the sender and are the same as the fees for ordinary money orders.

Insurance fees		Rs. a
Where the value insured does not exceed Rs 100		0 3
Where the value insured exceeds Rs 100 but does not exceed Rs 150		0 4

Where the value insured exceeds Rs 150 Rs. a but does not exceed Rs 200 . . . 0 6

For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs 200 and upto Rs 1,000 0 2

For every additional Rs 100 or fraction thereof over Rs 1,000 . . . 0 1

As regards Aden, Ceylon and Portuguese India see Foreign Tariff

**Acknowledgment fee**—For each registered article 1 anna.

**The Foreign Tariff** (which is not applicable to Aden, to Ceylon to Nepal or to Portuguese India except as indicated below), is as follows—

*Letters*

Anglo Egyptian Sudan  
 Bernhauand Pro-  
 tectorate, British  
 Solomon Islands  
 Protectorate, Brunei,  
 Canada, Commonwealth of Australia  
 (comprising New  
 South Wales, Queens-  
 land, South Aus-  
 tralia, Victoria,  
 Western Australia,  
 Tasmania, Papua or  
 British New Guinea  
 and Norfolk Island),  
 Egypt, Elic, Fiji Is-  
 lands, Friendly or  
 Tonga Islands (Gil-  
 bert and Ellice Is-  
 lands Protectorate,  
 Great Britain and  
 Northern Ireland,  
 Hongkong, Lahore,  
 Kedah, Kelantan,  
 Kenya, Malaya  
 (Straits Settlements  
 including Labuan,  
 British, and Federa-  
 ted Malay States of  
 Negri Sembilan,  
 Pahang, Perak and  
 Selangor), Marshall  
 Islands (Nanau),  
 Mauritius, New-  
 foundland, New  
 Guinea, Mandated  
 Territories, New  
 Hebrides, New Zea-  
 land and its depen-  
 dencies, North  
 Borneo, Nyasaland  
 Protectorate, Pales-  
 tine, Perlis, Rhodesia  
 (Northern and  
 Southern), Sarawak,  
 Seychelles, South  
 West Africa, Tan-  
 ganyika, Trans-  
 jordan, Trengganu,  
 Uganda, Union of  
 South Africa (includ-  
 ing Basutoland and  
 Swaziland) Western  
 Samoa (Apla) and  
 Zanzibar

2½ annas for every half ounce or fraction thereof (All letters are carried by air)

To Aden, Ceylon, Nepal and Portuguese India—Indian inland rates To Burma—1½ annas for the first tola and 1 anna for every additional tola or part thereof

Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Somaliland, Cayman Islands, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Gambin, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada and Grenadines, Jamaica, Labuan, Leeward Islands, Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St Kitts, Tortola (Virgin Islands), Malta, Morocco (British Agencies in New Hebrides including Banks and Torres Islands), Nigeria, St Helena, St Lucia, St Vincent, Sierra Leone, Togoland (British), Trinidad, Tobago, Tristan d'Acunha, Turks and Caicos Islands

2½ annas for the first ounce and 2 annas for each additional ounce or part of that weight

To other countries, or places { 3½ annas for the first ounce and 2 annas for each additional ounce or part of that weight

Postcards, Single . . . 2 annas

„ Reply . . . 4 annas.

Postcards to Burma Single 1 anna and reply 2 annas

Printed Papers—1 anna for every 2 ounces or part of that weight

Business Papers—For a packet not exceeding 10 ounces in weight . . . 3½ annas

For every additional 2 ounces or part of that weight . . . 1 anna

Samples—1½ annas for first 4 ounces and 1 anna per 2 ounces thereafter

Printed Papers, Business Papers and Samples—To Burma, 9 pies for the first five tolas and 6 pies for every additional 5 tolas or part of that weight

#### Parcels

Parcel postage varies for different countries as shown in the Foreign Post Directory included in the Post and Telegraph Guide. Information relating to the rates of postage on parcels for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is given below—

- (1) Parcels not exceeding 22 lbs in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office,

the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows—

For Over-Gibraltar land.

	R s a p	R s a p
For a parcel—	1 8 0	1 18 6
Not over 3 lbs		
Over 3 lbs, but not over 7 lbs	2 12 0	3 1 6
„ 7 „ „ 11	3 15 0	4 2 6
„ 11 „ „ 22	6 8 0	7 3 0

These parcels are delivered by the post office and the postage paid carries them to destination.

- (2) Parcels which exceed 11 lbs but which do not exceed 60 lbs (the maximum allowed) in weight are forwarded from India through the medium of the P & O S N Co and are delivered at destination under arrangements made by that Company. The postage charge applicable to such parcels is twelve annas for each pound, or fraction of a pound. The parcels are delivered free of charge within a radius of one mile from the Company's Head Office in London, if addressed to any place beyond that radius, carrier's charges are levied from the addressee on delivery. Parcels thus forwarded through the P & O S N Co cannot be insured during transit beyond India, but must, if they contain coin, etc., be insured during transit in India. No acknowledgment of delivery can be obtained in respect of these parcels, nor can such parcels be transmitted to Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the value payable system.

#### Limits of Weight.

Letters—4 lbs 6 oz

Printed Papers and Business Papers—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, British Australasian Colonies, Hong-kong, Malaya (the Straits Settlements, (including Labuan-British) and the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri-Sembilan and Pahang), Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—5 lbs

To Aden or Ceylon—No limit

To all other destinations—4 lbs 6 oz

Samples—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, Burma, Hong-kong, Malaya, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—5 lbs.

To Aden or Ceylon—200 tolas.

To all other destinations—1 lb 2 oz

Parcels—11 lbs. or 20 lbs.

#### Limits of Size.

Letters—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 2½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

**Printed Papers and Business Papers**—To Aden and Ceylon—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth. If in form of roll, dimensions are 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter.

To all other destinations—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

**Note**—Printed papers sent open, i.e., without a cover or wrapper in the form of cards, whether folded or not, should not measure less than 4 inches in length and 2½ inches in width.

**Samples**—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, Burma, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Malaya, the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth. If in form of roll, dimensions in all cases are 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

To all other destinations—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, dimensions in all cases are 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

**Money Orders**—To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in rupee currency, the rates of commission are as follows—

	Rs.	a.
On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10	0	3
On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	0	6
On any sum exceeding Rs. 25	..	0 6
for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 6 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.		

To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in sterling, the rates are as follows—

	Rs.	s.
On any sum not exceeding £1	0	4
" " exceeding £1 but not exceeding £2	2	0 7
" " " £2 " " £3	3	0 10
" " " £3 " " £4	4	0 13
" " " £4 " " £5	5	1 0
" " " £5	1	0

for each complete sum of £5 and 1 rupee for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed £1, the charge for it shall be 4 annas; if it does not exceed £2, the charge shall be 7 annas; if it does not exceed £3, the charge shall be 10 annas; and if it does not exceed £4, the charge shall be 13 annas.

**Insurance fees (for registered letters and parcels only)**

**Registration fee**

For each letter, post-card & packet of printed or business papers and samples . . . 3 annas.

**For insurance of letters and parcels to Aden and Ceylon and of letters to Portuguese India**—Insurance fees mentioned under "Inland Tariff."

**For insurance of letters and parcels to Burma, British Somaliland, Mauritius, Seychelles, and parcels to Portuguese India**

Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 180 .. . . . 4½

For every additional Rs. 180 or fraction thereof .. . . . 4½

**For insurance of letters and parcels to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to British Possessions and Foreign countries (other than those mentioned above) to which insurance is available**

Where the value insured does not exceed £ 12 .. . . . 4½

For every additional £12 or fraction thereof .. . . . 4½

**Acknowledgment fee**—3 annas for each registered article 1 anna in the case of registered article addressed to Aden, Ceylon or Portuguese India.

**Air Mails**—Letters, postcards and packets can be sent by air in the inland post as well as to certain foreign countries on payment of special Air Mail fees. Such letters can be registered. Insured articles cannot be sent by Air Mail except to Burma and Ceylon. The inland Air fees are as follows—

- (i) For a postcard 6 pias plus ordinary postage
- (ii) For a letter and packet 1 anna for each top or part thereof plus ordinary postage.

For Air fees to foreign countries, see Air Mail leaflet obtainable gratis from the Post Office or the Post and Telegraph Guide.

**Magnitude of business in Post Office.**—At the close of 1937-38 there were 101,674 postal officials, 24,167 post offices, and 158,769 miles of mail lines. During the year, 1,190 million articles, including 40.8 million registered articles were posted, stamps worth Rs. 65.5 millions were sold for postal purposes, about 40 million money orders of the total value of Rs. 763 millions were issued, 747 thousands of Indian Postal Orders to the value of about 19 lakhs were sold, a sum of Rs. 171 millions was collected for tradesmen and others on V. P. articles, about 3 million insured articles valued at 813.9 millions of rupees were handled. Customs duty, aggregating over 74 million rupees was realised on parcels and letters from abroad, pensions amounting to about Rs. 16.9 millions were paid to Indian Military pensioners and nearly 15,000 lbs of quinine were sold to the public. On the 31st March 1938, there were 3,786,000 Savings Bank accounts with a total balance of Rs. 774.9 millions and 96,000 Postal Life Insurance policies with an aggregate assurance of Rs. 189 millions.

## TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

**Telegraphs**—Up to 1912 the telegraph system in India was administered as a separate department by an officer designated Director-General of Telegraphs who worked in subordination to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry. In that year it was decided to vest the control of Posts and Telegraphs in a single officer as an experimental measure with a view to the eventual amalgamation of the two Departments.

In pursuance of this policy an experimental amalgamation of the two services was introduced in the Bombay and Central Circles from the 1st July 1912. The fundamental principles of this scheme which followed closely the system in force in the United Kingdom and several other European countries were that the traffic and engineering work of the Telegraph Department should be separated, the former branch of work in each Circle being transferred to the Postmaster-General assisted by a Deputy Postmaster-General and a suitable number of attached officers and the engineering branch being controlled by a Director of Telegraphs Subordinate to this officer there were several Divisional Superintendents who were assisted by a number of attached officers.

In 1914 the complete amalgamation of the two Departments was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and introduced from 1st April. The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director-General himself, consists on the engineering (including wireless) side of a Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, with one Deputy Chief Engineer and one Assistant Deputy Director-General. For traffic work there is a Deputy Director-General, with three Assistant Deputy Directors-General. In the Circles the scheme which has been introduced follows closely on the lines of the experimental one referred to above. For telegraph engineering purposes India was divided up into five Circles, each in charge of a Director. These five Circles are divided into eighteen Divisions each of which is in charge of a Divisional Engineer. On the 1st July 1922 Sind and Baluchistan Circle was formed with its headquarters at Karachi. This Circle is in charge of a Director of Posts and Telegraphs. On the 31st March 1924 there were 7 Circles and 20 Divisions. With a view to complete fusion of the three branches of work, the engineering work of the Bombay and Central Circles was brought under the control of the respective Postmaster-General in 1925 and this unification proved an unqualified success and was gradually extended to other Circles. The fusion was completed in March 1930. The telegraph traffic and the engineering branches in the Circles are now controlled by the Postmasters-General.

The audit work of the Telegraph Department is, like that of the Post Office, entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs assisted by a staff of Deputy and Assistant Accountants-General.

With effect from 1-4-1937 Burma Circle was separated from the Indian Posts and Telegraphs

Administration. It now forms part of the Government of Burma which started its independent career on and from that date.

**Inland Telegraphs and Tariff.**—Telegrams sent to or received from places in India or Burma or Ceylon are classed as Inland telegrams. The tariff for Inland telegrams is as follows:—

		For delivery in India	
		Private and State	Express Ordinary.
		Rs a	Rs a
Minimum charge		1 2	0 9
Each additional word over 8		0 2	0 1

		For delivery in Burma	
		Private and State	Express Ordinary
		Rs a	Rs a
Minimum charge		2 4	1 2
Each additional word over 8		0 4	0 2

		For delivery in Lhasa (Tibet).		For delivery in Ceylon.	
		Private and State	Express Ordinary	Private and State	Express Ordinary
		Ex-press	Ordinary	Ex-press	Ordinary
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Minimum charge		1 8	0 12	2 0	1 0
Each additional word over 12		0 2	0 1	0 3	0 2
The address is charged for					

		Additional charges.	
		Minimum for reply-paid telegram	Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram.
Notification of delivery		.. ..	Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram
Multiple telegrams, each or less .. ..	100 words	.. ..	4 annas
Collation .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	One half of the charge for an ordinary telegram of same length

		Rs
For acceptance of an Express telegram during the hours when an office is closed.	If both the offices of origin and destination are closed .. ..	2
	If only one of the offices is closed .. ..	1
	If the telegram has to pass through a closed intermediate office an additional fee in respect of each such office .. ..	1

# Telegraph Department.

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Signalling by flag or semaphore to or from ships—per telegram .. { The usual inland charge plus a fixed fee of 8 annas

Boat hire .. .. Amount actually necessary

Copies of telegrams each 100 words or less .. .. 4 annas.

Press telegrams For delivery in India For delivery in Ceylon

Ex-press. Rs a. Ordinary. Rs a. Express. Rs a.

Minimum charge Each additional 5 words over 40 in respect of India, each additional four words over 32 in respect of Ceylon .. 0 2 0 1 0 2

The address is free.

**Greeting Telegrams**—Greetings and messages of congratulations may be sent by telegram at reduced rates on occasions of (1) Christmas and New Year (2) Diwali (3) Birthday (4) Id (5) Conferment of Title (6) Marriage (7) Examination (8) Bijoya (9) Journeys (10) Elections and (11) Acknowledgment for greetings

The charges payable will be 6 annas or 12 annas for each such telegram according to class, Ordinary or Express, consisting of not more than 6 words as follows—

- 4 words in the addressee's name and address,
- 1 word as sender's name
- The message consisting of Stock Phrases will be counted as one word

Each additional word over 4 words in items (a) or 1 word in (b) will be charged at 1 anna for Ordinary and 2 annas for Express. In the message itself no additional word will be allowed

**Inland De Luxe Telegrams**—Senders of Greeting telegrams to or from offices in India may also use their own phraseology in such telegrams instead of using the Stock Phrases, on payment of 2 annas in addition to the charge appropriate to the class of message (Express or Ordinary)

This DE LUXE service is not applicable to telegrams for Burma

The sender of a DE LUXE telegram should write before the address the special instruction =LX= which will not be charged for

**Foreign Tariff.**—The charges for foreign telegrams vary with the countries to which they are addressed. The rates per word for telegrams

to countries in Europe, America, etc., are as follows.—

Ordy. Defd. D.L.T.  
Rs. a. Rs. a. Rs. a.

## Europe via I R C—

Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0 13 0 6 1/2 0 4 1/2
Ireland	0 13 0 6 1/2 0 4 1/2
Belgium	1 2 0 9 0 6
Holland	1 2 0 9 0 6
Germany	1 4 0 10 0 7
Switzerland	1 4 0 10 0 7
Spain	1 4 0 10 0 7
France	1 8 0 9 1/2 0 6 1/2
Italy City of the Vatican	1 5 0 10 1/2 0 7 1/2
Other Offices	1 4 0 10 0 7

## Norway.—

Svalbard	1 7 0 11 1/2 0 7 1/2
Other Places	1 4 0 10 0 7
Bulgaria	1 5 0 10 1/2 0 10
Russia	1 5 0 10 1/2 0 7
Turkey	1 5 0 10 1/2 0 7
Czecho-Slovakia	1 5 0 10 1/2 0 7
Union of South Africa and S. W. Africa via I R C	0 13 0 6 1/2 0 4 1/2

## America via I R C—

N A Cables	
Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, etc via I R C—	
Imperial	0 13 0 6 1/2 0 4 1/2
Manitoba via I R C—	
Imperial	0 13 0 6 1/2 0 4 1/2
Vancouver B.C via I R C—	
Imperial	0 13 0 6 1/2 0 4 1/2
New York, Boston, etc	1 11 0 13 1/2 0 9
Philadelphia, Washington etc	1 13 0 14 1/2 0 10
Chicago	2 0 1 0 0 11
San Francisco, Seattle, etc	2 3 1 1 1/2 0 12
Buenos Aires	3 4 1 10 1 1
Rio de Janeiro	3 2 1 9 1 1
Valparaiso	3 4 1 10 1 1 1/2
Jamaica via I R C—	
Imperial	0 13 0 6 1/2 0 4 1/2
Havana	2 5 1 2 1/2 0 12

## Urgent Telegrams—

Rate double of ordinary rate.

## Daily Letter Telegrams—

Minimum charge for 25 words

Code telegrams are accepted at 3/8th of the ordinary rate. Code telegrams for countries within the British Empire are accepted at 2/3rds of the ordinary rate (Vide clause 425, P & T Guide)

Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices

Usual rules apply regarding Registration, Reply Paid, etc.

Full lists published in Posts and Telegraphs Guide

**Radio-Telegrams.**—For radio-telegrams addressed to ships at sea from offices in India and transmitted via the coast stations at Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras or Port Blair the charge is thirteen annas per word (ordinary) or eight annas per word (code) in nearly all cases.



The following are the charges (excluding supplementary charges) for radio-telegrams from offices in India transmitted to ships at sea through the coast stations mentioned in the preceding paragraph —

	Total charge per word	Ordinary Code	Re a	Re a
(1) All Government or Private Radio-telegrams, excepting those mentioned in (2) to (4) below	0 13	0 8		
(2) Radio-telegrams to His Britannic Majesty's Ships of War or Ships of the Royal Indian Navy	0 8	0 5		
(3) Radio-telegrams to Spanish or Swedish ships	.. 0 12	0 7½		

The sender of a radio-telegram may prepay a reply. He must insert before the address, the instruction "R P" followed by mention in Rupees and annas of the amount prepaid, e.g., R P 7-8. This expression counts as one word.

#### DAILY LETTER-TELEGRAMS

Daily Letter-Telegrams in plain language, which are dealt with telegraphically throughout, are accepted on any day of the week, and are ordinarily delivered to the addressee on the morning of the second day following the day of booking. They are subject to the conditions prescribed for Deferred Foreign telegrams with certain exceptions as stated below.

The charge for a Daily Letter-Telegram is ordinarily one-third of the charge for a full rate telegram of the same length and by the same route subject to a minimum charge equal to the charge for 25 words at such reduced rate including the indication DLT.

The late fee system does not apply to Daily Letter-Telegrams and such telegrams are not accepted during the closed hours of an office.

On Indian lines Daily Letter-Telegrams are transmitted after Deferred Foreign telegrams.

The only special services admitted in Daily Letter Telegrams are Reply paid, Poste Restante, Telegraph restante and telegraph redirection under orders of the addressee.

**Foreign De Luxe Telegrams**—Telegrams relating to happy events or greetings may be sent to certain foreign countries for delivery on an artistic form in an envelope of the same character. A supplementary charge of four annas per telegram in addition to the charge at the appropriate rate according to the class (i.e. Urgent, Ordinary, Deferred, DLT, etc.) is charged for such telegrams.

**Greeting Telegrams**—Telegrams conveying Christmas and New Year wishes are accepted from the 14th of December to the 6th of January inclusive at special reduced rates, subject to a minimum charge of 10 words per telegram.

**Growth of Telegraphs.**—At the end of 1897-98 there were 50,305 miles of line and 155,088 miles of wire and cable, as compared with 101,068 miles of line including cable and 618,605 miles of wire including conductors respectively, on the 31st March 1938. The numbers of departmental telegraph offices were 257 and 73 (including 15 Radio offices), respectively, while the number of telegraph offices worked by the Post Office rose from 1,634 to 4,053.

The increase in the number of paid telegrams dealt with is shown by the following figures —

	1897-98.	1937-38
Inland		
{ Private	4,107,270	12,249,113
{ State	880,382	920,471
{ Press	35,910	572,440
Foreign		
{ Private	735,679	2,485,315
{ State	9,898	25,695
{ Press	5,278	66,315
	5,754,415	16,319,349

The outturn of the workshops during 1937-38 represented a total value of Rs 18,69,000.

**Wireless**—The total number of departmental wireless stations open at the end of 1937-38 was twenty-nine, viz., Ahmedabad (two stations), Allahabad (two stations), Bombay (two stations), Calcutta (three stations), Chittagong, Delhi (three stations), Gaya, Hyderabad, Jodhpur (two stations), Jutogh, Karachi (two stations), Lahore, Madras (3 stations), Nagpur, Ormara, Panaji, Peshawar, Port Blair, Sandheads (two pilot vessels), of which only Ormara, Panaji, Port Blair and Sandheads booked telegrams direct from the public.

Five of these stations were designated coast stations for communication with ships at sea and eleven worked as aeronautical stations in connection with regular air services.

The Duplex high-speed telegraph service and the wireless telephone service between Rangoon and Madras continued to work satisfactorily.

**Telephones**—On the 31st March 1938 the number of telephone exchanges established by the Department was 440 with 25,075 straight line connections and 5,278 extension telephones. Of these exchanges, 264 were worked departmentally. The number of telephone exchanges established by Telephone Companies was 22 with 46,787 telephones.

The total staff employed on telegraphs, telephones and wireless on the 31st March 1938 was 12,505.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—The capital outlay of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department during and to the end of the year 1937-38 was Rs 43,82,000 and Rs 17,07,80,000 respectively. The receipts for the year ended 31st March 1938 amounted to Rs 11,49,90,000 and charges (including interest on capital outlay of Rs 10,92,64,000, the result being a net gain Rs. 57,26,000.

## Public Health.

The history of the Public Health departments in India goes back for about sixty years. During that period great improvements have been effected in the sanitary condition of the towns, though much remains to be done; but the progress of rural sanitation which involves the health of the great bulk of the population has been slow, and incommensurate with the thought and labour bestowed on the subject. "The reason lies in the apathy of the people and the tenacity with which they cling to domestic customs injurious to health. While the inhabitants of the plains of India are on the whole distinguished for personal cleanliness, the sense of public cleanliness has ever been wanting. Great improvements have been effected in many places, but the village house is still often ill-ventilated and over-populated, the village site dirty, crowded with cattle, choked with rank vegetation, and poisoned by stagnant pools, and the village tanks polluted, and used indiscriminately for bathing, cooking and drinking. That the way to improvement lies through the education of the people has always been recognised."

Of recent years the pace has been speeded up as education progressed, education developed, and funds were available. In a resolution issued in May 23, 1914, the Government of India summarised the position at that time, and laid down the general lines of advance. This resolution (*Gazette of India*, May 23, 1914) should be studied by all who wish to understand the attitude of the Government of India towards sanitation prior to the passing of the Reform Act of 1919. It will be found summarised in the Indian Year Book of 1922 (page 475 *et seq.*) and earlier editions. One of the greatest changes effected by the Reform Act of 1919 was the transfer of sanitation to the provinces making it a subject directly responsible to local control through Ministers. This condition continues under the Government of India Act of 1935.

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India in a general review of health organisation in British India which he laid in January, 1928, before the Interchange Study Tour organised for Medical Officers of Health from the Far Eastern Countries by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, concluded "that the State effort in regard to Health Organisation in British India is one of no mean importance, that it has evolved over a couple of centuries during which many mistakes in policy must be admitted, that it has provided the Officers and the stimulus necessary for laying the foundations of medical education, that it has tried to uphold the ethical standards of western medicine and that in whichever way it is regarded it is an effort of which no Government need be ashamed."

India's birth rate in 1936 was more than twice that of England and Wales, her death rate was nearly twice that of England and Wales and one and a half times that of Japan, and her infantile mortality rate was nearly three times that of

England and Wales and one and a half times that of Japan. "The information furnished for the great group of infectious diseases of world import, i.e., plague, cholera, small-pox, yellow fever, typhus, malaria, and dysentery shows (says an earlier Public Health Report) that if we except typhus and yellow fever, India is one of the world's reservoirs of infection for the others and the main reservoir of infection for plague and cholera." The significance of these facts must, adds the Commissioner, be obvious to all who think "Briefly their implication is that India's house, from the public health point of view, is sadly out of order and that this disorder requires to be attended to. It is not for India to say that so far as she is concerned prevention is impossible. If we think of the effect of sunlight on tubercle ridden children; of the effect of feeding on rickets, scurvy and beri-beri, of the way in which malaria, cholera, yellow fever, dengue, ankylos-tomiasis and filariasis can be and have been overcome we need have no fear in regard to India provided the necessary measures are put into operation." These observations are as true to-day as when they were made.

In June 1937 His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, inaugurated the Central Advisory Board of Health. This body had existed prior to 1923, when it was abolished on the recommendation of the Inchoape Retrenchment Committee. It has now been reconstituted on up-to-date lines, after consultation with the provinces, in a manner which brings it into conformity with the constitutional changes in the country. Its Chairman is the Member for Education, Health and Lands with the Government of India. Most of the provinces have nominated their Ministers in charge of Public Health as their representatives on the Board. The Public Health Commissioner with the Central Government is Secretary-Member and several expert officials and members of the Central Assembly are also nominated to the Board. The inaugural meeting was addressed by Lord Linlithgow, who declared that everywhere in India he discerned unmistakable signs of a growing consciousness of the value and significance of public health. His Excellency particularly drew attention to the conditions of urban housing and sanitation and the comments thereon of the Whitley Commission on Labour which reported in 1931.

On December 1, 1937, Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow inaugurated a nationwide campaign against tuberculosis. The King and Queen gave practical expression to their sympathy by donating £1,000. The Viceroy and the Lady Linlithgow gave Rs. 10,000, and by the end of February 1939, the sum of Rs. 76,26,502 had been subscribed. The Fund was then closed and Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow issued a statement thanking subscribers and outlining the arrangements made for establishing Anti-Tuberculosis Associations throughout India on a Central, Provincial and State basis. Each Provincial and State Association was to receive from the Central Association its quota of 95 per cent. of the total subscribed by it.

The following table of vital statistics is taken from the Public Health Commissioner's latest annual report —

Province	Births (per mille).		Deaths (per mille)	
	1936	1935	1936.	1935
British India	85.4	81.9	22.6	24
N W Frontier Province	31	31	17.0	19
Punjab	43	43	22.0	23
Delhi	45	43	28.8	29
U P	37	34	21.2	24
Bihar	33	33	20.5	24
Orissa	36		27.0	
Bengal	32	32	23.7	22
C. P.	39	43	32.4	33
Bombay	39		28.0	
Sind	19	35	11.5	24
Madras	36	35	22.0	24
Coorg	24	25	23.7	23
Assam	29	29	18.6	21
Burma	32	32	20.6	20
Ajmer-Merwara	40	37	24.1	28

### Mortality during 1936.

**Chief Causes of Mortality** — There are three main classes of fatal diseases specific fevers, diseases affecting the abdominal organs, and lung diseases, intestinal and skin parasites, ulcers and other indications of scurvy widely prevail. The table below shows the number of deaths from each of the principal diseases and from all other causes in British India and death rates per 1,000 during 1936 —

Province	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	Other causes
British India	D 159,720 R 0.6	104,805 0.4	13,021 0.05	3,593,497 12.7	281,666 1.0	493,441 1.8	1,729,581 6.1
N W F P	D 63 R 0.03	85 0.03		33,889 13.6	305 0.1	3,027 1.2	4,883 2.0
Punjab	D 1,721 R 0.06	2,613 0.1	153 0.05	374,817 14.7	11,771 0.4	56,971 2.2	114,245 4.6
Delhi	D 48 R 0.07	217 0.3		9,307 13.6	616 0.9	3,524 5.1	2,609 8.8
U Provinces	D 6,793 R 0.1	14,849 0.3	7,290 0.1	851,847 16.5	16,677 0.3	42,973 0.8	154,248 3.0
Bihar	D 6,070 R 0.2	22,868 0.7	1,245 0.04	549,006 16.0	3,118 0.1	3,169 0.1	116,348 3.4
Orissa	D 7,977 R 1.1	3,789 0.5		97,672 13.6	16,235 2.3	4,921 0.7	62,946 8.8
Bengal	D 76,100 R 1.5	46,267 0.9	1 0.0	716,142 13.9	57,212 1.1	94,817 1.8	232,185 4.5
C Provinces	D 10,691 R 0.6	2,318 0.1	835 0.1	285,992 17.3	42,324 2.6	45,994 2.8	146,397 5.9
Bombay	D 11,804 R 0.6	4,320 0.2	578 0.08	161,150 8.4	30,104 1.6	111,113 5.8	178,709 9.3
Sind	D 8 R 0.0	308 0.1	4 0.0	27,679 6.6	1,308 0.2	10,225 2.4	8,598 2.1
Madras	D 34,117 R 0.7	4,581 0.1	615 0.01	271,668 5.8	84,313 1.8	93,842 2.0	534,703 11.5
Coorg.	D 2 R 0.0	31 0.2	17 0.1	2,952 17.9	167 1.0	187 1.1	549 3.3
Assam	D 2,816 R 0.5	963 0.1		97,240 11.6	11,113 1.8	6,425 0.8	36,044 4.8
Burma	D 984 R 0.1	1,354 0.1	2,283 0.2	104,976 8.1	5,863 0.5	13,870 1.1	135,043 10.5
Ajmer-Merwara	D 21 R 0.0	247 0.4		9,160 15.7	497 0.8	2,383 4.1	1,778 3.0

Statistical health reports for all India are always inevitably submitted as belated owing to the number of provinces from which returns have to be collated.

The Public Health Commissioner in his most recently published report, which concerns the year 1936, shows the density of population per square mile throughout India to average 321, the infantile mortality 182 per 1,000 and the vital index 166. He points out that since the 1931 census was taken, India has enjoyed six years of comparatively uniform health conditions, by which is meant that no violent epidemics have been experienced. The year under review was, if anything, less unhealthy than usual. This is evidenced by the facts that recorded births numbered 282,349 more than those of 1935 and total deaths were less by 202,980. Thus the estimated population for 1936 shows an increase of about 3,600,000 as compared with that of the previous year.

As regards the three important infectious diseases, the combined mortality from small-pox, plague and cholera decreased by 62,410. Deaths from cholera which unfortunately had steadily increased during the previous three years, showed a welcome fall amounting to as much as 57,442 which is 26 per cent. of the cholera mortality in 1935. The downward trend in plague mortality which has been in evidence for a period of years past happily continued during 1936, the total deaths for the year being 13,021, a fall of 19,070 or 39% of the figure for 1935. In contrast with these decreases, however, the mortality from small pox increased by 14,102 or 16% of that for the previous year. The heterogeneous group of deaths recorded under 'fevers' decreased by about 4 per cent., whilst small percentage increases were recorded in the 'respiratory diseases' and 'dysentery and diarrhoea' groups.

Large as these major epidemic figures are, it must be remembered that there are other diseases which cause much greater havoc, although that is perhaps of a less dramatic nature. The most important of these is of course malaria. It has been estimated that deaths from malaria during 1936 amounted to 1,567,084 or about 44 per cent. of the total recorded fevers' deaths. The problems presented by malaria in this country are perhaps the most difficult of the many public health problems demanding solution.

Tuberculosis is another disease whose incidence has increased rapidly during recent years and which is now causing a heavy mortality particularly in the urbanised and industrialised areas. For example, it has been estimated by tuberculosis workers in Bengal that, in that province, about 100,000 people die every year of this disease. On the assumption that for every death there are ten cases of the disease, Bengal alone has one million persons infected with tuberculosis. These are alarming figures, but they are only estimates and it is highly desirable that accurate information should be available. Now that the

King Emperor's Fund " for anti-tuberculosis work has been raised, there is a chance that the situation will be adequately met by co-operation between provincial Governments, local authorities and voluntary agencies. An India-wide campaign to stamp out the scourge of tuberculosis is urgently needed.

While leprosy may not be the cause in India of such heavy mortality as malaria and tuberculosis, nevertheless the new knowledge gained

during recent years as to the incidence of this disease has indicated that it is one of the major health problems of the country. Careful investigation in different groups of villages, for instance, has shown that the incidence of the disease may be as high as five to seven per cent. and whilst many of the cases seem to be of a relatively mild type it cannot be doubted that the presence of well over one million leprose cases scattered throughout the general population constitutes a grave danger to the public health.

Finally, mention is made of two other sections of the population amongst which a heavy mortality occurs. Figures show that in 1936 about 1½ million infants died before they reached the age of one year, whilst approximately 150,000 women died in child-birth or from causes associated with child-birth.

No preventive campaign against malaria, against tuberculosis or against leprosy, no maternity relief or child-welfare activities are likely to achieve any great success unless those responsible recognise the vital importance of the factor of defective nutrition and from the very start give it their most serious attention. Abundant supplies of quinine and the multiplication of tuberculosis hospitals, sanatoria, leprosy colonies and maternity and child welfare centres are no doubt desirable, if not essential, but none of these go to the root of the matter. The first essentials for the prevention of disease are a higher standard of health, a better physique and a greater power of resistance to infection. These can only be attained if the food of the people is such as will give all the physiological and nutritional requirements of the human frame.

The last census was taken in 1931. During the following six years up to the publication of the latest annual report, little has happened to disturb the customary large additions to numbers. As a result, the annual natural increases in population have been fairly regular and have averaged as high as 12 per cent. over the six years, in spite of a temporary decrease to 9 per cent. in 1934. At no period in the recorded history of Indian vital statistics has the natural increase of population maintained such a high level and, in British India alone, approximately 18½ millions have been added to the population since the last census. On the reasonable assumption that the same rate of increase has occurred in the Indian States, the population in India as a whole has increased since 1931 by 61 per cent. bringing the total estimated number to well over 370 millions. The fact that registration of births is defective only means that the actual population is even higher than this estimate would indicate. The percentage of error in Indian vital statistics may make it difficult to draw definite inferences from the recorded figures of a single year. Over a period of years however, the trend of events becomes obvious even to the amateur statistician and there seems to be no doubt that, barring violent epidemic outbreaks, the population of India by 1941 will exceed the 400 million mark which was forecast some years ago.

Natural increases accruing from excess of births over deaths for decennial periods from 1871 to 1930 and for individual years from 1931-36 are given in the following table —

—	Annual number of Births	Birth rate p m	Annual number of deaths	Death rate p m	Annual excess of births over deaths
1871-1880	Not available		3,540,202	20	
1881-1890	4,565,067	24	5,058,578	26	492,891
1891-1900	7,174,694	34	6,682,417	31	512,277
1901-1910	8,591,136	38	7,657,513	34	933,623
1911-1920	8,810,018	37	8,142,364	34	667,654
1921-1930	8,345,364	35	6,347,063	26	1,995,301
1931	9,135,890	35	6,615,099	25	2,520,791
1932	9,054,506	34	5,805,666	22	3,248,840
1933	9,678,876	36	6,096,787	22	3,582,089
1934	9,288,897	34	6,856,244	25	2,432,653
1935	9,693,794	35	6,578,711	24	3,120,083
1936 ..	9,981,143	35	6,375,731	23	3,605,412

### THE HEALTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY

*General Health statistics of the British Army in India during the year 1936*

1936	Average Strength.	Admissions		Deaths		Invalids sent Home		Invalids Discharged from Service		Average Constantly sick	
		No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000
Officers	2,269	973	428.8	14	6.17	52	22.92			31.54	13.90
Other Ranks	52,060	30,301	582.1	129	2.48	572	10.99			1,399.21	26.88
Women	4,055	1,369	337.6	13	3.21	44	10.85			46.54	11.48
Women confinement		779		1						29.99	
Children	6,192	2,077	335.4	83	13.40	20	3.23			64.18	10.86
Royal Navy		40		2						2.80	
Royal Air Force	2,065	964	466.8	9	4.36	45	21.79			43.75	21.18

Among officers of the British Army in India, 428.8 per 1,000 were admitted to hospitals during the year, compared with 470.1 in 1935. There were 14 deaths, giving a ratio of 6.17 per 1,000 compared with 16 and 6.74 in 1935. The average constantly sick in hospital was 31.54 or 13.90 per 1,000 of strength as compared with 37.61 or 16.89 in the previous year. A total of 1,229 or 54.6 per 1,000 of the strength were treated as outpatients.

Of British soldiers 30,301 or 582.1 per 1,000 of strength were admitted to hospitals, compared with 567.1 in 1935 and 580.5 in 1933. There

were 129 deaths or 2.48 per 1,000 of the strength compared with 134 or 2.55 per 1,000 in 1935.

The most important causes of mortality among soldiers were

Local injuries (including 18 Gun shot wounds)	31
Pneumonia	21
General injuries	19
Infectious diseases	18
Digestive diseases	17
Circulatory diseases	14

There were 572 or 10.99 per 1,000 of the strength sent home as invalids compared with 568 or 6.90 per 1,000 in 1935.

The principal cause of admission to hospital of British troops was malaria of which there were 3,017 cases, diseases next in order being cellulitis with 2,297 cases, sandfly fever 1,758, tonsillitis 1,516, gonorrhoea 1,840, dysentery 1,283, sprain 866, diarrhoea 859 and bronchitis 834

Among women and children (British Other Ranks), 1,869, or 3.37 per 1,000 of the strength were admitted to hospital, compared with 1,805 or 3.12 per 1,000 in 1935. Of children, 2,077 or 3.35 per 1,000 of the strength were admitted to hospital compared with 2,180 or 3.34 per 1,000 in 1935

### HEALTH OF THE INDIAN ARMY FOR THE YEAR 1936.

	Average strength	Admissions		Deaths		Invalids sent to U K		Invalids discharged in India		Average constantly sick	
		No.	Ratio per 1,000	No.	Ratio per 1,000	No.	Ratio per 1,000	No.	Ratio per 1,000	No.	Ratio per 1,000
Officers	2,059	750	364.3	94	37	11	5.34			23.89	11.00
Indian Ranks	116,528	49,703	426.5	252	2.16			643	5.52	1,798.00	15.48
Followers	28,545	7,410	279.1	85	3.20			80	3.35	259.10	9.76
Others *		1,666		27				79			

\* Includes Reservists, Indian Territorial Force, Royal Indian Marine, Indian State Forces, B. A. F. Civilians and Pensioners

The admission rate of officers sick in hospital in 1936 was 346.3 per thousand of strength as compared with 346.8 in 1935. Among soldiers 49,703 or 426.5 per 1,000 of the strength were admitted to hospital, compared with 422.7 in 1935. There was thus an increase of 3.8 per 1,000 on the 1935 figures. The death rate among Indian soldiers shows an increase of 0.01 per 1,000 from 2.15 in 1935 to 2.16 in 1936.

### LEPROSY IN INDIA.

It is exceedingly difficult to give anything approaching an accurate estimate of the total number of lepers in the Indian Empire to-day. Leprosy has been known in India for over 3,000 years. In 1921, when a Census was made, leprosy was regarded as an *infirmity* like blindness, insanity and deaf-mutism and the supposed number of lepers was tabulated along with these. The number counted was 102,513 as against 109,094 in 1911. But it was recognised doubtful if this figure represented anything more than the more advanced cases and that possibly a majority of this number were the beggar and pauper lepers who are seen all over the country. Dr E. Muir, M.D., F.R.C.S., the Leprosy Research Worker at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, said that "recent figures obtained from a carefully conducted but limited survey, tend to confirm the computation that there are roughly from a half to one million people in India suffering from leprosy."

Early in the year 1924, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association was constituted in England with H. R. H. The Prince of Wales as Patron, the Viscount Chelmsford as Chair-

man of the General Committee and H. E. the Viceroy of India as one of the Vice-Presidents. Following its formation and in view of the good results being obtained from the newest treatment of leprosy, H. E. the Viceroy felt that the time was auspicious for the inauguration and carrying on of an earnest campaign with the object of ultimately stamping out leprosy from India.

His Excellency invited certain gentlemen representing various interests to form an Indian Council of the Association, which he formally inaugurated at a public meeting in Delhi on the 27th January 1925.

A general appeal for funds in aid of the Association was issued by His Excellency the Viceroy on the date of the inauguration of the Indian Council which was closed after a year with realizations amounting to over Rs. 20,00,000 which was invested in the end of 1928. The investments amounted to Rs. 20,53,065 yielding an annual revenue of over Rs. 1,22,000.

The policy and principles of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Indian Council, with regard to provincial committee

are expressed in its "Memorandum on the method of conducting the anti-leprosy campaign in India" which was published in 1926. This document sought to bring out the following main points which according to the latest scientific researches should be the basis upon which all efforts ultimately to eradicate leprosy must rest —

(1) Pauper lepers form only a small fraction of the leper population, and the disease is common among all classes of the community

(2) Segregation is not the most appropriate method of dealing with lepers, for

(a) financially it would be impossible,

(b) any attempt to impose forcible segregation would drive patients, particularly those who are suffering from the earlier stages of the disease, to conceal their misfortune, and, as has been the case where such means have been adopted, only the more advanced and obvious lepers would be segregated

(3) The majority of the advanced cases are not highly infectious and are less amenable to treatment, while the early cases in which the disease has made but little outward manifestation, can be controlled by treatment

(4) The strongest hope of stamping out the disease lies in providing facilities for the treatment of early cases

The Indian Council, therefore, while it did not desire to minimise the usefulness of homes and asylums for the care of lepers, strongly recommended that the efforts of the Provincial Committees should, for the present at least, be concentrated upon the establishment of dispensaries to serve the following objects —

(a) to induce patients to come forward at an early stage in the hope of recovery instead of hiding their malady till it becomes more advanced, more infectious and less remediable; and so

(b) to shut off the sources of infection as the number of infectious cases will continually tend to diminish and the opportunities for infecting the next generations will become fewer

The Council's main work during the first several years of its life has been organisation and planning and the outlining of a programme of work varied by the selection of the most fruitful soils for experimentation in methods of work. One valuable product of its activities is the fact that "the leper is becoming less prone to hide his disease and there is an increase of general interest in the subject"

The survey figures published by the Council have aroused much interest throughout India and many Provincial Governments give grants-in-aid for asylums, homes and clinics. Through the generosity of the Council and of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine training in modern methods of treatment is given to doctors sent up by all Provinces and several Indian States and they, in turn, pass on their training to others in their own parts of the country. The Calcutta School commenced leprosy research in 1920, is still continuing it and has obtained most valuable results. Treatment has consequently improved and early cases are more readily coming forward than formerly

His Excellency the Viceroy is the President of the Indian Council, the Director General of the I.M.S., the Chairman of the Governing Board, and Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, the Honorary Secretary

## BLINDNESS IN INDIA

All over the East, and in fact in most tropical and sub-tropical countries, blindness is very prevalent, and only of recent years have people begun to realise that much of this blindness can be relieved, and still more of it, if not most of it, could, with proper measures taken, be prevented. In Egypt, renowned for its sufferings from blindness, it was a gift of some £48,000 made by Sir Ernest Cassel at the beginning of this century that was the initiation of that fine ophthalmic service, which began under the guidance of Mr. MacCallen, has now spread all over the country and gives medical treatment to three or four hundred thousand patients a year. Northern Africa, Turkey, Persia, India and China are all countries where there is a very high incidence of blindness and suffering from eye disease, and where western medicine has not yet penetrated sufficiently deeply, to make much impression on the mainly rural and illiterate populations. There is a great "trachoma belt" extending from China into Eastern Europe, stopped only from spreading all over the West by the higher standard of living, sanitation and cleanliness which the European nations have attained

India is in this great Blindness Belt. According to the last census returns there are 480,000

totally blind persons in this population of more than 300 millions. That is an incidence of 1½ totally blind to every thousand of the population. But the census figures are notoriously defective, and in several districts a special count has been made of the totally blind, and wherever this has been done the census figures have been found to be much too low. Thus in the Nasik district an incidence of at least 4.88 per thousand was found as against the census figure of 1.74. In Ratnagiri an incidence of 1.5 was found as against the census figure of 0.7. In Bijapur 2.6 as against 0.7. In the United Provinces a Deputy Commissioner had a count made and found no less than 9 per thousand. In Palampur 7 per thousand was found. If, as is not unlikely, this sort of error of under-estimation in the census report is general, then it is not unreasonable to suppose that the real number of totally blind persons in India is more like 1½ millions than the half million shown in the census returns

These are the figures for total blindness and they by no means give the full picture, for they include only totally blind of both eyes and say nothing of the much greater number who, from neglected eye diseases, are partially or even nearly blind, and whose happiness

and efficiency are thus greatly impaired. The term "blindness" has a different interpretation in every country. In a report on the Prevention of Blindness, published by the League of Red Cross Societies these different interpretations are shown. In the United States blindness is defined as "inability to see well enough to read even with the aid of glasses, or for illiterates, inability to distinguish forms and objects with sufficient distinctness"; and in Egypt a person is accounted blind who cannot see fingers at a distance of one metre. If such persons were counted in our statistics of total blindness in India, there is little doubt that the figure would be very much larger than those indicated above. The All-India Blind Relief Association which made an analysis of a very large number of patients attending its camps and dispensaries a few years ago found that among these patients for every totally blind person there are three with more or less damaged vision, the result of eye disease. It appears not unlikely that the true ophthalmic condition of India would be represented by figures showing one and a half million totally blind persons, and in addition to these four and a half million with more or less impaired eyesight.

Associations known as "Blind Relief" Associations have been working for several years in Western India, in conjunction with Government hospitals, to alleviate this affliction of blindness.

### THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT.

Amongst the most pressing problems of India's health is that presented by the appalling maternal and infant mortality. The figures for maternal mortality are not accurately known, but they are certainly not less than 10 per thousand live births, often more. It has been calculated that every year no fewer than 2 million Indian babies die, while many others survive only to grow weak and feeble from unhygienic surroundings during infancy. A noteworthy feature has been the further progress of the infant welfare movement, which owes much to the All-India Maternity and Child Welfare League initiated by Lady Chelmsford and also to the Indian Red Cross Society, which aims at gradually establishing a network of child welfare centres in most of the larger towns in India. The amalgamation of these two Bodies which has taken place, forming the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, will undoubtedly increase and develop the work. In all the great centres of population, work is now being done for the training of midwives, for the instruction of mothers and for the care of babies. Training centres for Indian and Anglo-Indian women have been opened in order to spread the elements of infant hygiene to other parts of India. Most hopeful sign of all, Indian ladies are beginning to interest themselves in this work in large numbers. But such is the magnitude of the field, that a consistent widespread effort on a scale hitherto impossible must be undertaken, if any appreciable reduction is to be made in the appalling mortality of young children.

Centres of Activity are organised on a provincial basis, though the various provinces

The number of eye doctors in India is notoriously small and those there are stay mostly in the large towns. The Associations work by means of travelling hospitals, which bring relief to the villages in the rural areas. They also work by means of trained village workers whose duty it is to find out the "hidden blind" and get them to the medical centre for relief; to find out cases of small-pox (a constant source of blindness in children), to inspect new born children for the detection of ophthalmia neonatorum, to keep registers of all blind and partly blind persons and persons suffering from eye disease, and to treat in the villages simple cases of conjunctivitis or sore eyes. Since their inception the Associations have been the means of restoring sight to thousands of blind people and of preventing blindness in many thousands more. The work is capable of indefinite extension and the need for some such organisation has been shown.

Considerable progress was made in 1934 with a scheme which the Indian Red Cross Society is carrying out in co-operation with the National Institute for the Blind, London, for training teachers in the prevention of eye disease. The National Institute gave £50 for organising eye courses for the teachers and £120 for free distribution of literature. Courses of instruction are being organised and general publicity done.

differs considerably in the nature of the work undertaken and the amount of organisation displayed. It is noteworthy that the work is most co-ordinated and most energetically carried on where there are persons appointed under the Directors of Public Health whose special duty it is to foster Child Welfare activities.

The care needed by the wives and children of sepoys in the Indian Army is being increasingly realised, and nowhere more than in the units themselves. The result has been in the last few years, the opening of much work in this direction. Much of it is purely medical work, which, in the absence of families hospitals for the Indian soldiers, is a necessity. But genuine child welfare activities are also present in some centres many of them assisted by the M & C W Bureau Indian Red Cross Society which has undertaken the organising work in place of the Lady Birdwood Army Child Welfare Committee. A remarkable feature of this movement is the keenness of the men themselves to aid it, realising as they do the benefit to their own women and children. There are now very few cantonments where some work of this kind is not going on.

So far all the schemes have devoted their attention to educating women in the elements of mothercraft and attempting to preserve infant lives and improve child health. In a land of so many languages and superstitions progress will necessarily be slow and India has yet to decide whether she will work intensively and try to rear a few well developed children as far as adolescence or extensively attempt to



bring a large number of infants through the first critical months, only to have them perish at a later stage from the many ills that childhood is heir to in a land of great poverty, under-nourishment, epidemics and famine. In Western lands the Child Welfare Movement has no more marked characteristic than its inability to stop expanding. Its ramifications know no bounds. Its inevitable corollaries are endless, and like the banyan tree it will no doubt in India also develop innumerable fresh roots, medical supervision, dental clinics, better housing, open air playgrounds, etc., etc. But these are not yet its preliminary task is to educate the mothers of India to the enormity of allowing two million babies to perish every year and to convince them of the equally important fact that a high death rate always spells also a high damage

rate of sickly, under-developed, incompetent citizens.

The maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, which works in conjunction with the Indian Red Cross Society, spends a large proportion of its funds on education. It maintains schools for training health visitors, and nursery schools. Assistance is also given to the Welfare Centre, which provides field work for the students taking the Diploma in Maternity and Child Welfare at the All India Hygiene Institute at Calcutta. The Bureau provides a central adviser on the subject and thus helps co-ordinate work in different provinces. The Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund is earmarked for the training of indigenous and other midwives. There is a large and growing demand for these attendants and systematic registration of them is desirable.

### INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

When the Great War first broke out, what is generally termed Red Cross work was undertaken in India and Mesopotamia by the St John Ambulance Association and by a number of provincial organisations working on independent lines. From August 1916, the central work was taken over by the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society. The final report of that Committee shows that up to June 1920 its total receipts amounted to Rs 1,77,85,716 of which some 17 lakhs had been contributed by the British Red Cross Society. It had spent about 67 lakhs in Mesopotamia, nine lakhs on the Afghan War and Waziristan Expedition, in Mesopotamia and India combined it had spent on Red Cross objects in all about 117 lakhs.

It closed its career in June 1920 under the following circumstances. In the summer of 1919, an invitation had been received to join the International League of Red Cross Societies, having for its object the extension of Red Cross work in the sphere of purely civil activity. Though there was then no formally constituted Red Cross Society in India, the invitation was accepted, thus giving India a distinct position in a world-wide League of humanitarian societies. A Bill to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society was introduced by Sir Claude Hill in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1920, and duly passed into law as Act XV of 1920. This Act handed over the balance of the Joint War Committee to the new Society, and authorised it not only to direct the utilization for war purposes of the capital funds at its disposal but also to devote the interest, as far as possible, for civil purposes. As contemplated in the Act of Constitution of the Society, its activities are completely decentralized, and are being carried on through twenty-six Provincial and State Branches under which there are numerous sub-branches.

The objects on which the funds of Society may be spent are—

1. The care of the sick and wounded men of His Majesty's Forces, whether still on the active list or demobilised.
2. The care of those suffering from Tuberculosis having regard in the first place to

soldiers and sailors, whether they have contracted the disease on active service or not

#### 3 Child welfare

4 Work parties to provide the necessary garments, etc., for hospitals and health institutions in need of them

5 Assistance required in all branches of nursing, health and welfare work, ancillary to any organisations which have or may come into being in India and which are recognised by the Society

#### 6 Home Service Ambulance Work

7 Provision of comforts and assistance to members of His Majesty's Forces whether on the active list or demobilised

The Society has five grades of subscribing Members, namely, Honorary Vice-Presidents, Patrons, Vice-Patrons, Members and Associate Members. Their respective subscriptions are Rs 10,000, Rs 5,000, Rs 1,000, Rs 12 annually or a consolidated payment of Rs 150 and anything between Rs 1 and Rs 12 annually or consolidated payment of Rs 50. At the end of 1938 there were 20,000 adult members of these various grades.

To stimulate interest in the aims and objects of the Society amongst the future generations a Junior Red Cross movement has been instituted which embraces the student population. The Punjab Provincial branch has taken the lead in furthering this movement. Other provinces have followed suit and at the end of 1938 the number of members was only 5 lacs.

Constitution.—His Excellency the Viceroy is President of the Society. The Managing Body ordinarily consists of a Chairman to be nominated by the President and 25 members of the Society of whom 12 are the Vice-Presidents nominated by Provincial or State Branches, 8 selected by the Society at the Annual General Meeting from among the members of the Society and 5 nominated by the President.

The present Chairman of the Managing Body is Major General E. W. C. Bradfield, Director General, I.M.S., and the Organising Secretary, Dr. Abdul Hamid.

The Indian Red Cross Society professes itself as an essentially Indian Society. Most of its members (about 96 per cent.) are Indians. It is controlled in India. Its headquarters are at New Delhi. The Society received a gift of a lakh and a half of rupees from H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh to build headquarter offices in New Delhi. It has branches in every Province of British India and in several Indian States. These branches are again sub-divided into districts, so that there is a network of Red Cross centres all over India. The provincial branches appoint representatives to the Central Committee, called the Managing Body. This Central body, after deduction of management expenses, distributes all its income from invested funds among the branches for their activities.

Like other Red Cross Societies, the Indian Society has never lost sight of its primary obligation to act as an auxiliary to the Army Medical Service in case of war. It maintains a Central Supply Depot administered by headquarters. A large number of military hospitals are supplied with additional equipment and comforts, and these are much appreciated. The Bengal Branch has a Literature Committee, which supplies regular parcels of literature to troops, especially to those stationed in lonely outposts, and many grateful letters of thanks are received. Discharged soldiers suffering from chronic diseases, particularly tuberculosis are referred by the Army Medical Service to the Red Cross, which follows up the men on their return to their villages, and arranges, where possible, for their treatment. Under this scheme many hundreds of cases have been dealt with.

The greater part of the Society's income is spent upon its peacetime programme. It seemed to those who directed the Society in its early years that the first and most crying need was to teach mothers how to bring up healthy children and child welfare has been placed in the forefront of its programme.

The health visitors employed in the child welfare centre are trained at Health Schools

which are at Delhi, Lahore, Calcutta, Poona and Bombay. Several students from India have been granted scholarships by the League of Red Cross Societies to follow the international courses for Public Health Nurses in London. The training is now arranged by the Indian National Committee of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation with the help of a scholarship given by the Indian Red Cross Society from the income of a special endowment received by the Society from the Silver Jubilee Fund.

Special mention must be made of the Army child welfare centres, most of which receive generous support from Red Cross funds. These centres are run for the wives and children of British and Indian troops, and are doing excellent work. The Central Provinces and Berar Branch of the Society opened a Nursery School in Nagpur, and this pioneer school, under Red Cross auspices has proved a great success.

Popular health education is carried on steadily by the Society by varied methods. Health lectures in many different vernaculars are regularly organised under Red Cross auspices illustrated by films and slides.

A large number of civil hospitals in India receive regular assistance from Red Cross funds.

**FINANCES**—The operations of the Joint War Committee were brought to a close in June 1920 with a capital investment of the face value of Rs 56,33,000 and Rs 8,01,500-8-6 in floating and fixed deposit accounts. The Society has since invested further funds in various securities and its finances at the end of December 1938 stood at a capital investment of the face value of approximately Rs 78½ lakhs. The income derived from the capital of the Society (which is 3 lakhs at present), after providing for certain liabilities of the Central Society, is distributable under the Act to the Provincial Branches in proportion to their contributions to the Central "Our Day" Fund.

The Indian Red Cross Society maintains a Roll of Trained Nurses for war purposes. It also gives assistance in disasters.

## ST JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (INDIAN COUNCIL)

### AND

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS (EMPIRE OF INDIA).

The St John Ambulance Association was founded in 1877, by the Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England, and has for its objects—

(a) The instruction of persons in rendering First Aid in cases of accident or sudden illness and in the transport of the sick and injured;

(b) The instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of nursing, and also of hygiene and sanitation, especially of a sick room;

(c) The manufacture, and distribution by sale or presentation, of ambulance material, and the formation of ambulance depots in mines, factories, and other centres of industry and traffic;

(d) The Organisation of Ambulance Corps, Invalid Transport Corps, and Nursing Corps,

(e) And generally the promotion of instruction and carrying out of works for the relief of suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war independently of class, nationality, or denomination.

An Indian Council of the Association was constituted on a regular basis in 1910. It has since issued over 326,000 certificates of proficiency in First Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation and Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft and over 16,000 tokens such as Vouchers, Medallions, Labels and Pendants for special proficiency in those subjects. In addition over 66,500 certificates have been issued in the elementary course for school students known as Mackenzie School Course in First Aid, Hygiene and Sanitation.

The object of the Association is not to rival but to aid the medical man, and the subject-

matter of instruction given at the classes qualifies the pupil to adopt such measures as may be advantageous pending the doctor's arrival, or during the intervals between his visits.

During the year 1938, 32,562 persons attended courses of instruction in First Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation and Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft. Of these 20,525 qualified for the Association's certificates i.e. 18,559 in First Aid, 1,174 in Home Nursing, 680 in Hygiene and Sanitation and 112 in Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft.

A new course of instruction in Air Raid Precautions has recently been introduced with the assistance of the military authorities. During 1938 nine classes in this subject were held at various stations, notably in Bombay, and 181 certificates, including 59 instructors, were issued to those who qualified for them. This instruction is at present confined to the personnel of the St John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, but it may be extended to general public with the approval of the provincial government concerned.

The Association has five grades of members, namely, Patrons, Honorary Councillors, Life Members, Annual Members and Annual Associates. Their respective subscriptions are Rs 1,000, Rs 500, Rs 100, Rs 5 and Rs 2.

The income of the Indian Council at headquarters consists primarily of interest on securities, a fixed annual grant from Government, fees for certificates and membership subscriptions. It amounted in 1938 to Rs 31,055.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as President, Lady President and Chairman, respectively, with 18 members from the Indian Council. The general business of the Indian Council is conducted by an Executive Committee of which Sir Ernest Burdon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, is the Chairman and Khan Bahadur Dr. Abdul Hamid, the General Secretary.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas is a uniformed, disciplined body of men and women, all of whom are holders of First Aid, and in the case of women also Home Nursing certificates. They meet together regularly for practice, are inspected and re-examined annually and undertake to turn out for public duty whenever required.

The Brigade in India is commanded by Sir Ernest Burdon, as Chief Commissioner for the Empire of India. Under him are 11 Districts covering almost all the provinces in British

India and some of the Indian States, with headquarters at Lahore, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna, Delhi and Karachi and there is one also on the East Indian Railway. In charge of each District there is an Assistant Commissioner or a Commissioner according to the membership strength of the District, and as the work of the Brigade lies so much in the medical and surgical sphere, the Officers-in-Charge of the Districts are generally the administrative heads of the Civil Medical Departments of the respective provinces. It is their business to organise and maintain the training and efficiency of Ambulance and Nursing Divisions and to see that they are available for public service on occasions when they are required.

At the end of 1938 the Brigade in India consisted of 107 Ambulance Divisions, 29 Nursing Divisions and 36 Cadet Divisions (boys and girls) with a total membership of over 5,000. These Divisions render first aid on public occasions, for example festivals, processions and public assemblages of all kinds. At times of special emergencies they turn out promptly and remain on duty so long as they are required. Some of the recent occasions when Brigade members have rendered valuable service are the Bihar Earthquake (1934), when Calcutta members established a camp hospital at Monghyr, the Quetta Earthquake (1935) when Lahore members living in railway trucks at Quetta station gave valuable help to the stricken people, the Bombay riots in successive years, where the local Divisions earned the warm appreciation of the Government of Bombay, the Bhita railway disaster (1937) when the Dinapur Nursing Division gave prompt assistance and the Kumbh Mela at Hardwar (1938) when members from the United Provinces were on First Aid duty for over a fortnight.

The members of the Nursing Divisions enrol themselves as Voluntary Aid Reserves to supplement the nursing branch of Medical Service of the Army in India in time of war while the services of the Brigade personnel both men and women, trained in Air Raid Precautions are at the disposal of Government for the training of general public and also in connection with any other measures which may be adopted for the protection of civil population against aerial attacks.

Both the St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade work under the aegis of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and as their work is complementary to that of the Indian Red Cross Society, close co-operation exists between the Order and the Society.

## INSANITY AND MENTAL HOSPITALS IN INDIA.

The accommodation for the treatment in British India of persons who suffer from mental disorders is still very inadequate. In the Indian States, the condition of affairs is even worse, for, with the sole exception of Mysore State which has an up-to-date and well equipped Mental Hospital at Bangalore, there are no mental hospitals in existence, so that persons suffering from all forms of mental disease are confined in the jails where, of course, no provision exists for any kind of treatment. According

to the last Census (1931) out of a total population of 352,837,778 (India and Burma) there are 120,804 persons insane, making a proportion of insane to sane of 8 per every 10,000. In the United Kingdom the proportion of insane to sane is roughly 40 per 10,000, while in New Zealand it is as much as 45 per 10,000. In reviewing these figures it must be borne in mind that those of the United Kingdom and New Zealand include the "feeble-minded", an item that is not included in the figures for British India.

## National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India.

The National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India was founded by the Countess of Dufferin in 1885, the object being to open women's hospitals and women's wards in existing hospitals, to train women doctors, nurses and midwives in India; and to bring these out when necessary from Europe. An endowment fund of about 6 lakhs was obtained by public subscription. In addition branches were formed in each Province, each branch having its own funds and each having a number of Local Committees and Zenana Hospitals affiliated to it.

The Central Fund gives grants-in-aid to several Provincial branches, it gives scholarships to a number of women students at the Medical schools of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. It has in the past brought from England a certain number of European medical women

It has assisted by grants-in-aid the building of a number of sanatoria hospitals in different parts of India. It has affiliated to it 12 Provincial branches and a number of Local Committees.

The Government of India subsidise the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to the extent of Rs 8,70,000 per annum to maintain a Women's Medical Service for India—this service consists of 44 officers, with a training reserve of 14 doctors and a junior service of 6 assistant surgeons. Medical women either British or Indian holding registrable British qualifications are eligible for the senior service.

The President is H E The Marchioness of Linnithgow. The Hon Secretary is the Surgeon to H E. The Viceroy, and the Secretary, Dr G Stapleton, O M O, W M S, Red Cross Building, New Delhi and Viceregal Estates, Simla.

### THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIA.

This Service is included in the National Association for supplying medical aid by women to the women of India, generally known as the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and is administered by the Executive Committee and Council of that Fund. The Government of India has so far allotted the sum of £25,000 per annum towards its maintenance. The present sanctioned cadre is forty-four first class medical women, with a training reserve of 8 women graduates in medicine of Indian Universities. Recruitment of the service is made (a) in India by a medical sub-committee of the Council which includes the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Honorary Secretary to the Council and the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service, (b) in England, by a sub-committee, including a medical man and two medical women conversant with conditions in India. These sub-committees perform the duties of a medical board examining candidates for physical fitness, and for return to duty after invaliding.

The Council determines what proportions of the members of the Service is to be recruited in England and in India respectively in the original constitution of the Service, duly qualified medical women who are in the service of, or who have rendered approved service to, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, are to have the first claim to appointment, and thereafter special consideration is to be paid to the claims of candidates who have qualified in local institutions and of those who are natives of India.

**Qualifications.**—The qualifications are that the candidate must be (a) a British subject resident in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony or in British India, or a person resident in any territory of any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General

of India (b) Must be between the ages of twenty-four and thirty-two at entry (c) She must be a first-class medical woman, i.e., she must possess a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under the Medical Act, or an Indian or Colonial qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under that Act but this condition does not apply at the original constitution of the Service to medical women in charge of hospitals who, in the opinion of the Council, are of proved experience and ability. (d) The candidate must produce a certificate of health and character. But the Council reserves the power to promote to the Service ladies not possessing the above qualifications, but who have shown marked capacity. Members of the Service are required to engage for duty anywhere in India. After three years of probation have been satisfactorily passed their appointments are confirmed.

**The Training Reserve of the Women's Medical Service.**—This Service has a sanctioned cadre of 14, and is open to women graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities. Salaries range from Rs 100 to Rs 200 per month, with furnished quarters or the equivalent in money, to those employed in India.

2 Two of the 14 members of the reserve, but not more at any one time, may be deputed to Europe by the Executive Committee for post-graduate training, and shall receive a stipend at the rate of £200 a year each paid quarterly and return passage. Any member not so deputed shall be employed in India.

3 Ordinarily four years shall be spent in the reserve before a member is considered for appointment to the Women's Medical Service, but the Executive Committee shall have power to shorten this period in special cases. Service in the reserve shall be considered by the Executive Committee when appointments are being made to the Women's Medical Service, but shall not of itself constitute a claim to appointment.

### VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund was organised by Lady Curzon in 1908, in order to secure a certain amount of improvement in the practising dais of India. A sum of about 6½ lakhs was obtained by public subscription, and centres were organised in each Province to carry out the objects of the Fund. An additional Rs 1,39,000 was allotted to the Fund from Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund in 1935. Thousands of

midwives have been trained in addition to large numbers who have been partially trained. Of late years the Fund has done much to pave the way for the registration and supervision of indigenous dais. It has also done much propaganda work. Registration is urgently needed. The Fund is now administered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau of the Indian Red Cross Society.

### LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

The Lady Hardinge Medical College was opened by Lord Hardinge on the 17th February 1916. It is a residential Medical College staffed entirely by women, and was founded to commemorate the visit to Delhi, in 1911, of the Queen Empress. Lady Hardinge took the initiative in raising funds by public subscription to meet the cost of buildings and equipment. Thirty lakhs of rupees, in all, have been given for these purposes, mostly by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India. After Lady Hardinge's death in 1914, it was suggested by Her Imperial Majesty Queen Mary that the institution should serve as a memorial to its founder, and be called by her name.

The Governing Body includes the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the Chief Engineer, Delhi Province, the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service, a representative elected by the All-India Association of Medical Women, the Surgeon to H.E. the Viceroy, an Indian member of the Council of State, 2 Indian members of the Legislative Assembly, a private Indian citizen of Delhi, a private lady resident of Delhi, the Civil Surgeon of New Delhi and the Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Delhi. The Honorary Secretary, who is also a member of the Governing Body, is the Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service. The Deputy Accountant-General, Central Revenues, acts as Honorary Treasurer.

The College and Hospital, together with separate hostels for 150 Medical students and 70

nurses and residences for the medical and teaching staff, occupy a site of 55 acres in New Delhi, within easy reach of old Delhi city. The grounds are enclosed and adequate provision is made for the seclusion of both students and patients from outside observation. Strict observance of purdah cannot, however, be guaranteed in the case of students. As the hospital patients are all women or children, it is, for example, necessary that students should, in their final year, attend a brief course of instruction on men-patients at the Civil Hospital, Delhi. The College buildings contain a Library, Museum, Lecture Rooms, Laboratories and offices. Hostels are provided for all students. There are good playing fields and a large swimming pool was opened early in 1938. The hospital is a fine modern building with accommodation for 200 in-patients for teaching purposes and a commodious out-patients' department. The College and Hospital are supported by a grant of Rs. 3,20,000 from the Government of India, supplemented by grants from Provincial Governments and Indian States. Students are prepared for the Intermediate Science Examination, and the M.B.B.S. degree of the Punjab University, with which the College is affiliated.

Attached to the Hospital there are (1) a Training School for Nurses, and (2) a Training School for Dispensers. All particulars as to admission and training may be obtained in the case of (1) from the Nursing Superintendent, Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital, Delhi, and in the case of (2) from the Lecturer on Pharmacy, at the same address.

### NURSING.

Whilst India cannot show the complete chain of efficiently-nursed hospitals which exists in England, there has been a great development of skilled nursing of recent years. This activity is principally centred in the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Presidencies, where the chief hospitals in the Presidency towns are well nursed, and where large private staff are maintained, available to the general public on payment of a prescribed scale of fees. These Hospitals also act as training institutions and turn out a

yearly supply of fully trained nurses, both to meet their own demands and those of outside institutions and private agencies. In this way the supply of trained nurses, English, Anglo-Indian and Indian, is being steadily increased. In Bombay the organisation went a step further, through the establishment of the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. This was composed of the various Nursing Associations in charge of individual hospitals, and worked under the Government. The principle on which

the relations of this Association with the Local Associations was governed was that there was central examination and control combined with complete individual autonomy in administration

**State Registration of Nurses** for all India is much required. The subject has been under discussion for years. It is desired that India should have its own State Register as in the United Kingdom, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Canada and Burma, and that the curricula and examinations should be brought into line with these countries. Government has established a Provincial Register preparatory to an All-India Register.

**Bombay Presidency**—The Bombay Presidency was amongst the first in India to realise the value of nursing in connection with hospital work. The first step was taken on the initiative of Mr L R W Forrest at St George's Hospital, Bombay, where a regular nursing cadre for the hospital was established together with a small staff of nurses for private cases. This was followed by a similar movement at the J J and Allied Hospitals and afterwards spread to other hospitals in the Presidency. Ultimately, the Government laid down a definite principle with regard to the financial aid which they would give to such institutions, agreeing to contribute a sum equal to that raised from private sources. Afterwards, as the work grew, it was decided by Government that each nursing association attached to a hospital should have a definite constitution and consequently these bodies have all been registered as Associations under Act 21 of 1860. By degrees substantial endowments have been built up, although the associations are still largely dependent upon annual subscriptions towards the maintenance of their works.

The Bombay Presidency Nursing Association was incorporated under the Societies' Registration Act of 1860, in the year 1911, with the primary object of establishing a nursing service from which the Nursing staff at Government aided hospitals under management of Nursing Association might be recruited. This function, however, was never carried out by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association and it appeared to the Committee improbable that it could be carried out. The auxiliary function of the examining and granting certificates to nurses and midwives and maintaining a register of qualified nurses and midwives and also maintaining a Provident Fund for the employees of the affiliated associations were, however, carried out. The Memorandum, Rules and Bye-laws of the Association were not revised and brought into line with the actual working of the Association. This was done towards the end of 1927, when the Committee decided that some steps must be taken to do so. Accordingly a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the revision and amendment of the Memorandum, Rules and Bye-laws. The Sub-Committee reported that it appeared to be impossible to amend and revise the rules piecemeal and that the only way to put the things in order was to draft an entirely fresh constitution and rules.

After fully considering the Sub-Committee's report, the Committee agreed that the Association be incorporated by an Act on the line of the

Registration Act in the United Kingdom. Pending the passing of the Act, the New Memorandum of Association was brought into operation from 1st April 1929.

**Establishment of the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council.**—The need of legislation for the Registration of Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors had existed in the Province since a long time and with a view to protect the public from the activities of persons who misrepresent themselves to be fully qualified Nurses, Midwives or Health Visitors, Government in April 1935, passed the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Registration Act. In the absence of State Registration the nurses trained in this Province were subject to certain disabilities and were refused Registration in other Provinces and in other countries, where state registration prevailed. The Act obtains for them the necessary status and secures their registration in other provinces in India or in other parts of His Majesty's Dominions which are willing to reciprocate with the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council which was established in August 1935.

From the date of the establishment of the Council, the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association became defunct. The training and registration of nurses, midwives and Health visitors in this Province is now controlled by the Council. Nurses who are trained and registered in this Province can now get registration with the General Nursing Council of England and Wales and the General Nursing Council of Scotland and can practice as qualified nurses in these countries.

**Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association.**—The Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association was founded in 1892 under the title of the "Up-Country Nursing Association" primarily, though not exclusively, to provide Europeans with the skilled services of the Nursing Profession.

The Punjab and the United Provinces were the first provinces to consider the possibility of providing nurses for private work, but it was not until 1906 that provision was made on a really adequate basis.

Lady Minto issued an appeal to the public both in India and England which met with a generous response, with the result that now Minto Sisters work in seven centres and it is rare for a subscriber to the Association in any part of India to be refused the services of a nurse in case of need.

The financial liabilities of the Association are met from five sources—

Interest on the Endowment Fund, Government Grant, Donations, Subscriptions, Fees.

It is the practice of the Association to invite people to become annual subscribers. This carries with it two advantages, priority of claim to the services of a Sister, and a reduction in the fees paid for those services. Thus Europeans who are members of the Association are enabled to obtain skilled nursing at moderate charges on a sliding scale of fees determined by the income of each patient.

The control of the Association is in the hands of two Committees, one in England and one in India.

The English Committee is responsible for the recruitment of the majority of the staff but if it happens that suitably and fully trained women are obtainable in India, the Central Committee in India has the power to enlist them on the spot.

In addition to this duty the Indian Committee deal with all matters of administration delegating to the Provincial Branches questions of local significance.

Her Majesty Queen Mary is a Patron of the Association.

Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow is President of the Central Committee in India.

*Hon Secretary*—Lieut.-Col H H Elliot, M.B.E., M.O., M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

*Chief Lady Superintendent*—Miss C Wilson, Central Committee.

Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association, Viceregal Estates, Simla, and Red Cross Buildings, New Delhi.

*Secretary, Home Committee*—Miss R. E Darbyshire, R.R.C., 92, Ember Lane, Esher, Surrey.

**Nurses' Organizations.**—The Association of Nursing Superintendents of India is now amalgamated with the Trained Nurses Association of India, and has the one set of officers. The Trained Nurses' Association of India and the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India are not Associations to employ or to supply nurses, but are organizations with a membership wholly of nurses with the avowed objects of improving and unifying nursing education, promoting *esprit de corps* among nurses, and upholding the dignity and honour of the nursing profession. The Associations have a membership of 472 including nurses trained in ten or more different countries, Europeans, Americans, New Zealanders, Australians and Indians. The Association of Superintendents was started in 1905 as the Association of Nursing Superintendents

of the United Provinces and the Punjab, but by the next year its membership had spread over the country to such an extent that the name was changed to include the whole of India. The Trained Nurses' Association was started in 1908, and a monthly Journal of Nursing began to be published by the two Associations in February, 1910. The Associations are affiliated with the International Council of Nurses.

The Trained Nurses' Association of India was founded and incorporated with the Association of Nursing Superintendents in 1908. Its objects are (a) to uphold in every way the dignity and honour of the Nursing profession, (b) to promote a sense of *esprit de corps* among all nurses, (c) to enable members to take counsel together on matters affecting their profession, (d) to elevate nursing education by obtaining a better class of candidates, (e) to raise the standard of training, (f) to strive to bring about a more uniform system of education, examination and certification for trained nurses, both Indian and European, and (g) to arrange reciprocity between different provinces, States and other countries. Nurses eligible for membership are those holding a certificate of not less than three years' general training in a recognised training school. The Trained Nurses' Association of India is affiliated with the International Council of Nurses and its affiliated Associations are the Health Visitors' League and the Midwives' Union. The official organ of the Association is called "The Nursing Journal of India."

*Patrons* H E The Marchioness of Linlithgow, Simla and H E Lady Marjorie Erskine, Madras.

*President* Miss M E Abram, S.R.N., Matron-Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.

*Vice-Presidents* Miss D Chadwick, S.R.N., S.C.M., Matron-Superintendent, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, Madras, Miss A Wilkinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., Matron, St Stephen's Hospital, Delhi.

*Secretary* Miss Diana Hartley, S.R.N., S.C.M., 1, Madavakkam Tank Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

## THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.

The women's movement has had a remarkably smooth run in India. Imperceptibly but steadily, during the past ten or twenty years, the women of India have acquired numerous rights, social and legal no less than political. Their political enfranchisement has been achieved with considerable ease.

Three fundamental causes have led to this remarkable success: first, the deep veneration that is given by the Hindu and Muhammadan religions to the feminine aspect of life equally with the masculine as shown by the importance of goddesses, by the necessity for the presence of the wife at all ceremonies performed

by a Brahman, by the idea of the sacred mystery of womanhood implied by the purdah, and by the general veneration of motherhood. Secondly, the time was psychological, for a new era was beginning for the Indian people by the introduction of a Scheme of Reforms in Indian government which was planned to give a basis of representative government on a much extended scale. The door was being opened to complete Self-government but only men were being invited to enter through it, although women compose half the people of the country and it had been by the joint efforts of men and women that the agitation for reform in

the government had been made. The men and women of India were too awakened and too just to allow this injustice to remain undressed. Thirdly, the long and strenuous agitation for the vote by women in Britain and America and their recent victories had brought vividly to the consciousness of all educated Indian men and women the whole question of the inclusion of women in public life, and it was also a national and international necessity that Indian women should be given as high a status as women in other parts of the Empire.

Though the Municipal franchise had been granted to the women of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies over fifteen years ago it was so limited in numbers that it did not make a large impact on women's consciousness and indeed no protest was made when it was suddenly withdrawn from Madras women some years later. Over 1,700 women are qualified to vote for the Bombay Corporation and a fair percentage of these have polled at each election, and similarly in other Municipalities in that Presidency women have exercised their vote responsibly and intelligently. Since 1922 over 100 women have become Municipal Councillors and members of Local Government Boards. Their appointment has chiefly been by nomination but there have been notable seats won by election in open contest with men, such as the election of all the four women who first entered the contest for seats in the Bombay Corporation, also the instance in which the single woman contestant in the Municipal elections in Lucknow secured the largest poll of any of the candidates. Many important local reforms have been secured by this large band of women Councillors, and every year sees a greater number of women serving on these local Councils and Boards.

It was owing to the rise of the political agitation for Home Rule between 1914 and 1917 that women began to wake up to their position of exclusion by British law from any share in representative government. The internment of one of their own sex, Dr. Besant, stimulated political activity and political self-consciousness amongst women to a very great extent. The moment for the ripe public expression of their feelings came when the Secretary of State for India came to India to investigate and study Indian affairs at first hand in 1917.

During the Hon. E. S. Montagu's visit only one Women's Deputation waited on him but it was representative of womanhood in all parts of India, and it brought to his notice the various reforms which women were specially desirous of recommending the Government to carry out.

The first claim for women suffrage for Indian women was made in the address presented to Mr. Montagu at this historic All-India Women's Deputation which waited upon him in Madras on the 18th December 1917. The section referring to enfranchisement merits full quotation.

"Our interests, as one half of the people, are directly affected by the demand in the united (Hindu-Muslim Reform) scheme (13) that 'the Members of the Council should be elected directly by the people on as broad a franchise as possible,' and in the Memorandum (3) that 'the

franchise should be broadened and extended directly to the people.' We pray that, when such a franchise is being drawn up, women may be recognised as 'people,' and that it may be worded in such terms as will not disqualify our sex, but allow our women the same opportunities of representation as our men. In agreeing with the demand of the above mentioned Memorandum that 'a full measure of Local Self-Government should be immediately granted, we request that it shall include the representation of our women, a policy that has been admittedly successful for the past twenty years in Local Self-Government elsewhere in the British Empire. The precedent for including women in modern Indian political life has been a marked feature of the Indian National Congress, in which since its inception women have voted and been delegates and speakers, and which this year finds its climax in the election of a woman as its President. Thus the voice of India approves of its women being considered responsible and acknowledged citizens, and we urgently claim that, in the drawing up of all provisions regarding representation, our sex shall not be made a disqualification for the exercise of the franchise or for service in public life."

The year 1918 was devoted to converting the Government forces to the justice and expediency of Indian Woman Suffrage, but this proved a more difficult matter. It was a disappointment first that though the Secretary of State had given a sympathetic reply to the All-India Women's Deputation, yet when the Scheme of Reforms, drawn up by him and Lord Chelmsford as the outcome of his visit to India was published no mention of women was made though the widening of the electorate was one of the reforms suggested. When the Southborough Franchise Committee was formed to investigate the suggestions regarding the franchise in this Scheme, the women suffragists took every means to bring to the notice of the Committee all the evidence which showed the need for, and the country's support of, the inclusion of women in the new franchise.

After the introduction of the Government of India Bill into Parliament in July 1919, a number of Indian deputations proceeded to London to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Members of both Houses of Parliament which had been appointed to place the Reforms on a workable basis. Mrs. Annie Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. and Miss Herabai Tata were the women who were heard by the Committee in support of the extension of the franchise to women in India.

The House of Commons decided that the question was one for Indians to answer for themselves and while retaining the sex disqualification in the Reform Bill they framed the Electoral Rules in such terms that if any Provincial Legislative Council should approve by a resolution in favour of women's franchise, women should be put on the electoral register of that Province. This was the only provision regarding franchise matters which might be changed before a 10 years' time limit. Until after that period women were ineligible for election as Legislative Councillors.



Reviewing the position about ten years later the Simon Commission showed the extremely limited extent to which women, enfranchised in the manner set out above, had become qualified as electors. Except in Burma, where it was comparatively high, the percentage of women electors to adult female population was less than one. In Madras it was one, in Bombay 8, in Bengal 3, in the United Provinces 4, in Bihar and Orissa 5 and in Assam 2—in Burma it was 4 6 per cent.

Madras led the way in the matter of women's franchise and under the operative provision of the Government of India Act, women became enfranchised. Other provinces followed suit, and at the time of the inquiry by the Simon Commission seven out of the nine provinces had acquired the right. Very soon women began to adorn the benches in legislative chambers, first by nomination and then by election. And they justified the confidence placed in them by sponsoring and successfully carrying through many measures of uplift and reform in regard to the status and influence of women. They had so much proved their worth that the Simon Commission remark in their report: "The women's movement in India holds the key of progress and the results it may achieve are incalculably great. It is not too much to say that India cannot reach the position to which it aspires in the world until its women play their due part as educated citizens."

Basing their conclusion on these observations, the Simon Commission wished to bring about a substantial increase in the existing ratio of women to men voters. In exercising the option allowed to them of enfranchising women "on the same terms as men", the provincial legislatures did indeed make a significant gesture, but so long as the qualification to vote was almost entirely based on property, it remained a gesture, because India's women do not own property in their own right.

The Simon Commission affirmed that a further step in developing women's suffrage in India should be taken immediately and added: "It may perhaps be found possible to add to the present qualifications two others, namely, (i) being the wife, over 25 years of age, of a man who has a property qualification to vote and (ii) being a widow over that age, whose husband at the time of his death was so qualified. In addition, the educational qualifications should apply to women over 21 as well as to men." The Simon Commission maintained that women's suffrage should be a cardinal point of the "franchise system" and suggested "qualifications for the vote which will not confine it to the few women who have property qualifications."

During the last ten or fifteen years, the women of India have made enormous progress in several directions. A great awakening has dawned on them. The raising of the age of consent for marriage, the abolition of the practice of dedicating girls to temples, the demand for legal and property rights *vis-à-vis* men embodied in some of the reform measures—all have tended to raise the status of Indian women in their own eyes as well as in the eyes of the world. They

have marched from reform to reform, and the outlook is for ever widening. The Gandhian movement evoked an unprecedented outburst of service and sacrifice among Indian women who were thrown into the thick of a political struggle from which they emerged fully conscious of their political rights and responsibilities. The part played by the two representatives of Indian womanhood at the India Round Table Conferences held in London brought them into the limelight.

Small wonder, therefore, that the Government of India Act of 1935 gave Indian women political rights far in advance of those enjoyed by the before that date. In terms of number of seats women have been allotted 8 seats out of a total of 150 reserved for British India in the Federal Council of State and 9 out of a total of 250 reserved in the Federal Assembly. In the Provincial Assembly, women have reserved them 8 seats in Madras, 6 in Bombay, 5 in Bengal, 6 in the United Provinces, 4 in the Punjab, in Bihar, 3 in the Central Provinces and Berar, 1 in Assam, 2 in Orissa and 2 in Sind.

But by far the greatest improvement women's political rights occurred in the liberation of the franchise qualifications affecting them. Women have been enfranchised who have the property qualification in their own right, or are wives or widows of men so qualified, or are wives of men with a service qualification, or are pensioned widows or mothers of members of the military or police forces, or who possess literacy qualification. Women not holding the requisite qualification in their own right are required to apply to be enrolled, stating the derived qualification, but this procedure has been waived in respect of some provinces. It means of such enfranchisement, it is estimated, more than six million women (against 315,000 under the Act of 1919) have been given the right to vote, compared to 29 million men.

It is noteworthy, too, that men and women can vote both in general constituencies and in special constituencies. Women can vote in all contest elections to the upper House in provinces where bicameral legislatures have been set up.

Indian women have hailed this as a welcome improvement in their political status and elections that were held early in 1937 to the various Provincial Legislatures showed that they were alive to their responsibility under the new Franchise. Women were very much in evidence at the polls, even in purdah-ridden provinces.

Such is the advance made in recent years as such is the widespread recognition of women's claims that women candidates have successfully contested general seats in ten cases, one in Madras, one in Bombay and eight in the United Provinces. The significance of these successes lies in the fact that the women defeated men in constituencies in which men voters predominated.

The table given below shows the percentage of women voters who exercised their franchise in the first general elections held under the 1935 constitution.

Provinces	No Enrolled.	Number who voted	Per cent.
<b>LOWER HOUSE</b>			
Madras	1,523,248	479,278	31 5
Bombay	805,750	129,535	42 4
Bengal	890,588	46,758	5 2
United Provinces	494,752	95 553	19 3
Punjab	173,459	58,216	33 56
Bihar	215,490	17,037	7 9
Central Provinces and Berar	250,750	63,744	24 5
Assam	29,680	8,678	29 23
North-West Frontier Province	4,895	3,498	71 4
Orissa	70,526	4,670	6 62
Sind	27,940	9,705	34 7
<b>UPPER HOUSE</b>			
Madras	2,578	1,420	55 1
Bombay	1,636	923	56 4
Bengal	2,136	437	20 5
United Provinces	1,684	598	35 5
Bihar	882	594	67 34
Assam	559	512	91 57

In many cases the percentages given above does not compare unfavourably with those of men voters. The voting for the Lower House in the Frontier and that for the Upper House in Assam are flattering to the women and shows what organisation can achieve.

Though the Women's Indian Association was the only Indian women's society which had woman suffrage as one of its specific objects almost all other women's organisations have combined in special efforts for the gaining of municipal and legislative rights.

#### All-India Women's Conference

In recent years Indian women's rights, grievances and demands have been voiced principally by the All-India Women's Conference. The last Session of this body was held in the winter of 1938-39. Rani Laxmibai Rajwade, who presided, sketched a programme of "constructive politics" for Indian women and pleaded that the work of the leaders of the Indian women's movement must be such as to meet the criticism that theirs was a wholly bourgeois organisation. She advised the conference firstly to widen the basis of its constitution so as to include, along with other reconstructive activities for women and children, political activities of a non-party and constructive nature. A clear declaration of their unity with many of the political parties in India regarding the accepted goal of independence for India should be made forthwith. Such a declaration, she thought, should be supplemented

by a national effort to explain to Indian women, wherever their organisation could reach them, why and how far the form of Government affected their lives. She suggested a programme of general political education of women, so as to make them familiar with democratic forms and with women's rights and duties under democracy. She urged the women of India to realise the importance of making use of the vote for the attainment of political freedom. The Rani declared herself totally against the idea of a women's party in the country. She thought that there was no necessity for a women's party, so long as the question of Indian independence was not settled. It was the duty of women to subordinate their sectional interests to the larger interests, in which surely they were in complete unity with the men of India. She thought that the All India Women's Conference as a body should, for some time to come, remain aloof from the disconcerting hurlyburly of party-politics, though individual members of the conference were free to participate even in party politics.

As was to be expected of any women's organisation, the conference passed an anti-war resolution. Among the other subjects on which resolutions were passed were sex education, marriage hygiene clinics, dissolution of marriage and traffic in women.

Both evidence and result of the awakening among Indian women are to be found in more than one legislative measure sponsored in the past year or two by women legislators calculated to confer greater rights and freedom on women.

## The School of Oriental and African Studies.

This School was established by Royal Charter in June 1916. The purposes of the School (as set out in the Charter) are to be a School of Oriental Studies in the University of London (Now School of Oriental and African Studies) to give instruction in the Languages of Eastern and African peoples, Ancient and Modern, and in the Literature, History, Religion, Law, Customs and Art of those peoples, especially with a view to the needs of persons about to proceed to the East or to Africa for the pursuit of study and research, commerce or a profession, and to do all or any of such other things as the Governing Body of the School consider conducive or incidental thereto, having regard to the provision for those purposes which already exists elsewhere and in particular to the co-ordination of the work of the School with that of similar institutions both in Great Britain and in its Eastern and African Dominions and with the work of the University of London and its other Schools.

The School occupies temporary premises at Vandon House, Vandon Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Plans are approved for the new building of the School on the Bloomsbury Site of the University of London.

The School provides teaching in many subjects. The work is carried out in six

departments as follows: (i) India, Burmah and Ceylon, (ii) The Far East, (iii) The Near and Middle East, (iv) Africa, (v) Phonetics, Linguistics, (vi) Oriental History and Literature. In a considerable proportion of the special languages instruction is given by teachers belonging to the countries where the languages are spoken, as it is the aim of the School to provide as far as possible both European and Oriental Lecturers in the principal languages included in the curriculum.

Courses on the History, Religions, Customs of Oriental and African countries form a special feature in the teaching of the School. The Department of Phonetics is equipped with electrical recording apparatus, and gramophone records are made of all the languages taught at the School. These are accompanied by phonetic transcriptions.

Courses are also provided in Indian Law, the History of India, and arrangements are made from time to time for special courses of public lectures to be given by distinguished orientalists not on the staff.

*Patron, H. M. the King, Chairman of the Governing Body, The Rt Hon Lord Harewood, G.C.M.G., P.C., B.A. Director, Professor R. S. S. Turner, M.C., M.A. Litt. D. Secretary, F. J. Bottrall, M.A.*

### Teaching Staff.

	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Status</i>
	Ethel O. Ashton .. .. .	Swahili .. .. .	Lecturer
1	T. Grahame Bailey, M.A., B.D., D.Litt.	Hindustani (Urdu & Hindi)	The Niz Reader in Urdu
1	Rev G. P. Bargery, D.Litt.	Hausa .. .. .	Reader
	L. D. Barnett, C.B.E., M.A., D.Litt. .. .. .	Indian History and Sanskrit	Lecturer
	S. Birnbaum, D.Phil. .. .. .	Hebrew Palaeography	Research Lecturer
	K. de B. Codrington, M.A. .. .. .	Indian Art .. .. .	Hon. Lecturer
	G. H. Darab Khan, M.A. .. .. .	Persian .. .. .	Lecturer
3	H. H. Dodwell, M.A. .. .. .	History .. .. .	Professor
	J. Heyworth-Dunne, B.A. .. .. .	Arabic .. .. .	Lecturer
1	E. Dora Edwards, M.A., D.Litt. .. .. .	Chinese .. .. .	Reader
	J. B. Firth, M.A. .. .. .	Linguistics & Indian Phonetics	Lecturer
1	S. G. Vesey Fitzgerald, M.A., LL.D. .. .. .	Indian Law .. .. .	Reader
	Shaykh M. M. Gomas, B.A. .. .. .	Arabic .. .. .	Lecturer
	Betty Helmann, Ph.D. .. .. .	Sanskrit & Indian Philosophy .. .. .	„
8	W. B. H. Henning, D.Phil. .. .. .	Iranian Studies .. .. .	Parsons Commemorative Lecturer

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Status.</i>
	Beatrice Honikman, M.A.	African Phonetics	Lecturer.
	Commander N. E. Isenmonger, R.N. (retired)	Japanese	Lecturer
	A. Lloyd James, M.A.	Phonetics	Professor
	Hester M. Lambert, M.A.	Marathi	Lecturer
	B. Lewis, B.A.	Islamic History	Assistant Lecturer
	Lu Chieu Hsueh, Ph.D.	Chinese (Mandarin)	Assistant Reader
	A. Master, C.I.E., B.A.	Gujarathi	Lecturer
5.	V. Minorsky	Persian	Professor
	C. S. K. Pathy, M.A., D-es-L	Tamil and Telugu	Lecturer
	C. H. Phillips, M.A., Ph.D.	Indian History	Asst. Lecturer
	M. D. Ratnasuriya, Ph.D.	Sinhalese and Epigraphy and Indian History	Lecturer
	F. J. Richards, M.A.	Indian Archaeology	Hon. Lecturer
	Ali Riza Bey	Turkish	Lecturer.
	C. A. Rylands, M.A.	Sanskrit	"
1	Walter Simon, Ph.D.	Chinese	Reader
	W. Stede, Ph.D.	Pali and Sanskrit	Lecturer
1.	J. A. Stewart, M.C., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., I.C.S.	Burmese	Reader
	S. H. Taqizadeh	Persian	Lecturer
	S. Topalian	Armenian, Turkish and Persian	Lecturer
1	A. S. Tritton, M.A., D. Litt.	Arabic	Professor
	A. N. Tucker, M.A., Ph.D.	Bantu and Sudanic Languages	Lecturer
6.	R. L. Turner, M.C., M.A., Litt. D.	Sanskrit	Professor
1	Ida C. Ward, B. Litt., D. Lit.	West African Languages	Reader
4.	I. Wartski, B.A.	Modern Hebrew	Lecturer
1	Sir Richard O. Winstedt, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.A., D. Litt.	Malay	Reader
	S. Yoshitake	Japanese and Mongolian	Lecturer
	Kadry Zafr, M.A.	Arabic	"
1	University Reader and Appointed Teacher		
2.	Recognised Teacher in the University of London.		
3	University Professor of the History and Culture of British Dominions in Asia, with special reference to India and Appointed Teacher.		
4.	Ahad Ha'am Lectureship in Modern Hebrew.		
5.	University Professor of Persian and Appointed Teacher.		
6	University Professor of Sanskrit and Appointed Teacher (Director)		
7.	University Professor of Phonetics and Appointed Teacher.		
8.	Parsee Community's Lectureship in Iranian Studies		

## The Fisheries of India.

The fisheries of India, potentially rich, as yet yield a mere fraction of what they could were they exploited in a fashion comparable with those of Europe, North America or Japan. The fishing industry, particularly the marine section, has certainly expanded considerably within the last 50 years concurrently with improvement in the methods of transport and increase in demand for fish, cured as well as fresh, from the growing population of the great cities within reach of the seaboard. The caste system, however, exerts a blighting influence on progress. Fishing and fish trade are universally relegated to low caste men who alike from their want of education, the isolation caused by their work and caste and their extreme conservatism, are among the most ignorant,

suspicious and prejudiced of the popula extremely averse to amending the met of their forefathers and almost unvers without the financial resources requir the adoption of new methods, even when vinced of their value. Higher caste capita have hitherto fought shy of associating the low caste fishermen, and except in l operations on new lines, these capita cannot be counted upon to assist in the devt ment of Indian fisheries. As in Japan appears that the general conditions of industry are such that the initiative i necessarily be taken by Government in uplift and education of the fishing commu and in the introduction and testing of new improved apparatus and methods.

### Madras

The Madras coast line of 1,750 miles is margined by a shallow-water area within the 100 fathom line of 40,000 square miles outside of the mere fringe inshore, this vast expanse of fishable water lies idle and unproductive. The surf-swept East coast is singularly deficient in harbours whereon fishing fleets can be based, and so from Ganjam to Negapatam, the unsinkable catamaran, composed of logs tied side by side is the only possible easy-going fishing craft. Its limitations circumscribe the fishing power of its owners and consequently these men are poor and the produce of their best efforts meagre compared with what it would be if better and larger boats were available and possible. The West coast is more favoured. From September till April weather conditions are good enough to permit even dugout canoes to fish daily. No difficulty is found in beaching canoes and boats throughout this season. The fishing population is a large one. In the census taken by the Department of Fisheries in 1930-31, the fisher-population on the West coast totalled 138,294. The esteemed table fish of the coast consist of the Seer (*Cybinus* or *Scomberomorus*), Pomfret (*Apolectus* and *Stromateus*) several large species of Horse Mackerel (*Caranx*), Jew fish (*Scaenidae*), Whiting (*Sillago*), Thread-fins (*Polynemus*), Sardines (*Clupea*), and Mackerel (*Scomber*). In economic importance, however, shoaling fish and fish of inferior quality such as Sardine (*Clupea*) Mackerel (*Scomber*), Catfish (*Arius*), Ribbon fish (*Trichurus*), Goggles (*Caranx crumenophthalmus*) and Silver-bellies (*Leognathus* and *Cazza*) take precedence of the former. Sardine and Mackerel overshadow all others. A master fisherman of experience was recruited from Scotland in 1936. He found it impossible to stand the climate of India and had to be repatriated in 1937. Since then efforts to revive deep sea fishing research begun by the trawler 'Lady Goschen' have been made. Proposals to charter a motor boat smaller than a trawler but capable of employing all known methods of sea fishing for bottom, mid-water and surface

fish in order to test the suitability of the methods for Indian conditions, have reached advanced stage. Fishing outside the 5 fath line is little in evidence save by Bombay be (Ratnagiri) which are engaged in drift net for bonito, seer and other medium-sized fish. These strangers are enterprising fishers bring large catches into Malpe and Mangalore and other convenient centres. The mate is largely cured for export.

**The Madras Department of Fisheries.** As Government attention has been given Madras over a longer period to the improvement of fisheries, and a larger staff concentrated upon the problems involved than elsewhere, this Presidency has now the proud position knowing that her fisheries and collateral industries are better organised and more progressive than those in other provinces. The credit, the wonderful success which has been achieved and the still greater promise of the future, due in large measure to the wise and capable plans of Sir F. A. Nicholson, who from 1905 to 1918 had the guidance of affairs entrusted to him. In 1905 he was appointed on special duty to investigate existing conditions and future potentialities. In 1907, a permanent staff was given by the creation of a fisheries bureau and this in turn has developed into a separate Department of Government which till August 1923 was being administered by Mr. J. A. Hornell, F.L.S., as Director and, is now controlled by his successor, Diwan Bahadur Dr. Sundara Raj, M.A., Ph.D. The activities of the Department have greatly expanded since its inception.

The activities of the Department are so varied and far-reaching that it is difficult even to enumerate them in the space available, much less to give details. So far its most notable industrial successes have been the reform of manufacturing processes in the fish-oil trade, the creation of a fish guano industry and the opening of an oyster farm conducted under hygienic conditions. The most noteworthy

result of technological research conducted by the department is the production of sardine oil with vitamin A potency equal to one-fourth that of Cod liver oil and the discovery of four other Indian Sea fish which yield oils with a high vitamin A content. Oil from a South Indian shark liver is ascertained to be about nineteen times richer in Vitamin A than an average sample of medicinal cod liver oil. Twenty-seven volumes of the Departmental Bulletin have been issued to date. All this work has been carried on under serious handicap for want of adequate staff and equipment.

The educational work of the Department is becoming one of its most important branches in training men in the technology of curing, canning and oil manufacture, in co-operative propaganda and the supply of zoological specimens for the use of college classes and museums. The last named has filled a long felt want and is contributing materially to the advancement of the study of Zoology throughout India. There is now no need to obtain specimens from Europe as they can be had from the Laboratory Assistant, Fisheries Station, Ennur, Madras, at moderate prices.

**Fish Curing.**—Fish curing is practised extensively everywhere on the Madras coasts its present success is due primarily to Dr Francis Day who after an investigation during 1869-71 of the fisheries of the whole of India, pressed for the grant to fishermen of duty-free salt for curing purposes within fenced enclosures. He advocated much else, but the time was not ripe and the salt concession was the sole tangible result of his long and honourable efforts. His salt suggestions were accepted by the Madras Government, and from 1882 a gradually increasing number of yards or bounded enclosures were opened at which salt is issued free of duty and often at rates below the local cost of the salt to Government. At present there are 100 fish curing yards scattered along the coast. During the year 1937-38, 1,210,907 maunds of fresh fish were brought to these yards for curing and 199,785 maunds of salt were issued for the purpose. The transactions in these yards resulted in a surplus revenue over expenditure of Rs. 84,108.

**Pearl and Chank Fisheries.**—While there is no prospect of a pearl fishery for some years to come, owing to the absence of spat fall in the banks, a distinct revival in the chank trade was evidenced in the keen competition for the purchase of the last few seasons' chanks. A total of 809,257 chanks were fished during the year 1937-38, which will fetch a gross revenue of Rs. 67,230. The rearing of Pearl oysters in captivity with the implied possibility of the production of cultured pearls near Krumbadal Island, Pamban, started in 1938 has been successful and there are now five years' old oysters living in the farm. Another experiment in marking of chanks started in 1931 to study the rate of growth, mortality and migration of the chank in its natural haunt, is continuing and so far 2,829 chanks have been marked and liberated.

**The Inland Fisheries.**—The Inland Fisheries of Madras compare unfavourably with those of Bengal. Many of the rivers dry up

in the hot season and few of the many thousands of irrigation tanks throughout the province hold water for more than 6 to 9 months. As a consequence, inland fisheries are badly organised and few men devote themselves to fishing as their sole or even main occupation. The custom is to neglect or ignore the fishery value of these streams and tanks so long as they are full of water; only when the streams shrink to pools and the tanks to puddles do the owners or lessees of the fishing rights turn out to catch fish. The result is a dearth of fish throughout the greater part of the year, a glut for a few days, and often much waste in consequence. The chief fresh water fishes of economic importance are the Murrel, notable for its virtue of living for a considerable period out of water, and various carps including Laboe, Catla and the well-known favourite of sportsman in India the "Mahseer," Cat-fishes and Hilsa. In the Nilgiris, the Rainbow Trout has been acclimatised and thrives well. The Government working in conjunction with the Nilgiri Game Association maintain a hatchery at Avalanche, where quantities of fry are hatched and reared for the replenishment of the streams of the plateau. Fishing rights in the large irrigation tanks were transferred from Government to local authorities many years ago; these tanks are now being re-acquired by Government in order that they may be stocked periodically by the Department, the results so far have shown a profit on the operations. To breed the necessary fry 5 fish farms are in operation. In these the chief fish bred are the Gourami, obtained from Java, and *Ectopoma suratensis* which has the excellent attribute of thriving and breeding as well in brackish as in fresh water, both protect their eggs while developing, a useful habit. Both the Gourami and Ectopoma are largely vegetarian in diet. The Department has been endeavouring to establish Catla, the quick growing carp of great economic importance, into the Cauvery system since 1922, and direct proof of the success of the efforts of the department has been obtained by the capture of hundreds of young catla at almost all the anicuts and sluices in the Tanjore District. A further activity is represented by the breeding of small fishes especially addicted to feed upon the aquatic larvae of mosquitoes. These are supplied in thousands to municipalities and other local authorities at a nominal price for introduction into mosquito-haunted sheets of water; these anti-malarial operations have proved successful in the places where the local authorities have given proper attention to the direction given.

**Marine Aquarium.**—Perhaps a word is necessary about this institution at Madras. The building was constructed under the auspices of the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, and was thrown open to the public on 21st, October 1909. The Superintendent, Government Museum, had charge of the Aquarium for ten years till 1919 when it was transferred to the Department of Fisheries. Ever since its opening, being the first institution of its kind in Asia, it has been immensely popular with the public. The present building which is antiquated in design has sunk several feet below the general level of the beach, and during rains the floor is flooded with water causing loss of income to the

Aquarium and damage to the walls. It is therefore proposed to build a new and up-to-date building for the Aquarium, with modern fittings and up-to-date equipment. A total of 1,26,730 persons visited the Aquarium during 1937-38 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 12,211 against an expenditure of Rs. 7,571-9-0.

**Deep Sea Fishing and Research.**—The annual report of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India for 1938 states that the total land area of British India amounts to only 2.44 acre per head of the population but allowing for forests and uncultivated and fallow lands only 0.72 acre per head is under food-crop, quite insufficient for even the present population, and that the population is increasing at an alarming rate and by 1941 will probably reach 400 millions. The finding of the census of 1931 is that Agriculture has reached its maximum production under present conditions. Fisheries therefore is the only prime source of food-supply to supplement Agriculture, and the Department has been endeavouring to play its true and proper part in improving the catches and methods of sea going fishermen to augment the fish supply of the Presidency.

The fisherman has a fairly exhaustive knowledge of the fisheries along the coast up to 7 fathoms. If the catches of fish are to be improved it is necessary to ascertain—

- (1) what kinds and quantities of fish are available beyond 7 fathoms, and,
- (2) how to exploit these deep sea fisheries economically

The survey of deep-sea fisheries by the trawler 'Lady Goschen' was abruptly terminated in 1931-32, as a measure of retrenchment. Brief though the survey was it disclosed the existence of important off-shore fisheries unsuspected before. The wealth of fish off Negapatam reported by the trawler was of sufficient importance to attract the notice of Japanese fishermen thousands of miles away. Even then it was realized that if Madras was to benefit by the survey, the allied duty of enabling the local fishermen to exploit the off-shore fishing grounds by suitable craft and tackle must be shouldered by the Department. The Yorkshire Motor Coble was decided on as the most suitable modern fishing boat to supplant the local catamaran and canoe on a surf beaten harbourless coast, and one was acquired in 1930-31. In the years of depression however the financial stringency of Government precluded experiments and demonstration with the Coble. Further experiments are being planned.

**Rural Pisciculture.**—As a result of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture that practical measures should be adopted to add fish to the diet of the cultivator thereby improving his nutrition, a scheme of rural propaganda was inaugurated in 1930. An Assistant Director with necessary staff was appointed to advise ryots in the stocking of village ponds which number over 108,050 in

the Presidency. The work though begun in July 1930 lasted only for 13 months and had to be abruptly stopped as a measure of retrenchment.

It was, however, possible to complete during this short period a survey of ponds in 98 villages 2,172 wells and 284 ponds in these villages were examined. Though it has not been possible to give satisfactory help to the numerous enquirers for want of staff and funds advice on matters regarding rearing of fish in ponds and wells is being given as far as possible. For a comprehensive and intensive research on the various problems relating to the occurrence, life history, breeding seasons suitability for stocking waters, their food, conditions of growth, and the physical and chemical characters of the water suited for each, their enemies and diseases, etc., a scheme for a fresh water biological station was drawn up and sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in 1934, and is still awaiting allotment of funds.

**Welfare Work.**—A remarkable feature in the work of the Madras Fisheries Department is the energy which it devotes to the improvement of the condition of the fisherfolk. On Sir Frederick Nicholson's initiative, the Department has always recognised the duty of spreading among them education and the habits of thrift, temperance and co-operation. The work has been specially successful on the West Coast. The number of fishermen's co-operative societies in 1937-38 on the west coast was 48.

The need for special efforts to promote co-operation among fisherfolk and to renew and stimulate co-operative societies to more efficient work has been recognised by Government for some years. The Committee on Fisheries recommended that all co-operative work among fishermen both on the West and East Coasts in the Presidency should be done by the Fisheries Department and that, on the analogy of the system in vogue in the Labour Department, the staff of Inspectors of Co-operative Societies should work under the Fisheries Department, the Co-operative Department supplying trained Inspectors and auditing the books of the societies. The Government partially accepted the recommendations and sanctioned the deputation of 2 Inspectors of Co-operative Societies for exclusive work among fishermen under the department.

To promote the education of fishermen a training institution was opened in the middle of 1918 at Calicut to train teachers to work in elementary schools for the fisherfolk. The pupil teachers under training are familiarised with the work carried on in the fishery station at Tanur. They are given practical instructions in fishing, a boat having been purchased for the purpose. But as a measure of economy the training Institute was closed in July 1937. In some places the villagers themselves started the schools and then handed them over to the Department. In other places schools were opened by the Department at the request of the fishermen. A comprehensive scheme for the establishment of a Fisheries Technological Institution has been drawn up and submitted to Government.

## Bengal &amp; Bihar &amp; Orissa.

The fishing value of this extensive deltaic region lies primarily in the enormous area occupied by inland waters—rivers, creeks, jheels, and swamps,—to say nothing of paddy fields and tanks. These swarm with fish and, as the Hindu population are free to a large extent from the aversion to a fish-diet which is widely prevalent among the better castes in the south, the demand for fish is enormous. Rice and fish are indeed the principal mainstays of the population and not less than 80 per cent of the people consume fish as a regular item of diet. It is calculated that 1.6 per cent. of the population is engaged in fishing and its connected trades, a percentage that rises to 2.6 in the Presidency, Rajshahi, and Dacca Divisions. 644,000 persons in Bengal subsist by fishing with 824,000 maintained by the sale of fish and this in spite of the fact that fishing is not considered an honourable profession. As a fresh-water fisherman the Bengali is most ingenious, his traps and other devices exceedingly clever and effective—in many cases too effective—so eager is he for immediate profit, however meagre this may be. The greatest inland fishery is that of the hilsa (*Clupea ilisha*) which annually migrates from the sea in innumerable multitudes to seek spawning grounds far up the branches of the Ganges and the other great rivers. Other valued and abundant fishes are the rohu (*Labeo rohita*) and the katla (*Catla catla*), mrigal (*Cirrhina mrigala*), prawns and shrimps abound everywhere. Of important fishes taken in the lower reaches of the rivers and in the great network of creeks spread throughout the Sunderbans, the beki or betki *Lates calcarifer* and the mullets are the most esteemed apart from these estuarine fish the most valuable sea-fishes are the Mangrove-fish or Thread-fin or Indian Salmon (*Polynemus*) pomfrets. The sea-fisheries are as yet little exploited, the fishermen of Orissa, where alone coastal fishing is of any local importance, having no sea craft save catamarans of inferior design and construction.

Following the inquiry begun in 1906 by Sir K. G. Gupta, an investigation of the steam trawling potentialities of the head of the Bay of Bengal was undertaken, the trawler *Golden Crown* being employed for the purpose. The results showed that there are extensive areas suitable for trawling and capable of yielding large quantities of high class fish. Much attention was devoted during these trawl cruises to the acquisition of increased knowledge of the marine fauna, the results being published in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum. For various reasons, the chief perhaps being the hostility of vested interests, the lack of cold storage facilities and the loss of time involved by the trawler having to bring her catches to Calcutta instead of sending them by a swift tender, the experiment was financially a failure and was dropped. With ever-increasing demand for fish in Calcutta and the concurrent rise in prices, the prospects of remunerative steam-trawling are now much more, steam-trawling companies being floated in the immediate future. The trade is a difficult one to

organize and without a rare combination of technical fishery knowledge and far-sighted and comprehensive organization the danger run by the investing public will be considerable. Originally one Fisheries Department served the needs of the two provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Separation was effected in 1923 after which fisheries in Bengal were administered by the Director of Agriculture. The Bengal Fishery Department was abolished under retrenchment in 1928. In Bihar and Orissa, Fisheries form a section of the Department of Industries.

Bengal Fisheries Department has of necessity a more limited scope for its activities than in the case of Madras. Practically no coastal minor industries exist, neither do the natural conditions lead us to suppose that any can be created without much difficulty, and in the absence of a great trawl industry which alone might be able to call into existence factories devoted to the uplift of the general utilization of fish by-products. Fresh water Fisheries, however are vast and very important and these require to be developed scientifically. Apart from this, much can be done by its officers for the uplift of the general fishing population with a view to free them from the tyranny of the mahajans (fish contractors and middle men) and enable them to put more capital into their business and to conduct it co-operatively. This is necessarily a terribly slow work, but a beginning has been made and a number of fishermen's co-operative societies have been formed. Their example is calculated to effectively serve the purpose of propaganda. The fishery wealth of Bengal is enormous and nothing but good can come out of intensive investigation and propaganda.

During a lapse of 14 years after the closure of the Fisheries Department, the price of fish in Calcutta has been soaring high almost to a prohibitive rate consequent on the rapidly increasing demand and the unhealthy monopoly exercised by the small group of vested interests. The economic condition of the actual fishermen was gradually becoming worse due to exploitation by the capitalists and the fisheries in general were getting depleted due to various causes at work. With the increase of distress the public naturally have been clamouring for the re-establishment of the Fisheries Department to protect the fisheries interests and to organize and develop the fishing industry on modern lines and to improve the general economic condition of the fisherfolk. The Bengal Government therefore decided to appoint a Fisheries Expert to survey the existing condition of the Fishing Industry in the Province and to suggest schemes of development with a view to augment the fish food supply, to examine the ways and means of bringing about a reduction in the ruling prices of fish, and to stimulate commercial enterprise in speedier transport, better marketing arrangements, the establishment of Cold Stores and Factories for fish by-products.

The services of Dr. M. Ramaswami Naidu from the Madras Fisheries Department with a vast experience in fishery industry both in India and



Europe, were requisitioned by the Bengal Government for appointment here as the Fisheries Expert and he commenced his work of survey from the 1st December, 1937 and submitted his report in December last which is under consideration of Government. It is hoped that as a result of his Report the former Fisheries Department would be revived and the Fishing Industry placed on a more efficient, well organised and sound basis.

Fresh-water mussels are used extensively at Dacca in the manufacture of cheap pearl buttons and in many cases pearls also are found in the mussels which the pearl dealers gather and sell in the various parts of India. The Dacca bangle factories carry on an important local industry of very ancient standing, their material is almost entirely obtained from the South Indian and Ceylon chank fisheries already alluded to.

## Bombay.

Whereas Bengal's fisheries are at present confined principally to inland waters, those of Bombay are concerned, save in Sind, almost entirely with the exploitation of the wealth of the sea. Bombay is favoured with a coast line abounding with excellent harbours for fishing craft, a fair-weather season lasting for some seven months, and a fishing population more alive to their opportunities and more daring than those of the sister Presidencies. Bombay sea-fisheries are of very great importance financially as well as economically and, there is ample scope for most useful work in improving curing methods, in introducing canning and in the development of minor marine industries particularly those connected with the utilization of by products.

The Director of Industries administered the subject of "Fisheries" from 1918 and had for a time two officers in the Department engaged upon fishery investigation and development. A steam trawler was bought for work in Bombay waters in 1920 and began work in May 1921 off Bombay. The experiment continued until February 1922, and the trawler was subsequently sold to the Government of Burma. At the outset the results seemed promising, but the experiment as a whole showed that the cost of maintaining a trawler of the type used could not be met by sales of fish at current market rates. Cold storage has since been installed at the principal fish market in Bombay, but for a trawler special facilities are needed also for rapid coaling, supplying ice and stores, and for unloading catches. More than this a change is needed in the medieval conditions under which the local fish market is conducted and there is much to be done in popularising little known species of edible fish, such as karel, palu, tambusa, and particularly the ray or skate which formed on the average 35 per cent of the total catch but which is a little esteemed locally that it sold on the average at the rate of 100 lbs for a rupee.

Vast strides have been made in the Bombay fishing industry in the course of the past five years, the two latter years of which will always remain an eventful date in its history. This progress is in a large measure due to the awakening among the fishermen, who are traditionally a conservative people, and the introduction of reforms among them is a very gradual process, as strongly ingrained prejudices and customs have to be overcome.

No survey of the fishing industry in the Bombay Presidency in recent years can be complete without a reference to Mr. H. T. Sorley's valuable report on the Marine Fisheries of the Bombay Presidency, published in 1933. The volume is a storehouse of information bearing on the Presidency's fishing industry and the fish trade in general, and contains numerous useful suggestions by the adoption of which the prospects of the fish trade of the Presidency may be improved.

Mr. Sorley has observed that the industry is neither expanding nor declining and that the supply of fish discloses no signs of diminution. Elaborating this view he proceeds to point out that the fishermen are healthy and moderately prosperous in comparison with others belonging to a similar social stratum.

Mr. Sorley's more important recommendations are—

- 1 The establishment of a marine aquarium in Bombay and Karachi, if they are able to pay their way as the Madras aquarium does.
- 2 The establishment of a bureau of fisheries information.
- 3 The advisability of the transfer of the fish curing yards to the control of the Local Government, and
- 4 The encouragement by the Bombay University of marine biological research.

Mr. Sorley in the course of his report also referred to the value of employing fast motor launches to transport fish to the consuming centres in Bombay from the catching sites.

**New Era Started**—A move in the above direction was made towards the end of the year 1933, when the Government of Bombay launched an experiment implementing in some ways the above suggestions. The experiment was formally inaugurated by Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay at Danda. The experiment was undertaken in co-operation with the head of the fishing community at Danda. For the purpose of the experiment a launch was obtained on loan from the Royal Indian Navy (then the R. I. M.) and suitable alterations were made on it to adapt it to the purpose of a carrier launch. The results achieved by the working of this launch were very encouraging. The rapidity with which the fish was transported in a much fresher state than had till then been possible aroused the interest of the fishermen,

who realised the benefit to their trade of using fast motor transport to bring the fish to Bombay from the catching fields

Encouraged by the results, Government placed in 1934 an order for the construction of two launches the "Lady Sykes" and the "Sir Frederick Sykes" for the use of the fishermen at Danda. That the progress of this experiment has been encouraging is evident from the fact that every year since then has seen an addition to the number of vessels. The following four vessels were built by Government —

(1) The "Lady Sykes", (2) the "Sir Frederick Sykes", (3) the "Lady Brabourne" and (4) the "Lord Brabourne"

The last mentioned vessel was built at the Royal Indian Naval Dockyard and is a great improvement both in point of design and engine equipment on her predecessors. The special feature of this vessel is her insulated fish hold and its comparatively large carrying capacity

The launches have been operating between Bombay and the Kanara coast. They transported during the short fishing season in 1938-39, a total of 517,964 lbs of fish, which would normally have never come to Bombay. The success that attended the working of the launches encouraged private individuals to invest in similar vessels to transport fish. The number of privately owned launches at present is eight.

The stimulus to commercial enterprise as the result of the operation of the launches is borne out by the establishment of an ice factory at Chendia, a port in the Kanara District. The factory has been set up mainly to cater for the needs of the launches, which will thus, to some extent, be relieved from the necessity of carrying such large quantities to Bombay as before. The establishment of the ice factory at Chendia brings the number of the ice factories on the coast to two, one having already been started at Malwan, a port in the Ratnagiri District.

The year also witnessed the establishment of a dry ice factory in Bombay, bringing the number of such factories to two. These factories are making special efforts to meet the needs of the fishing industry.

A unique feature of the Bombay Government's fisheries scheme is the provision made to train youths of the fishing community in the running and maintenance of motor launches with the ultimate object that they may eventually be able to take charge of their own launches whenever they decide to go in for these on an extensive scale. The benefit of fishermen is the paramount consideration kept in the forefront of the whole scheme, which aims at confining the entire fishing trade to the fishing community itself and eliminating the need of employing technical hands who are not fishermen by either caste or vocation.

Lastly, a fisheries information bureau has also been set up. The function of this bureau will be to collate and supply information connected with the local and other fisheries. The information collected by the bureau will be useful to the fishing industry, as it will furnish information not now available to them.

The more important sea-fish are pomfrets, sole and sea-perches among which are included the valuable Jew-fishes (*Setana* spp.) often attaining a very large size and notable as the chief source of "sh-maws" or "sounds," largely exported from Bombay for eventual manufacture into tinslangas. The finest of Bombay fishing boats hail from the coast between Bussell and Surat. These boats are beautifully constructed, attain a considerable size, and are capable of keeping the sea for weeks together. In the season they fish principally off the Kutch and Kathiawar coasts and in the month of the Gulf of Cambay. Their main method of fishing is by means of huge anchored stow nets, which are left down for several hours and hauled at the turn of the tide. The chief catches are bombil (Bombay ducks), pomfrets and Jew-fishes. The first named are dried in the sun after being strung through the mouth upon lines stretched between upright posts. South of Bombay the fishermen of Ratnagiri and Rajapur make use of another and lighter class of fishing boat, specially designed for use in drift-net fishing. Fine hauls of bonito (a large form of mackerel) and allied fishes are often made during the season. On 6 September to January and later of shark and ray fish. For the latter specially large and powerful nets are employed. For part of the fair season, when fishing is not usually remunerative, many of the larger Bombay fishing boats are employed as small coasters, a fact which shows how large they run in size.

The provision of cold storage facilities in Bombay marks a new departure in the marketing of perishable products and commodities and is a sign that the Indian capitalist is developing a greater interest in fish than heretofore. These facilities have been mainly designed with a view to making a large supply of fish available in the Bombay market.

**Inland Fisheries.**—Government at the beginning of 1936 approved of a scheme for the development of inland fisheries in the Presidency. A start in the first instance will be made at Bandra, a suburb of Bombay, where two tanks have been obtained on loan from the Bandra Municipality for the purposes of the experiment.

The experiment will be extended to other parts of the Presidency in the light of the experience gained at Bandra. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 for inland fisheries work.

In Sind considerable sea-fishing is carried on in the neighbourhood of Karachi chiefly for large and coarse fish, such as soorimal, shark, rays and Jew-fishes. In order to prevent destructive exploitation of oyster beds the plucking of oyster is confined to licensed fishermen and is limited to a few months of the cold weather. The demand for oysters for edible purposes is considerable, but although many seed pearls are procurable it does not pay to work the beds for these purposes and the export of such seed pearls to China for use in medicine ceased many years ago. Considerable fisheries exist in the River Indus, chiefly for the fish known as palla, which are annually leased out by Government for about Rs. 20,000.

The existence of small pearl fisheries almost within Bombay city itself, will come as a surprise to many. The fisheries dot Bombay City seaface on its south-western and north-eastern sides. Apart from these two sites, pearl oyster fisheries are also to be found at Thana, a suburb of Bombay about 20 miles away, and at various places in the Kolaba district, facing Bombay on the eastern side of the harbour. The south-western site in Bombay City where pearl fisheries have been recently discovered is situated in blocks Nos 3 to 7 of the Back Bay reclamation scheme. Pearl beds are also found in the Karachi harbour. These pearls are produced by the window pane oyster, but the pearls, apart from being limited in numbers are of indifferent quality.

The revenue derived from the various pearl fisheries is meagre. They are not leased out regularly every year, but only when a sufficient number of pearl oysters subsist on the beds.

Bombay Presidency's resources in respect of edible oysters are very limited. There are few places suited to the cultivation of oyster particularly certain areas in Sind and some sites in the Ratnagiri and Kanara districts. The best oysters by far are derived from the Sind oyster beds. Oysters found elsewhere in the Presidency are generally small and undersized.

In the Gulf of Cutch two pearl fisheries exist, one for the true pearl oyster, the other for the window-pane oyster. The former is carried on by His Highness the Maharaja of Jamnagar, the other partly by this Prince and partly by the administration of His Highness the Maharaja Gaskwar of Baroda. The latter industry owes its local existence to the enterprise of the Baroda Government which in 1905 obtained the services on deputation of Mr. J. Hornell, formerly Director of Fisheries in Madras, for the purpose of examining the Marine potentialities of the Baroda territories in Kathiawar.

## Burma.

Fresh, dried and salted fish and fish paste are consumed by Burmese people. The value of fish imported from foreign countries (chiefly from Straits Settlements) was 11.46 lakhs in 1937-38. The exclusive right of fishing throughout the province of Burma belongs by custom of the country to Government, and the Burma Fisheries Act provides for the protection of this right and for conceding the enjoyment of it to the people subject to certain restrictions for the conservation of the fish.

**Revenue**—The economic value of any industry or tract of country can, to some extent, be gauged by the revenue it yields. The fisheries yielded a substantial revenue (about 32.56 lakhs per annum during the last decennium) and therefore they are one of the most important sources of national wealth. The demand declined to eighty-one percent of this amount in the year 1937-38 owing to trade and economic depression. Some open lakes, pools of water and small rivers are classed as leaseable fisheries and are leased by Government to the highest and best bidders at public auction for periods varying from one to five years. The total number of leaseable fisheries in the province is 3,386 of which 1,622 lie in the Irrawaddy Division, and 617 in Maubin—one of the five districts in that division.

The Delta consists of a series of saucer-shaped islands, many of which have embankments round the greater part of them along the north-east and west, in the hollows of these islands most of the fish come into spawn, and with the floods which overflow the embankment during October the young fry come down-country from Upper Burma.

Licenses for fishing in all open fisheries are issued annually to persons who pay the prescribed fees for the specified classes of fishing implements. The greatest revenue from licenses comes from Mergui District where not only is the Pearl industry carried on, but leases for collecting green snails and sea slugs are issued.

The principal kinds of fish caught in nets on these coasts are (1) Kakkayan, (2) Kathabaung, (3) Kathahmyin and (4) Kabalu. These are generally made into salt fish. The creek and fresh water fish from fisheries are generally *ngakhu*, *ngayan* and *ngayy*. Most of them are sold fresh, but some are converted into salt fish. The fish caught in the rivers are generally *ngathalauk*, *Ngayyin* and *Ngammyin*. *Kaka laung* and *Ngaponna* which are found in small quantities elsewhere in India are sold in abundance in the Rangoon market.

## The Punjab.

District work activities consist mainly in patrolling rivers and streams, catching and prosecuting poachers and issuing fishing licences. The number of fishing licences issued during the year was 7,070.

The year 1937-38 was unfavourable from the fishing point of view. There was incessant rains during the winter which did not permit the rivers to become clear and fishable for a long period. Consequently the catches of fishermen were reported to be poor in Kangra,

Gurdaspur, Hoaharpur, Amritsar, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Sialkot, Jhelu, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Hissar, Lahore and Sheikhupura, and fairly good in Ferozepur, Attock and Rawalpindi districts. There was no extraordinary mortality among fish in any river or stream in the Punjab. The largest fish caught with Rod and Line on the Beas River, in Kangra District, during the year was a Mahseer of 52½ lbs in weight, while another fish caught with a net weighed 40 lbs.

202 Angling Licences for trout fishing in Kulu were issued. The Anglers were, on the

whole, satisfied with the sport they obtained. A trout caught with a net in the Beas measured 32" x 15", and was 10 lbs in weight whilst another trout caught with Rod and Line on a Minnow weighed 5 lbs. Heavy floods during August and September, 1937, did extensive damage to fish in the river. Several trout were picked up buried under sand in the Beas.

The raising of trout in the Baspa river in Bashahr State has been a good success and quite a number of them have been seen both above and below the springs where ova were planted. Fish measuring from 16" to 18" in length and weighing 3½ to 4½ lbs. were caught by Anglers in the Baspa river in May, 1938.

**Research.** A comparison of the fertility of ova from wild and domesticated trout was continued during the year. The mortality

amongst ova from domesticated fish was 29 per cent and infertility 10 per cent. In the case of wild fish the figures were 65 per cent and 25 per cent respectively.

Crossing of Rainbow Trout Ova with Brown Trout Milt gave interesting results. The crossed ova became eyed and some of them hatched out successfully.

The year marked an extension of Research Activities of the Fisheries section, and schemes for the survey of trout waters, carp farming and the introduction of exotic species were sanctioned.

Investigations on the economics of carp farming show the possibility of establishing a profitable fish farming industry in ponds and tanks.

## Travancore.

This State has affiliated fisheries to the Department of Agriculture and with the help of one officer trained in Madras and another officer trained in Japan and America the Department has already accomplished a notable amount of development work and a scheme for further development is being worked out. Special attention has been given to the regulation of fisheries in backwaters, to the establishment of co-operative societies among the fishing community and to the introduction of improved methods of sardine oil and guano production. Useful work has been

done by one of the officers in elucidating the life-histories of the most valuable food fishes and prawns. Improved methods of curing fish are being introduced. A cold storage plant has been erected in Trivandrum for freezing and preserving fish. Work regarding the popularisation of frozen fish is being undertaken. Special Schools have been opened for the education of fisher lads. Certain rules have also been passed by Government recently for the grant of loans for the encouragement of fish industries in the State.

## COPYRIGHT.

There is no provision of law in British India for the registration of Copyright. Protection for Copyright accrues under the Indian Copyright Act under which there is now no registration of rights, but the printer has to supply copies of these works as stated in that Act and in the Printing Presses and Books Act XXV of 1867. The Indian Copyright Act made such modifications in the Imperial Copyright Act of 1911 as appeared to be desirable for adapting its provisions to the circumstances of India. The Imperial Act of 1911 was brought into force in India by proclamation in the *Gazette of India* on October 30, 1912. Under s. 27 of that Act there is limited power for the legislature of British possessions to modify or add to the provisions of the Act in its application to the possession, and it is under this power that the Indian Act of 1914 was passed. The portions of the Imperial Act applicable to British are scheduled to the Indian Act. The Act to which these provisions are scheduled makes some formal adaptations of them to Indian law and procedure, and some material

modifications of them in their applications translations and musical compositions. In the case of works first published in British India the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or publish a translation is, subject to an important proviso, to subsist only for ten years from the first publication of the work. The provisions of the Act as to mechanical instruments for producing musical sounds were found unsuitable to Indian conditions. "The majority of Indian melodies," it was explained in Council, "have not been published, i.e., written in staff notation, except through the medium of the phonograph. It is impossible in many cases to identify the original composer or author, and the melodies are subject to great variety of notation and tune. To meet these conditions s. 6 of the Indian Act follows the English Musical Copyright Act of 1902 by defining musical work as meaning any combination of melody and harmony, or either of them, printed, reduced to writing, or otherwise graphically produced or reproduced."

## The Forests

Even in the earliest days of the British occupation the destruction of the forests in many parts of India indicated the necessity for a strong forest policy, but whether or not our earlier administrators realized the importance of the forests to the physical and economic welfare of the country, the fact remains that little or nothing was done. The year 1855 marked the commencement of a new era in the history of forestry in India, for it was then that Lord Dalhousie laid down a definite and far-sighted forest policy. Further progress was delayed for a time by the Mutiny, but from 1860 onwards forest organization was rapidly extended to the other provinces. The earlier years of forest administration were beset with difficulties, which is not surprising considering that the Department was charged with the unpopular duty of protecting the heritage of Nature from the rapacity of mankind—a duty which naturally roused the antagonism of the agricultural population of India. Exploration, demarcation and settlement, followed by efforts to introduce protection and some form of regular management, were the first duties of the Forest Department. Work on these lines, which is not yet completed in the more backward parts of the country, has been pursued steadily from the commencement, and in consequence large tracts of forest have been saved from ruin and are gradually being brought under efficient management. Whatever may have been the opinions held in some quarters half a century ago as to the need for a policy such as that expressed in Lord Dalhousie's memorable enunciation of 1855, there is no longer any doubt that results have amply justified the steps taken, and that in her forests India now possesses a property of constantly increasing value, the future importance of which it is hardly possible to over-estimate.

**Types of Forest.**—More than one-fifth of the total area of British India (including the Shan States) is under the control of the Forest Department. These areas are classified as reserved, protected or unclassified State forests. In the reserved forests rights of user in favour of individuals and the public are carefully recorded and limited at settlement while the boundaries are defined and demarcated, in the protected forests the record of rights is not so complete, the accrual of rights after settlement not being prohibited, and the boundaries are not always demarcated, while in the unclassified forests no systematic management is attempted, and as a rule the control amounts to nothing more than the collection of revenue until the areas are taken up for cultivation or are converted into reserved or protected forests. The total forest area of British India (including the Shan States) on 31st March 1930 was 249,710 square miles or 22.6 of the

total area. This was classed as follows: Reserved 107,753. Protected 6,263, Unclassed State 135,694.

Throughout this vast forest area, scattered over the length and breadth of India from the Himalayan snows to Cape Comorin and from the arid juniper tracts of Baluchistan to the eastern limits of the Shan States, there is, as may be imagined, an infinite variety in the types of forest vegetation, depending on variations of climate and soil and on other local factors. Broadly speaking, the following main types of forest may be distinguished—

(1) **Arid-country forests**, extending over Sindh, a considerable portion of Rajputana, part of Baluchistan and the south of the Punjab, in dry tracts where the rainfall is less than 20 inches. The number of species is few, the most important tree being the babul or kikar (*Acacia arabica*), which however in the driest regions exists only by the aid of river inundations.

(2) **Deciduous forests**, in which most of the trees are leafless for a portion of the year. These forests which extend over large areas in the sub-Himalayan tract, the Peninsula of India and Burma, are among the most important, comprising as they do the greater part of the teak and sal forests.

(3) **Evergreen forests**—These occur in regions of very heavy rainfall, such as the west coast of the Peninsula, the eastern sub-Himalayan tract, and the moisture parts of Burma are characterized by the great variety and luxuriance of their vegetation.

(4) **Hill forests**—In these the vegetation varies considerably according to elevation and rainfall. In the Eastern Himalaya, Assam and Burma, the hill forests are characterized by various oaks, magnolias and laurels, while in Assam and Burma the Khasia pine (*Pinus khasya*) grows gregariously at elevations of 3,000 to 7,000 feet. In the North-Western Himalaya the chief timber tree is the deodar (*Cedrus deodara*), which occurs most commonly at elevations of 3,000 to 8,000 feet, and in association with oaks or blue pine (*Pinus excelsa*), towards its upper limit the deodar merges into very large areas of spruce and silver fir, while below it are found extensive forests of the long-needled pine (*Pinus longifolia*) which is tapped for resin.

(5) **Littoral forests**—These occur on the sea coast and along tidal creeks. The most characteristic trees belong to the mangrove family (*Rhizophoraceae*). Behind the mangrove belt is an important type of forest occasionally inundated by high tides, in which the most valuable species is the "sundri" (*Heritiera fomes*).

**Forest Policy.**—The general policy of the Government of India in relation to forests was definitely laid down in 1894 by the classification of the areas under the control of the Department into four broad classes, namely —

(a) Forests the preservation of which is essential on climatic or physical grounds. These are usually situated in hilly country where the retention of forest growth is of vital importance on account of its influence on the storage of the rainfall and on the prevention of erosion and sudden floods.

(b) Forests which afford a supply of valuable timbers for commercial purposes, such, for example, as the teak forests of Burma, the sal forests of Northern, Central, and North-Eastern India, and the deodar and pine forests of the North-Western Himalaya.

(c) Minor forests, containing somewhat inferior kinds of timber, and managed for the production of wood, fodder, grazing and other produce for local consumption, these forests are of great importance in agricultural districts

(d) Pasture lands.—These are not "forests" in the generally understood sense of the term but grazing grounds managed by the Forest Department merely as a matter of convenience

These four classes of forest are not always sharply divided from each other, and one and the same tract may to a certain extent be managed with more than one object

**Administration.**—The forest business of the Government of India is carried out in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. The Inspector-General of Forests is also President of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun and is the technical adviser to the Government of India in forest matters. Under the Constitution of 1919 Forests were made a transferred subject in Bombay and Burma, where they had long been administered by the Provincial Governments, and in 1924 the Reforms Inquiry Committee presided over by the late Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home Member of the Government of India, recommended that they be transferred in other provinces now unless any local Government on examination of the position can make out a convincing case against the transfer in its own province. The Constitution of 1935 included Forests in the Schedule of Provincial subjects throughout India.

**Territorial charges.**—The various provinces are divided into one or more Forest Circles, each in charge of a Conservator of Forests, provinces containing three or more circles also have a Chief Conservator who is the head of the Department for his province. Circles are divided into a number of Forest Divisions, in charge of members of the Imperial or Provincial Forest Service, these Divisions in most cases correspond to civil districts. Each Division contains a number of Ranges in charge of junior members of the Provincial Service or of Forest Rangers or Deputy Rangers, heavy Divisions are also sometimes divided into Subdivisions. The Ranges are further subdivided into a number of beats or protective charges held by Forest Guards or in some cases by Foresters.

**Non-territorial changes.**—Apart from territorial changes there are various important posts of a non-territorial nature connected with Forest Research and Education, the preparation of Forest Working Plans, and other special duties

**The Forest Service.**—The Forest Service comprises three branches —

(1) The Indian (Imperial) Forest Service with a sanctioned total personnel of 379 officers consisting of the Inspector-General of Forests, Chief Conservators, Conservators, Deputy and Assistant Conservators. Of these 281 have been recruited direct to the service. The officers of this service are recruited as probationers subject to the following methods prescribed in the Indian Forest Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1928 —

- (a) by nomination in England in accordance with such supplementary regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council;
- (b) by competitive examination in India in accordance with such supplementary regulations as may be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council;
- (c) by direct appointment of persons selected in India otherwise than by competitive examination;
- (d) by the promotion on the recommendation of local Governments of members of the Provincial Forest Services
- (e) by the transfer or promotion of an officer belonging to a branch of Government Service in India other than Provincial Forest Service

Further recruitment to the Indian Forest Service, whether by promotion or direct appointment, has been suspended until a decision is reached on the recommendation of the Services Sub-Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference in regard to the provincialisation of the Indian Forest Service

In Bombay and Burma, where Forests in 1919 became transferred subject new services called the Bombay and Burma Forest Services Class I, were created to take the place of the Indian Forest Service

(2) **The Indian Forest Engineering Service.**—This service was created in 1919 but since 1922 no further recruitment has been made. Some of the Forest Engineers have been transferred to the Indian Forest Service or the Indian Service of Engineers and some have resigned or have retired. The future strength is not expected to remain at more than three, i.e. (one each in Bombay, Madras and Punjab)

(3) **The Provincial Service.**—Formerly it consisted of Extra Deputy and Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests. All Extra Deputy Conservators who were considered to be fully qualified to hold a major charge were transferred to the Indian Forest Service in 1920. The class of Extra Deputy Conservators has been abolished and the service now consists of Extra Assistant Conservators only. The fixation of the strength of the personnel of the service rests with the local Governments.

Owing to the establishment of a course for the training of probationers for the Indian Forests Service at Dehra Dun since 1926, the Provincial Forest Service course ceased to exist from 1928. The I F S College was also closed down at the end of Oct 1932 as a result of the stoppage of recruitment to the Indian Forest Service and as a measure of economy.

(4) **The Subordinate Service** consists of Forest Rangers (about 840), Deputy Rangers (about 900), Foresters (about 2,000) and Forest Guards (about 11,500). The Rangers have hitherto since 1919 been trained at three different centres—the Forest College at Dehra Dun (for provinces other than Burma, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay and Madras), the Burma Forest School at Pyinmana (for Burma), and the Madras Forest College at Coimbatore (for Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay and the Central Provinces). These three institutions were established in 1878, 1898 and 1912 respectively. The training of subordinates below the rank of Ranger is carried out in various local forest schools and training classes.

The whole problem of the organisation and training of Forest Officers was thrown into the melting pot by the 1935 Constitutional reforms and has not yet been settled. Recruitment for the Indian Forest Service having ceased, because Forests have become Provincial, the Provincial Governments have to take measures for filling appointments as members of the old I F S through retirement and otherwise cease to hold them. As Forests cannot properly be divided into Provincial watertight departments a system of all India organisation of training and service may be resuscitated, but that could only be done through provincial co-operation and the new Provincial Governments have not yet had time to consider the matter.

**Dehra Dun Forest College.**—The Forest College at Dehra Dun completed the sixty-second year of its existence in March 1939. As a result of the economic depression and consequent retrenchment it was closed for two years in 1933, owing to the reduced demand for Forest Rangers from the Provinces.

The College owes its origin to a memorandum submitted in September 1887 by Sir Dietrich Brandis, the first Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, in which he urged the desirability of creating a national Forest School in India, with the object of preparing students for the executive charge of a range and of enabling Forest Rangers to qualify for promotion to the superior staff. Forestry, he said, must cease to be a subject of foreign

introduction. It must become naturalised before it could be regarded as established on a safe and permanent basis.

The hopes of Sir Dietrich have to-day been largely realised. All over India, the executive charge of ranges and even divisions is now being held by students of Dehra Dun or the daughter college at Coimbatore, and students of the College have become heads of the Service in other parts of the British Empire.

During these 62 years the area under the control of the Forest Department has increased from about 18,000 square miles in 1877 to about 250,000 square miles, which is nearly 23 per cent of the whole area of British India. Over 100,000 square miles are reserved forest, permanently given to the production of timber. The whole area of 250,000 square miles has been surveyed and demarcated, and nearly 73,000 square miles are under properly sanctioned working plans.

In 1887 the crudest form of selection was the only form of forest management possible. To-day, there are available detailed tables of yield and volume, and much knowledge of the silvicultural requirements of individual species has been accumulated. Forests have been provided with a network of roads and firelines.

Speaking of the progress made during these years, Mr C G Trevor, the Inspector-General of Forests, at the reopening of the College in 1935, said that forestry as developed in India was the equal of that in any other country in the world. Silvicultural systems quite different from anything existing on the Continent of Europe had been developed to meet India's particular needs, and while most countries deal with a very limited number of species, forestry in India was concerned with every type of vegetation, from tropical rain forest to temperate coniferous forest.

**Research.**—For the first fifty years of the existence of the Forest Department in India no attempt was made to organize the conduct of forest research, and thus to co-ordinate and elaborate the scientific knowledge so necessary to successful economic working. A commencement in organized forest research was at last made in 1906 by the establishment, at the instance of Sir Sainthill Eardley-Wilmot, then Inspector-General of Forests, of a Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. The Forest Research Institute, is under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Forests who is also the President. There are five main branches of research, namely Silviculture, Forest Botany, Forest Economic Products, Entomology and Chemistry, each branch being in charge of a research officer. The Timber Testing expert is engaged temporarily on short term contract. Indian Assistants have been appointed to receive the necessary technical training and experience with the object of eventually taking the place of experts if and when properly qualified. The Wood Technology, Paper Pulp Wood Preservation and Seasoning Sections are in charge of Indian experts who have received special training in their various subjects in Europe and America.

As a result of Mr. R. S. Pearson's long and able administration of the Forest Economic Branch, the Government of India now have at Dehra Dun a series of forest workshops and experimental laboratories without parallel anywhere else in the world and official reports show that the value of the experimental work done in them is daily exemplified by the unending stream of inquiries received from persons doing business in timber and other forest products, not only in India but elsewhere in the world. The officers in charge of this branch received their training mostly in Europe and America and their efficiency is of a very high order.

Since 1906 research work has been prosecuted energetically so much so that in 1920 a new scheme was sanctioned for the expansion of the staff and site of the Institute. Since then new land has been acquired, on which new buildings have been built for accommodating the various expanded branches and the new machinery obtained from the United Kingdom. As a result of this, steady progress has been made in the investigations which should ultimately lead to the fuller and better utilization of the raw products produced by Indian forests.

**Forest Products.**—Forest produce is divided into two main heads—(1) Major produce, that is timber and firewood, and (2) Minor produce, comprising all other products such as bamboos, leaves, fruits, fibres, grass, gums, resins, barks, animal and mineral products, etc. The average annual output of timber and fuel from all sources averages about 350 million cubic feet. This was undertaken a few years ago at the initiation and development of certain large exploitation schemes, especially in Madras, which had indifferent success. It was hoped in Madras by utilising modern American methods to extract and utilise very large quantities of valuable timbers, but the final result proved that this extensive exploitation was justified neither by the stand of timber in the forests nor by the possibilities of satisfying markets. The provincial Government after this experience adopted a more cautious policy.

An important measure for the development of forests in the Andamans was sanctioned by the Government of India. Hitherto, elephants had been employed for extraction of timber, with the result that only the fringe of the forests could be touched. The new plan is for the employment of American methods, American logging machinery was purchased and an American expert engaged to take charge of the work. Owing, however, to the wide-spread depression in the timber trade the employment of mechanical methods for the extraction of timber had to be suspended. Elsewhere in India a great part of the trade in timber lies in the hands of contractors who are regarded as on

the whole trustworthy if sufficient control over their operations is maintained.

**Forest Industries.**—The important role which the forests of a country play in its general commercial welfare and in providing employment for its population is not always fully recognized.

If accurate estimates were available for India, they would no doubt show that apart from the jungle population which is directly dependent on the forests and the large numbers of woodcutters, sawyers, carters, carriers, raftmen and others working in and near them, employment on an enormous scale is provided to persons engaged in working up the raw products. Among these latter may be mentioned carpenters, wheel-wrights, coopers, boat-builders, tanners, rope-makers, lac-manufacturers, basket-makers, and many other classes of skilled labourers. The Indian census shows over a million people and their dependents so employed in British India and nearly a further half million in Indian States, but these are probably below the actuals, as much forest labour is not whole-time labour, devoting seven or eight months in the year to forest work and the rest to agriculture. With the opening up of the forests, the extension of systematic working, the wider use of known products, and the possible discovery of new products, a steady and extensive development of industries dependent on the forests of India may be confidently anticipated in the future.

**Financial Results.**—The growth of forest revenue, expenditure and surplus during the past 70 years has been steady. Gross revenue, before the recent world wide depression caused a temporary disorganisation of all trades steadily increased until it amounted to some Rs. 6 crores a year, surplus revenue amounting to upwards of 40 per cent of gross revenue. Most of the provinces ordinarily show a steady increase of surplus.

**Agencies.**—An agency has been established in India by the Government of India for the sale of Government timber. Indian timber marketing in England (especially Andaman timbers) is now done under the direction of a Timber Adviser who is attached to the Office of the High Commissioner for India. This trade has not yet been raised to a satisfactory level, because, according to the official explanation, "the intense conservatism in English timber trade and the difficulty of obtaining a footing for little known timbers have combined to make satisfactory sales very difficult".

**Bibliography.**—A large number of bulletins and other publications has been issued by the Forest Research Institute, and of these a list can be obtained from the President, Forest Research Institute and College, New Forest, Dehra Dun, U P.



**EXPORTS**  
(Annual £000)

	1928-29	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
<b>TIMBER</b>				R. (000)	R. (000)	R. (000)	R. (000)	R. (000)
Teak	1,187	458	334	61,31 (R per c. ton)	90 41 (R per c. ton)	1,11,72 (R per c. ton)	1,45,95 (R per c. ton)	368 (R per c. ton)
(£ per ton)	(21)	(18)	(17)	(229)	(210)	(192)	(210)	(205)
Deal and Pine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(£ per ton)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Timbers	43	21	26	20,91	18,64	21,72	29,84	22,61
Railway Sleepers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1,180	479	360	82,22	1,09,05	1,33,44	1,75,79	26,3
British Empire	67%	69%	75%	75%	74%	73%	73%	16%
By land	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>MANUFACTURES</b>								
Tea Chest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood Pulp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matches	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Manufactures (g)	15	12	13	2 02	1 22	1 13	1 68	3 1
	15	12	13	2 02	1 22	1 13	1 68	3 1

**IMPORTS**  
(Annual £000).

	1928-29	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
<b>TIMBER</b>				R. (000)	R. (000)	R. (000)	R. (000)	R. (000)
Teak	135	109	54	11,08 (R per c. ton)	7,93 (R per c. ton)	1,08 (R per c. ton)	8,51 (R per c. ton)	2,17,5 (R per c. ton)
(£ per ton)	(11)	(9)	(8)	(96)	(93)	(110)	(108)	(122)
Deal and Pine	65	34	32	533 (R per c. ton)	720 (R per c. ton)	7,54 (R per c. ton)	8,76 (R per c. ton)	14,9 (R per c. ton)
(£ per ton)	(7)	(8)	(5)	(84)	(85)	(59)	(60)	(76)
Other Timbers (g)	222	210	(159)	21,51	17,55	18,38	9,79	34,0
Railway Sleepers	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	430	353	245	37 87	32 68	27 00	25 05	2,67,4
British Empire	17%	11%	12%	6%	5%	11%	9%	87%
By land	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d

\* From 1st April, 1937, the statistics of the foreign sea-borne trade of British India include the trade of British India with Burma and exclude the direct trade of Burma with other foreign countries

c—Excluding sleepers

d—Not available after 1924-25 (£350,000).

(g)—Excluding furniture, cabinetware, re-exports.

**IMPORTS**  
(Annual £000)

	1928-29	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38*
<b>MANUFACTURES</b>					R (000)	R (000)	R (000)	R (000)
Tea Chests	497	356	356	400	52,08	58,17	56,27	71,70
Wood Pulp	811	270	166	203	26,18	20,48	14,56	17,17
Matches	129	8	4	6	62	1,09	48	20,44
Other Manufactures (g)	91	32	94	94	20,37	22,05	20,44	28,19
	1,028	666	620	703	99,25	1,02,39	91,75	1,37,50

\* See foot note.

g—Excluding furniture, cabinetware, re-exports.

**EXPORTS**  
(Annual £000)

	1928-29	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38*
					R (000)	R (000)	R (000)	R (000)
Lac	6,483	1,380	932	1,848	2,29,96 (R per cwt.)	1,58,36 (R per cwt.)	2,34,21 (R per cwt.)	1,62,18 (R per cwt.)
(£ per ton)	(174)	(59)	(45)	(51)	(56)	(32)	(28)	(24)
Rubber	1,499	334	66	234	65,89	88,71	1,04,08	83,83
Myrobalans	(a)659	(a)499	(a)434	(a)444	(a)51,51	(a)50,98	(a)42,94	(a)51,81
Sandalwood	(b)323	(b)233	(b)105	(b)163	(b)17,80	(b)20,35	(b)24,00	(b)28,95
Cardamoms	154	93	109	159	15,81	18,98	18,25	31,52
Cutch	70	31	23	28	4,77†	5,07†	5,65†	60†
Resin	32	14	20	8	1,80	78	2,06	58

a—Includes extract.

b—Includes oil.

† Includes gambier.

\* See foot note.

**IMPORTS**  
(Annual £000)

	1928-29	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38*
					R (000)	R (000)	R (000)	R (000)
Resin	28	21	12	25	4,49	8,76	3,52	4,52
Turpentine and Substitute	19	9	8	9	1,48	1,23	1,33	7,50

\* From 1st April, 1937, the statistics of the foreign sea-borne trade of British India include the trade of British India with Burma and exclude the direct trade of Burma with other foreign countries.

AREA OF FOREST LANDS, OUTPUT OF PRODUCTS, AND REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FOREST DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1936-37.  
(Source : Annual Return of Statistics relating to Forest Administration in Br India)

Provinces.	Area of Provinces.	Forest Area.			Total.	Percentage of Forests to whole Area of Province.	Output of Produce.		Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
		Reserved Forests.	Protected Forests.	Unclassified State Forests, &c.			Timber and Fuel	Minor Produce			
Madras ..	125,168	15,093	132	12,998	15,245	12.2	17,866,000	2,10,972	46,35,742	40,49,111	5,86,631
Bombay ..	76,127	12,218	780	12,998	12,998	17.1	49,814,000	29,46,440	47,71,885	28,07,105	19,64,580
Shikhar ..	47,138	1,079	78	1,157	1,157	2.5	24,021,000	1,24,113	7,28,283	3,35,182	3,93,101
Bengal ..	76,960	6,469	889	3,445	10,803	14.0	23,965,000	4,18,840	18,35,757	14,97,967	3,37,790
United Provinces ..	106,014	5,194	5	52	5,251	4.9	31,859,000	12,92,000	44,35,302	27,62,041	16,73,261
Punjab ..	95,315	1,175	3,207	460	4,842	5.1	29,817,000	17,05,815	62,47,309	27,67,569	3,50,250
Burma (including Federal Shan States)	(a) 257,241	34,502		108,103	142,905	55.4	117,329,100	8,98,914	1,54,46,326	63,92,649	90,53,757
Bihar ..	69,257	1,144	639	3	1,786	2.6	5,399,000	1,84,360	5,64,747	4,93,198	71,549
Orissa ..	32,179	1,401	583	1	1,985	6.2	5,489,000	1,90,770	4,28,300	4,32,877	4,578
Central Provinces & Berar ..	98,446	19,413		14,789	19,413	19.7	47,400,000	20,21,477	47,63,565	36,39,370	11,24,195
Assam ..	55,445	6,604			21,393	38.6	14,122,000	5,39,150	16,85,140	11,71,726	5,13,414
North-West Frontier Province ..	13,184	266	16	282	282	2.1	3,450,000	52,835	4,35,626	3,25,286	1,10,340
Baluchistan (portions under British Administration)	46,974	341	472	813	813	1.7	1,053,999	5,625	38,290	36,121	2,608
Ajmer-Merwara ..	2,767	142		142	142	5.1	613,177	60,378	88,028	83,877	4,151
Coorg ..	1,593	519	26	294	839	52.7	566,751	3,27,633	3,49,215	2,23,255	1,25,960
Andaman and Nicobar ..	2,508	52		2,137	2,189	87.0	3,371,000	8,151	1,31,647	9,44,852	3,71,619
Total 1936-37	1,106,310	106,612	6,359	129,772	241,743	23.6	375,606,027	1,09,87,468	4,38,07,019	2,84,48,825	1,53,58,194
1935-36 ..	1,101,356	106,122	6,812	153,085	266,019	24.2	378,195,834	1,10,39,678	4,39,54,243	2,73,53,216	1,66,01,027
1934-35 ..	1,100,641	106,240	6,938	168,333	281,511	25.5	401,142,598	99,96,730	3,95,07,597	2,69,68,824	1,28,32,130
1933-34 ..	1,099,503	106,079	7,003	169,582	282,664	25.7	317,257,081	1,12,07,444	3,51,20,718	2,76,29,855	74,90,868
1932-33 ..	1,099,511	106,179	7,212	147,828	261,219	23.7	313,707,129	1,10,07,710	3,74,11,020	2,87,96,552	86,14,468
1931-32 ..	1,101,902	105,090	6,682	133,189	245,831	22.3	306,911,538	1,18,27,397	3,96,07,777	3,00,74,924	95,32,853
1930-31 ..	1,102,692	107,758	6,283	135,694	249,710	22.6	322,455,929	1,25,86,564	4,72,86,359	3,52,06,803	1,20,31,066

\* Excludes Delhi Province and the British Parganas of Manipur (Central India)  
† Undeclared state forests or public forest lands as they are often called, include in many provinces all unoccupied waste, often entirely devoid of trees. So the figures do not necessarily represent the wooded area.  
(a) Includes 61,058 square miles for Federated Shan States.  
(b) Excluding figures for Shan States and Karenhi.  
(c) Includes Rs. 86,084 on account of receipts under the Head Forest College and Research Institute.  
(d) Includes expenditure under the Head Forest College and Research Institute (Rs. 6,22,611).  
(e) After taking into account debts under Imperial (Rs. 54,037), and Forest College and Research Institute (Rs. 6,85,927).  
(f) Represents reserved land.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY

**Beam Stations**—The year 1927 saw the commencement of Beam wireless services on the Marconi system between India and the United Kingdom. Powerful transmitting and receiving stations erected at Poona and Dhond respectively by the Indian Radio Telegraph Company are connected by land lines with the Central Telegraph Office in Bombay, whilst stations at Skegness and Grimby are similarly connected with the General Post Office in London, and the circuits are so arranged that messages are exchanged between Bombay and London without intermediate handling at the Beam stations at either end. The huge aerial systems at Poona and Dhond, each supported on five steel towers 287 feet in height, are landmarks over a distance of many miles. The service was inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy on 23rd July 1927.

It is noteworthy that the opening of the Beam wireless service coincided with a reduction in rates by the cable companies. The Eastern Telegraph Co., which operates the cable from Europe to India, has become merged in the new company now known as Cables and Wireless Ltd. The Indian Radio Telegraph Company has taken over the working of the cables at Bombay and Madras, and is now known as the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company Ltd. The same Company also works a direct wireless service between Bombay and Tokio, which was opened in 1933.

The inland wireless stations at Delhi and Allahabad have now been equipped with apparatus to enable them to function as aeronautical wireless stations and they are used as such. The wireless installations at Karachi and Calcutta have been modified so as to meet all the wireless requirements of aircraft passing over India. New stations equipped for aeronautical communication purposes have been erected at many places for the purpose of providing constant communication with aircraft in flight, the most up-to-date system having been installed.

The Indian coast stations have been maintained in a state of high efficiency and many improvements effected. The high-speed continuous-wave wireless stations at Madras Fort and Mingaladon (Bangoon) have proved extremely satisfactory, and a large portion of the traffic between Southern India and Burma is regularly worked by this direct route instead of the circuitous route *via* Calcutta. The traffic is interrupted occasionally by atmospheric interference, particularly during the hot weather but the difficulties have been largely overcome by hand-speed working during the worst periods.

In December 1936 a radio-telephone service was opened between Madras and Bangoon, by means of which telephonic communication can be obtained between all places in India connected to the trunk telephone system and many places in Burma. This service involved the construction of a large amount of new and up-to-date apparatus both at Madras and at Bangoon.

For many years the Bombay station known as Bombay Radio was located on Butcher Island in the Harbour, but during 1927 a fine new station equipped with modern apparatus was erected and taken into service at Santa Cruz, just outside the limits of Bombay Municipality.

Radio telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by coast stations in India and Burma continue to increase in number, and total many thousands per annum. Telegrams are also passed by wireless between Madras and Colombo when the normal route is interrupted.

Wireless telephonic communication between pilot vessels, lighthouses and shore stations are maintained by the Port Trusts at Bombay and Bangoon.

**Safety at Sea.**—A noticeable feature of wireless development during recent years has been the provision of direction-finding apparatus at Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi and facilities at other coast stations whereby ships at sea equipped with direction-finding apparatus can obtain bearings on coast stations and thus determine their position with a remarkable degree of accuracy. The latest style of Marconi beacon was erected on Kennedy Island during 1931 to guide shipping approaching Bombay harbour. All ships equipped with wireless direction finders will now be able to obtain knowledge of their whereabouts at a considerable distance from the coast. Improved arrangements for broadcasting time signals, weather reports and navigational warnings from coast stations have also proved of value to ships at sea. An elaborate system of radio services in connection with civil aviation has been developed especially for the assistance of aeroplanes along the airmail routes between Karachi and Singapore and between Karachi and Madras.

**Radio-Telephone Service.**—An event of considerable importance was the inauguration of the radio telephone service between India and England on May 1, 1933, when His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay, and Sir Samuel Hoare, the then Secretary of State for India, exchanged messages as a preliminary to the opening of the service to the public.

The service is based upon the beam wireless system which has been operated successfully for several years by the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company between India and the United Kingdom and India and Japan. Initially, the radio telephone service was limited to Bombay and Poona at the Indian end and to the United Kingdom at the other, but facilities for conversation with other places were speedily arranged, until it was possible for people in Bombay to speak to the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa and many other parts of the world. Similarly, there was a gradual extension of the area covered in India, and every important city in India can be placed in telephonic communication with England and the rest of the world.

Many technical problems are involved in the perfection of the India-England wireless telephone, not the least of which is the ensuring of secrecy. When the service was first opened, reports from ordinary broadcast listeners in all parts of the country and as far afield as Ceylon indicated that conversations could be "tapped" with the greatest ease, but later "secrecy gear" was installed.

Any private telephone owner can use the service for an overseas call. Before doing so, however, he has to place a deposit with the Telegraph Authorities.

Liberal allowance is made at the discretion of the observing operator for periods during which speech is unsatisfactory owing to any defect in service, so that the time charged for is the period of effective speech only (Allowance is made in charging for calls when atmospheric conditions prevent continuous effective conversation.)

**Broadcasting**—For several years, limited broadcasting services were maintained by Radio Clubs in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, and although the transmitting sets employed by them were of very low power, the broadcasts were popular. The clubs were assisted financially by a Government contribution based upon the revenue from license fees, but this did not nearly suffice to cover the cost of the transmissions, and the greatest credit is due to the members of those clubs for the sporting manner in which they provided additional funds and undertook the entire responsibility for the programmes.

After negotiations extending over several years, an Indian Broadcasting Company was granted a licence to establish broadcasting services upon lines similar to those of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and transmitting stations were erected in Bombay and Calcutta, the services at the former being inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy in July 1927 and the latter by the Governor of Bengal a month later. These stations had each an aerial input of one and a half kilowatts, the same as that of the 2LO stations in London, of which they are practically duplicates. The programmes were so arranged that both Indian and European music were broadcast daily and the news bulletins and market and weather reports were read in two languages.

**Indian State Broadcasting Service.**—The Indian Broadcasting Company was wound up in 1930 and its operations have since been conducted by the Government of India, in the Communications Department. Government for this purpose formed an Indian State Broadcasting Service and instituted a Central Broadcasting Advisory Committee, representative of the non-official public in association with the Departmental officials, to keep them in touch with public opinion. The Committee has as its chairman the Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of the subject.

Government, availing themselves of an improvement in their financial condition, in 1934-35 decided upon a large development of their broadcasting service and allocated sub-

stantial funds for the purpose. A special inducement for the expansion of broadcasting was the constant growth of revenue from Customs duties on imports of wireless material. This showed on the one hand a widespread desire on the part of the public for further broadcasting services and on the other hand a prospect of substantial profits to Government through the increase of imports of wireless apparatus.

The first important development ordered by Government was the opening of a high power medium-wave broadcasting station at Delhi. This station was actually opened on 1st January 1936. Its wave length is 340 metres (882 kc/s). The wavelength was somewhat inconveniently close to that of Bombay, but at the time when the station was erected it was believed to be the best length of medium-wave for transmissions in India. It was therefore appropriated for the first high power station to be built. The Bombay wavelength has since been changed.

The Government of India decided to appoint a Controller of Broadcasting in India and secured from the British Broadcasting Corporation Mr. Lionel Fielden, who took up his duties in 1935 and was largely instrumental in the initial organization of the new Delhi station.

Government, in announcing their determination to open a large broadcasting station in Delhi, intimated that they proposed to follow this by the installation of modern high-power transmission equipments in place of the existing plants in Bombay and Calcutta and that a similar modern station would be opened in Madras. The thorough investigation of general broadcasting problems throughout India which followed the arrival of Mr. Fielden led to a revision of these plans, and through his instrumentality the British Broadcasting Corporation lent India in the early months of 1936 the services of Mr. H. L. Kirke.

A valuable report was presented by this official, a plan for wide extension of broadcasting activities was elaborated. Government engaged Mr. C. W. Goyder, one of the foremost wireless, and particularly short-wave, engineering experts in the world, to be their principal engineer for construction and research work. Orders for extensive new equipment for implementing plans for expansion prepared by these experts were placed in December 1936. It includes new 10 k.w. short-wave transmitters for Bombay and Calcutta and one 10 k.w. and one 5 k.w. short-wave transmitters for broadcasting and experimental work in Delhi. It also includes a 10 k.w. short-wave transmitter for Madras, for service throughout the Madras Presidency, and a 200 watt medium-wave transmitter for Madras City. All this apparatus will be of the most modern type. This will make for economy in working and should give purity of rendering unexcelled in any other country. The short-wave plant is considered of great importance, as it will provide a measure of service for the whole of India. The medium-wave transmitters are intended to give a first-grade service on inexpensive receivers in the large towns, but owing to atmospheric conditions in India during the greater part of the year cannot be

expected to provide a first-grade service at distances more than 30 to 50 miles from the special areas for which they are intended

His Excellency the Marquess of Linlithgow, immediately after taking the oath of office as Viceroy in New Delhi on 18th April 1936, proceeded to deliver a broadcast address to the Princes and people of India. This remarkable innovation in procedure is regarded as indicating His Excellency's enthusiasm for broadcasting and to portend that he will show considerable interest in its development

**Licences.**—Broadcast receiving licences are issued at Head Post Offices at a fee of ten rupees per year, and cover the use of receiving sets throughout British India except Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Licences for fixed stations for transmitting and experimental purposes are much sought after, and despite a careful scrutiny of the applicants, a considerable number have been issued. The number of traders in wireless apparatus who are required to take out special import licences has increased considerably during the past year

### BROADCASTING STATIONS AND TRANSMITTERS.

There are now eight All-India Radio Broadcasting Stations in India employing 13 transmitters. By the end of 1939 another A I R Station, at Dacca, will be added

The following are the A I R Stations —

Station	Power in kW	Call Sign	Frequency in kc/s	Wavelength in metres	Station	Power in kW	Call Sign	Frequency in kc/s	Wavelength in metres
Bombay I M W	1 5	VUB	1,231	244 0	Delhi III S W	5	VUD 3	15,160	19 8
Bombay II S W	10	VUB2	9,550	31 4				9,590	31 3
			4,880	61 48	Lahore M W	5	VUL	1,086	276 0
Calcutta I M W	1 5	VUC	810	370 4	Lucknow M W	5	VUW	1,022	293 5
Calcutta II S W	10	VUC2	9,530	31 48	Madras I M W	0 25	VUM	1,420	211 0
			4,840	61 08	Madras II S W	10	VUM2	4,920	60 98
Delhi I M W	20	VUD	886	338 6	Peshawar M W	0 25	VUP	1,500	200 0
Delhi II S W	10	VUD2	9,590	31 3	Trichy	5	VUT	758	397
			4,960	60 48					

Indian States are taking up actively the installation of Radio Stations. Hyderabad State has one in operation, while Travancore and Baroda are expected to have stations in operation in the near future

Hyderabad and Baroda are expected to have stations in operation in the near future

**Number of Receivers.**—While the number of Wireless Receivers in India has increased, the total for All-India of some 73,698 at the end of April 1939 is negligible, when one considers the vast population, about 380,000,000, and when one compares it with progress in Europe, America or Japan where it has become an indispensable dynamic social institution

Of the total All-India imports for the six financial years 1932-33 to 1937-38, the value of imports into Bombay have amounted to more than half

Taking the figures of wireless licences, there was an increase of 11,000 between January 1933, and July 1935. The number in April 1937 was 43,351, in April 1938, 53,810 and in April 1939, 73,698. At the end of 1938 there were 21,000 license holders in Bombay Presidency, which has the largest number in India

A feature of the import statistics is the growth of importations from the United Kingdom, which now heads the list of countries supplying wireless apparatus to India. The United States comes second and the Netherlands third, their respective shares in 1937-38 being 38%, 32% and 27%

**Radio Imports.**—The imports of wireless apparatus into India has increased rapidly in recent years. Imports have increased in value from Rs 10 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs 85 lakhs in 1936-37. The value for 1937-38 was Rs 47 7 lakhs, while in 1938-39 was about 41 lakhs

During the year 1934-35, imports from the United Kingdom fell by over a lakh from Rs 6,71,971 to 4,66,516 while those from the United States of America increased by 64 lakhs from Rs 1,78,944 to 8,80,348. Imports from the United Kingdom have increased since to Rs 12,62,625 during 1936-37 being second to the United States of America with exports to India valued at Rs 16,02,354 during the same year. In 1937-38 imports from the

United Kingdom increased to Rs 15,54,884 in 1936-37, including valves worth 1½ lakhs, and in 1938-39 to Rs 16,87,726. Imports from the U S A in 1937-38 amounted to Rs 15,36,217 and in 1938-39 to Rs 12,63,017.

In 1935-36 the total Indian imports were valued at Rs 28 lakhs and in 1934-35 at Rs 16 lakhs. Both transmitting and receiving apparatuses are included in these figures. Imports countries

Below are given tables showing the value of the radio import trade, the value of imports into Bombay and the share of principal countries

### FIGURES OF WIRELESS IMPORTS.

The following Tables give the position regarding wireless imports into British India

#### ALL-INDIA IMPORTS.

1938-39	Rs 40 0 lakhs	.
1937-38	" 47 7 "	
1936-37	" 35 "	
1935-36	" 28 "	
1934-35	" 16 "	
1933-34	" 11 "	
1932-33	" 10 "	

#### BOMBAY IMPORTS.

1937-38	Rs 20 10 lakhs.	.
1936-37	" 18 06 "	
1935-36	" 15 70 "	
1934-35	" 8 77 "	
1933-34	" 6 65 "	
1932-33	" 7 08 "	

### IMPORTS FOR TWELVE MONTHS, 1st APRIL TO 31st MARCH.

Principal Articles		1936 37		1937 38		1938 39	
		No	Value Rs	No	Value Rs	No	Value Rs
<i>Complete Wireless receivers</i>							
From	United Kingdom	4,378	5,77,346	5,137	6,98,791	6,635	8,15,185
"	Netherlands	3,862	3,81,098	6,423	6,26,381	7,338	5,05,089
"	United States of America	15,303	13,71,170	15,092	12,25,340	11,860	10,30,754
"	Other countries	3,982	1,87,828	2,915	2,60,903	2,277	2,34,500
Total		26,925	25,17,442	20,567	23,11,415	28,110	25,85,528
<i>Wireless Valves</i>							
From	United Kingdom	24,237	93,722	15,490	86,476	17,406	78,806
"	United States of America	43,107	60,452	44,051	59,833	45,197	56,436
"	Other countries	7,482	17,881	20,171	65,195	7,796	18,743
Total		74,826	1,72,055	80,821	2,11,504	70,399	1,53,985
<i>Component parts of wireless receivers other than valves</i>							
Others			5,17,698		5,95,499		3,81,615
			8,12,876		11,51,614		9,76,606
<i>Total of Wireless apparatus</i>							
From	United Kingdom	.	12,62,625		15,54,884		16,87,726
"	Netherlands		4,18,660		12,60,785		8,36,081
"	United States of America		16,02,354		15,36,217		12,63,017
"	Other countries		2,36,432		4,18,160		5,10,989
Grand Total		.	35,20,071		47,70,082		40,97,733

## The Press.

The newspaper Press in India is an essentially English institution and was introduced soon after the task of organising the administration was seriously taken in hand by the English in Bengal. In 1773 was passed the Regulating Act creating the Governor-Generalship and the Supreme Court in Bengal and within seven years at the end of the same decade, the first newspaper was started in Calcutta by an Englishman in January 1780. Exactly a century and a third has elapsed since, not a very long period certainly, a period almost measured by the life of a single newspaper. *The Times*, which came into existence only five years later in 1785, but then the period of British supremacy is not much longer, having commenced at Plassey, only twenty-three years earlier. Bombay followed Calcutta closely, and Madras did not lag much behind. In 1789 the first Bombay newspaper appeared, *The Bombay Herald*, followed next year by *The Bombay Courier*, a paper now represented by *The Times of India* with which it was amalgamated in 1861. In Bombay the advent of the press may be said to have followed the British occupation of the island much later than was the case in Calcutta. In Calcutta the English were on sufferance before Plassey, but in Bombay they were absolute masters after 1665, and it is somewhat strange that no Englishman should have thought of starting a newspaper during all those hundred and twenty-five years before the actual advent of *The Herald*.

The first newspaper was called *The Bengal Gazette* which is better known from the name of its founder as *Hicky's Gazette* or *Journal*. Hicky like most pioneers had to suffer for his enterprising spirit, though the fault was entirely his own, as he made his paper a medium of publishing gross scandal, and he and his journal disappeared from public view in 1782. Several journals rapidly followed Hicky's, though they did not fortunately copy his bad example. *The Indian Gazette* had a career of over half a century, when in 1833 it was merged into the *Bengal Harkara*, which came into existence only a little later, and both are now represented by *The Indian Daily News* with which they were amalgamated in 1866. No fewer than five papers followed in as many years, the *Bengal Gazette* of 1780, and one of these, *The Calcutta Gazette*, started in February 1784, under the avowed patronage of Government, flourishes still as the official gazette of the Bengal Government.

In 1821 a syndicate of European merchants and officials commenced the publication of *John Bull in the East*, a daily paper which was intended to reflect Tory opinion in India and set an example to the Press generally in the matter of moderation and restraint. The name of this journal was altered to *The Englishman* by the famous Stoecker in 1836.

From its commencement the press was jealously watched by the authorities, who put serious restraints upon its independence and pursued a policy of discouragement and

rigorous control. Government objected to news of apparently the most trivial character affecting its servants. From 1791 to 1799 several editors were deported to Europe without trial and on short notice, whilst several more were censured and had to apologise. At the commencement of the rule of Wellesley Government promulgated stringent rules for the public press and instituted an official censor to whom everything was to be submitted before publication, the penalty for offending against these rules to be immediate deportation. These regulations continued in force till the time of the Marquis of Hastings who in 1818 abolished the censorship and substituted milder rules.

This change proved beneficial to the status of the press, for henceforward self-respecting and able men began slowly but steadily to join the ranks of journalism, which had till then been considered a low profession. Silk Buckingham, one of the ablest and best known of Anglo-Indian journalists of those days, availed himself of this comparative freedom to criticise the authorities, and under the short administration of Adam, a civilian who temporarily occupied Hastings' place, he was deported under rules specially passed. But Lord Amherst and still more Lord William Bentinck were persons of broad and liberal views, and under them the press was left practically free, though there existed certain regulations which were not enforced, though Lord Clare, who was Governor of Bombay from 1831 to 1835, once strongly but in vain urged the latter to enforce them. Metcalfe, who succeeded for a brief period Bentinck, removed even these regulations, and brought about what is called the emancipation of the press in India in 1835, which was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Indian press. Among papers that came into being, was the *Bombay Times* which was started towards the close of 1838 by the leading merchants of Bombay, and which in 1861 changed its name to *The Times of India*. *The Bombay Gazette* founded in 1791, ceased publication in 1914.

The liberal spirit in which Lord Hastings had begun to deal with the press led not only to the improvement in the tone and status of the Anglo-Indian press, but also to the rise of the Native or Indian Press. The first newspaper in any Indian language was the *Samachar Durpan* started by the famous Serampore Missionaries Ward, Carey and Marshman in 1818 in Bengal, and it received encouragement from Hastings who allowed it to circulate through the post office at one-fourth the usual rates. This was followed in 1822 by a purely native paper in Bombay called the *Bombay Samachar* which still exists, and thus was laid the foundation of the Native Indian Press which at the present day is by far the largest part of the press in India, numbering over 650 papers.

From 1835 to the Mutiny the press spread to other cities like Delhi, Agra, Gwalior, and even Lahore, whereas formerly it was chiefly confined to the Presidency towns. During



the Mutiny its freedom had to be temporarily controlled by the Gagging Act which Canning passed in June 1857 on account of the license of a very few papers, and owing still more to the fears of its circulating intelligence which might be prejudicial to public interests. The Act was passed only for a year at the end of which the press was once more free.

On India passing to the Crown in 1858, an era of prosperity and progress opened for the whole country in which the press participated. There were 19 Anglo-Indian papers at the beginning of this period in 1858 and 25 Native papers and the circulation of all was very small. The number of the former did not show a great rise in the next generation, but the rise in

influence and also circulation was satisfactory. Famous journalists like Robert Knight, James Maclean and Hurris Mookerji flourished in this generation. The *Civil and Military Gazette* was originally published in Simla as a weekly paper, the first issue being dated June 22nd, 1872. Prior to and in the days of the Mutiny the most famous paper in Northern India was the *Mofussil*, originally published at Meerut, but afterwards at Agra and then at Ambala. After a lively existence for a few years in Simla the *Civil and Military Gazette* acquired and incorporated the *Mofussil*, and in 1876 the office of the paper was transferred from Simla to Lahore, and the *Gazette* began to be published daily.

## INDIAN PRESS LAW.

Before 1835 all printing of books and paper was subject to licence by the Governor-General in Council, and the licences were issued or refused at the discretion of Government. Act XI of 1835 repealed the old Regulations and merely required registration of the printer and made a few minor requirements. That Act was replaced in 1867 by the present Press and Registration of Books Act, and, except for an Act which was in force for one year during the Mutiny, there was no further legislation directly affecting the Press until 1878 when the Vernacular Press Act was passed. That Act was repealed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon in 1882. From that date until 1907 Government made no attempt to interfere directly with the liberty of the Press, the growth of sedition being dealt with in other ways by the passing in 1898 of section 124A of the Penal Code in its present form, which had been originally enacted in 1870, and by the introduction into the Penal Code of section 153A and into the Criminal Procedure Code of section 108. There were a certain number of prosecutions under those sections up to 1907, but the dissemination of sedition through the Press continued. In 1908 the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act was passed which dealt with papers inciting to murder or to acts of violence. This Act failed to have the desired effect.

The Indian Press Act, 1910, was a measure of wider scope, the main object of which was to ensure that the Indian press generally should be kept within the limits of legitimate discussion.

The Act deals, not only with incitements to murder and acts of violence, but also with other specified classes of published matter, including any words or signs tending to seduce soldiers or sailors from their allegiance or duty, to bring into hatred or contempt the British Government, any Native Prince, or any section of His Majesty's subjects in India, or to intimidate public servants or private individuals.

The different sections of the Act have in view (i) Control over presses and means of publication, (ii) control over publishers of newspapers, (iii) control over the importation into British India and the transmission by the post of objectionable matter, (iv) the suppression of seditious and objectionable newspapers, books, or other documents wherever found

**Repeal of Press Legislation**—By the autumn of 1917 the Government of India had begun to consider the desirability of modifying at least one section of the Press Act to which great exception had been taken on account of the wide powers that it gave. Finally, after more than once consulting Local Government, a Committee was appointed in February 1921 after a debate in the Legislative Assembly, to examine the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and the Indian Press Act, 1910, and report what modifications were required in the existing law. That Committee made an unanimous report in July 1921, recommending:—

(1) The Press Act should be repealed.

(2) The Newspapers Incitements to Offences Act should be repealed.

(3) The Press and Registration of Books Act and the Post Office Act should be amended where necessary to meet the conclusion noted below (a) The name of the editor should be inscribed on every issue of a newspaper and the editor should be subject to the same liabilities as the printer and publisher, as regards criminal and civil responsibilities; (b) any person registering under the Press and Registration of Books Act should be a major as defined by the Indian Majority Act; (c) local Governments should retain the power of confiscating openly seditious leaflets, subject to the owner of the press or any other person aggrieved being able to protest before a court and challenge the seizure of such document, in which case the local Government ordering the confiscation should be called upon to prove the seditious character of the documents. The powers conferred by Sections 13 to 15 of the Press Act should be retained. Customs and Postal officers being empowered to seize seditious literature within the meaning of Section 124A of the I. P. C. subject to review on the part of the local Government and challenge by any persons interested in the courts; (e) any person challenging the orders of Government should do so in the local High Court; (f) the term of imprisonment prescribed in Sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Press and Registration of Books Act should be reduced to six months; (g) the provisions of Section 16 of the Press Act should be reproduced in the Press and Registration of Books Act.

Effect was given to these recommendations during the year 1922.

**Press Association of India.**—At the end of 1915 this Association was formed in Bombay. According to the articles of constitution, "Its objects shall be to protect the press of the country by all lawful means from arbitrary laws and their administration, from all attempts of the Legislature to encroach on its liberty or of the executive authorities

to interfere with the free exercise of their calling by journalists and press proprietors, and for all other purposes of mutual help and protection which may be deemed advisable from time to time." Members pay a minimum subscription of Rs. 10 annually. The affairs of the Association are managed by a Council.

**Number of Printing Presses at Work and Number of Newspapers, Periodicals and Books Published**

Province	Printing Presses	News-papers.	Periodicals.	Books.		
				In English or other European Languages.	In Indian Languages (Vernacular and Classical) or in more than one Language.	
Madras .. .. .	(a) 2,458	(a) 848	964	449	2,210	
Bombay (d) .. .. .	1,108	357	168	441	2,999	
Sind (d) .. .. .	233	156	45	70	537	
Bengal .. .. .	1,570	145	665	908	2,577	
United Provinces .. .. .	1,011	377	371	233	3,167	
Punjab .. .. .	589	394	435	230	1,823	
Burma .. .. .	381	41	152	14	212	
Bihar .. .. .	208	35	85	83	322	
Orissa .. .. .	74	24	70	12	514	
Central Provinces and Berar .. .. .	(b) 232	(c) 95	55	16	130	
Assam .. .. .	86	36	30		16	
North-West Frontier Province .. .. .	46	(e) 53		11	9	
Ajmer-Merwara (d) .. .. .	45	10	18	19	104	
Coorg (d) .. .. .	7	3	1		1	
Delhi .. .. .	200	90	130	22	220	
Total, 1936-37	8,253	2,164	3,198	2,570	14,841	
Totals	1935-36 ..	7,708	2,252	3,042	2,781	14,242
	1934-35 ..	7,557	2,123	3,868	2,790	13,945
	1933-34 ..	6,987	1,748	3,208	2,623	14,140
	1932-33 ..	6,756	1,659	2,847	2,709	13,580
	1931-32 ..	6,646	1,748	2,893	2,441	13,132
	1930-31 ..	6,520	1,708	2,760	2,353	14,074
	1929-30 ..	6,385	1,698	2,057	2,335	13,935
	1928-29 ..	6,102	1,695	2,980	2,556	14,427
	1927-28 ..	5,919	1,625	2,954	2,332	14,818

(a) Relates to the Calendar year 1937.

(b) Includes 6 presses which are reported either closed or not working.

(c) Includes 51 periodicals which are treated as newspapers as they contain public news or comments on public news.

(d) Figures relate to the Calendar year 1936

(e) Includes periodicals.

## Banking.

An event of great importance in the history of Indian banking was the formation on the 27th January 1921 of the Imperial Bank of India by amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

The idea of a Central Banking establishment for British India was mooted as early as 1836, and was the subject of a minute by Mr. James Wilson, when Finance Member, in 1859. Again, in 1867 Mr. Dickson, the well-known Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, submitted detailed proposals for an amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks. On various later occasions the matter was brought forward without result and it was discussed by the Chamberlain Commission on Indian Finance and Currency in 1918. The present scheme which has come to fruition was however the result of a *rapprochement* on the part of the Banks themselves as a result of the experience gained during the war and the realisation of the desirability of strengthening and extending the Banking system in India.

**The Presidency Banks**—The history of the Presidency Banks in their relationship with Government falls into three well-defined stages. Prior to 1862 the Presidency Banks had the right of note issue, but were directly controlled by Government and the scope of their business was restricted by their charters. The second period was from 1862 to 1876. In 1862 the Banks were deprived of the right of note issue, though by their agreements of that year they were authorised to transact the paper currency business as agents of Government. As compensation for the loss of their right of issue, they were given the use of the Government balances and the management of the treasury work at the Presidency towns and at their branches. The old statutory limitations on their business were at the same time greatly relaxed, though the Government's power of control remained unchanged. In 1866 the agreements were revised and the paper currency business was removed from their control and placed under the direct management of Government. The third period dates from the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 by which nearly all the most important limitations of the earlier period were reimposed. But, very briefly, the principal restrictions imposed by this Act prohibited the Banks from conducting foreign exchange business, from borrowing or receiving deposits payable out of India, and from lending for a longer period than six months, or upon mortgage or on the security of immovable property or upon promissory notes bearing less than two independent names or upon goods, unless the goods of the title to them were deposited with the Bank as security. At the same time Government abandoned direct interference in the management, ceasing to appoint official directors and disposing of their shares in the Banks. The Banks no longer enjoyed the full use of the Government balances. Reserve Treasuries were constituted at the Presidency towns into which the surplus revenues were drawn and the balances left at the disposal of the Banks were strictly limited.

This system continued with only minor modifications until 1920. During the war, however, the policy was deliberately adopted of reducing the amount of the balances held in the Reserve Treasuries and leaving much larger balances with the Headquarters of the Presidency Banks in order to assist the money market.

**The Imperial Bank of India**—Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 as amended by the Amendment Act of 1934 which comes into force at such date as the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette of India appoint, the control of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors with Local Boards at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and such other places as the Central Board may determine. The Central Board of Directors shall consist of—

- (a) the presidents, vice-presidents and the secretaries of the Local Boards,
- (b) one person elected from amongst the members by each Local Board,
- (c) a Managing Director and a Deputy Managing Director appointed by the Central Board,
- (d) not more than two non-officials, nominated by the Central Government.

Representatives of any new Local Boards, which may be constituted, may be added at the discretion of the Central Board.

The Deputy Managing Director and the Secretaries of the Local Boards are entitled to attend the meetings of the Central Board but not entitled to vote. The Deputy Managing Director is entitled to vote in the absence of the Managing Director.

The Central Government shall nominate an officer of the Crown to attend the meetings of the Central Board but he shall not be entitled to vote.

Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 provision was made for the increase of the capital of the bank. The capital of the three Presidency Banks consisted of 8½ crores of rupees in shares of Rs 500 each, fully subscribed. The additional capital authorised was 7½ crores in shares of Rs 500 each, of which Rs 125 has been called up, making the present capital of the Bank Rs 11½ crores, of which Rs 5,62,50,000 has been paid up. The Reserve Fund of the Bank is Rs 5,55,00,000 and the Balance Sheet of 31st December 1938 showed the deposits at Rs 81,50,94,830, and Cash Rs 8,98,97,841 with a percentage of cash to liabilities of 11.02.

**Agreement with Reserve Bank of India**—The Bank has entered into an agreement with the Reserve Bank of India which will remain in force for 15 years and thereafter until terminated after five years' notice on either side. Provisions contained in the agreement between the Imperial Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India are.—

The Imperial Bank of India shall be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank of India at all places in British India where there is a branch of the Imperial Bank of India which was in existence at the commencement of the Reserve Bank of

India Act 1934, and there is no branch of the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank of India

In consideration of the performance of the Agency duties, the Reserve Bank of India shall pay to the Imperial Bank of India as remuneration a sum which shall be for the first ten years during which this agreement is in force a commission calculated at 1/16 per cent on the first 250 crores and 1/32 per cent on the remainder of the total of the receipts and disbursements dealt with annually on account of Government. As for the remaining five years the remuneration to be paid to the Imperial Bank shall be determined on the basis of the actual cost to the

Imperial Bank of India, as ascertained by expert accounting investigation

In consideration of the maintenance by the Imperial Bank of India of branches not less in number than those existing at the commencement of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the Reserve Bank of India shall, until the expiry of 15 years, make to the Imperial Bank the following payments —

- (a) during the first five years of this agreement Rs 9 lacs per annum,
- (b) during the next five years of the agreement Rs 6 lacs per annum; and
- (c) during the next five years of the agreement Rs 4 lacs per annum

*The Directorate*

Managing Director . . . . . Sir William Lamond.  
Dy Managing Director . . . . . A. R. Chisholm, Esq., (Off)

*Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Boards*

**CALCUTTA—**

Sir James Reid Kay  
Rai Bahadur Moongtu Lal Tapuria  
F H Moorhouse, Esq., (Off)

President  
Vice-President.  
Secretary

**BOMBAY—**

J F Macdonell, Esq., M C  
Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy  
A McCulloch, Esq

President  
Vice-President.  
Secretary

**MADRAS—**

C G Alexander, Esq  
Rao Bahadur V Thiruvengadathan Chetty  
R S Paton, Esq., (Off)

President  
Vice-President.  
Secretary

*Nominated by the Central Government.*

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Sarn Das, C I E, Lahore  
Elected under Section 28, (1), (11), of the Act by the Local Board  
G B Morton, Esq., M C., Calcutta  
The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola M Chinoi, Bombay  
G H Hodgson, Esq., Madras

*Manager in London.*

R R Birrell, Esq.

**BRANCHES**

Burra Bazaar, Calcutta Clive Street, Calcutta. Park Street, Calcutta. Byculla, Bombay. Dadar, Bombay Mandvi, Bombay Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Mount Road, Madras.	Ambala Cant. Amraoti. Amritsar. Asansol Bangalore Barilly Basool. Belgaum (Sub-Branch) Bellary Benares Berhampore (Ganjam) Bewada. Bhagalpur. Bhopal. Broach. Bulandshahr. Calicut. Cawnpore. Chandauli (Sub - Branch). Chandpur. Chupra. Chittagong. Cocanada. Cochin	Coimbatore. Colombo Cuddalore. Cuddapah. Cuttack. Daoga Darbhanga Darjeeling. Dehra Dun. Delhi. Dhanbad. Dhuila. Dibrugarh. Ellore. Erode. Etawah Farrukhabad. Ferozapore. Fyzabad. Gaya. Godhra. Gojra Gorakhpur.	Gujranwala. Guntur. Gwallor Hapur (Sub-Branch) Hathras. Howrah. Hubli. Hyderabad (Deccan) Hyderabad (Sind). Indore. Jaipur. Jaigaon. Jaipalguri. Jamshedpur. Jhansi Jodhpur. Jubbulpore. Jullundur. Karachi. Kasur (Sub-Branch) Katni. Khamgaon. Khandwa. Kumbakonam.
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Lahore.	Muzaffarnagar	Peshawar City.	Sialkot.
Larkana.	Muzaffarpur.	Poona	Simla.
Lucknow.	Myingyan.	Poona City	Sitapur.
Ludhiana.	Myemensingh	Porbandar	Srinagar (Kashmir)
Lyallpur	Nadiad.	Purnea	Sukkur.
Madras	Nagpur.	Quetta	Surat
Mandalay.	Naini Tal	Raipur.	Telliherri
Mangalore.	Nanded.	Rajahmundry	Trunelveli
Masulipatam.	Nandyal.	Rajkot	Tirupur.
Meerut	Narasingunge.	Rampur.	Trichinopoly
Mirpurkhas (Sub-Branch)	Nasik	Rangoon	Trichur.
Montgomery	Negapatam.	Ratlam (Sub-Branch)	Trivandrum
Moradabad.	Nellore.	Rawalpindi.	Tuticorin
Moulmein.	New Delhi	Saharanpur.	Ujjain
Multan.	Nowahra	Salem	Vellore
Murree.	Okara (Sub-Branch)	Sargodha	Visagapatam
Mussoorie	Ootacamund.	Secunderabad	Vizianagram
Muttra.	Patna	Shillong	Wardha.
	Peshawar.	Sholapur	Yeotmal

In Schedule 1, Part 1, of the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 as amended by the amendment Act of 1934, the various descriptions of business which the Bank may transact are laid down, and in Part 2 it is expressly provided that the Bank shall not transact any kind of banking business other than that sanctioned in Part 1.

Briefly stated, the main classes of business sanctioned are —

- (1) Advancing money upon the security of —
  - (a) Stocks, etc., in which a trustee is authorised by act to invest trust moneys and shares of the Reserve Bank of India
  - (b) Securities issued by State aided Railways, notified by the Central Government
  - (c) Debentures, or other securities issued under Act, by, or on behalf of a district or municipal board or under the authority of any State in India
  - (d) Debentures of companies with limited liability registered in India or elsewhere
  - (e) Goods, or documents of title thereto, deposited with, or assigned to the Bank
  - (f) Goods hypothecated to the Bank against advances
  - (g) Accepted Bills of Exchange or Promises
  - (h) Fully paid shares of Companies with limited liability or immovable property or documents of title relating thereto, as collateral security where the original security is one of those specified in 'a' to 'f' and, if authorised by the Central Board, in 'g'
- (2) Selling of promissory notes, debentures, stock-receipts, bonds, annuities, stock, shares, securities or goods or documents of title to goods deposited with or assigned to the Bank as security for advances
- (3) With the sanction of the Provincial Government, advancing money to Courts of Wards upon security of estates in their charge for the period not exceeding nine months in the case of advances relating to the financing of seasonal agricultural operations or six months in other cases.
- (4) Drawing, accepting, discounting, buying and selling of bills of exchange and other negotiable securities.

(5) Investing the Bank's funds in the securities referred to in (1) a, b, c and d

(6) Making, issuing and circulating of bank post-bills and letters of credit to order or other wise than to the bearer on demand

(7) Buying and selling gold and silver

(8) Receiving deposits

(9) Receiving securities for safe custody

(10) Selling and acquiring such properties as may come into the Bank's possession in satisfaction of claims

(11) Transacting agency business on commission and the entering into of contracts of indemnity, suretyship or guarantee

(12) Acting as Administrator, for winding up estates

(13) Drawing bills of exchange and granting letters of credit payable out of India

(14) Buying of bills of exchange payable out of India, at any usance not exceeding nine months in the case of bills relating to the financing of seasonal agricultural operations or six months in other cases

(15) Borrowing money upon security of assets of the Bank

(16) Subsidising the pension funds of the Presidency Banks, and

(17) Generally, the doing of the various kinds of business including foreign exchange business

The principal restrictions placed on the business of the Bank in Part 2 are as follows —

(1) It shall not make any loan or advance —

- (a) For a longer period than six months except as provided in clauses 3 and 14 above,
- (b) upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank,
- (c) save in the case of estates specified in Part 1 (Courts of Ward) upon mortgage or security of immovable property or documents of title thereof

(2) The amount which may be advanced to any individual or partnership is limited.

(3) Discounts cannot be made or advances on personal security given, unless such discounts or advances carry with them the several responsibilities of at least two persons of firms unconnected with each other in general partnership

(4) Discounts cannot be made or advances given against any security not being a security in which a trustee may invest trust money under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1938 was as follows:—

LIABILITIES		Rs		Rs	
Capital —		a	p	a	p
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs 500 each		11,25,00,000	0 0		
Issued and Subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs 500 each		11,25,00,000	0 0	41,72,09,478	8 9
Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid				1,55,70,868	5 1
.. ..				44,56,819	1 10
1,50,000 shares of Rs 500 each, Rs. 125 paid		3,75,00,000	0 0	1,06,709	11 11
Reserve				10,98,23,317	10 6
Liability of Shareholders—Rs 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares				21,76,40,679	14 9
Reserve Fund				5,55,60,922	9 10
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts				36,17,43,777	1 2
Loans against Securities per contra					
Acceptances for Consignments					
.. ..					
2,99,271	9 4				
38,30,29,920	3 1				
43,73,52,875	11 7				
Carried forward.					
Carried forward.					
ASSETS					
Investments (of which securities are valued in accordance with bye-law 29 of the Bank) —					
Government Securities					
Other Trustee Securities					
Other Authorised Securities					
Immovable Properties at or below cost					
Advances —					
Loans					
Cash Credits and Overdrafts					
Bills Discounted and Purchased					
Particulars of Advances —					
1. Debt considered good in respect of which the Bank is fully secured					
2. The amount includes debits (fully secured) due by directors and members of Local Boards and employees or by them jointly with others and by firms in which a Director or a member of a Local Board is a partner, aggregating Rs 34,37,046-9-10 including Rs. 1,94,974-1-4 advanced to Directors and members of Local Boards since 31st December 1937 and recoverable).					
5,55,00,000	0 0				
81,50,94,830	15 2				
2,99,271	9 4				
38,30,29,920	3 1				
43,73,52,875	11 7				



**Government Deposits.**

The following statement shows the Government deposits with each Bank at various period during the last 58 years or so.—

*In Lakhs of rupees*

—	Bank of Bengal	Bank of Bombay	Bank of Madras	Total	—	Bank of Bengal.	Bank of Bombay.	Bank of Madras.	Total.
30th June 1881 ..	230	61	53	344	1913 ..	247	167	68	482
1886	329	82	39	450	1914 .	290	197	93	580
1891	332	97	53	482	1915 .	263	187	102	552
1896	225	88	57	370	1916 .	336	263	115	714
1901 .	187	90	63	340	1917 ..	1338	716	209	2263
1906	186	93	46	325	1918 ..	664	549	213	1426
1911 .	198	129	77	404	1919 ..	346	298	142	786
1912	210	155	75	440	1920 .	801	668	170	1634
					26th Jan 1921	364	206	138	708

**IMPERIAL BANK.**

30th June 1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,220
.. 1922	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,672
.. 1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,256
.. 1924	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,208
.. 1925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,252
.. 1926	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,254
.. 1927	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,004
.. 1928	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	796
.. 1929	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,074
.. 1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,391
.. 1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,596
.. 1932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,908
.. 1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	582
.. 1934	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	701

**RESERVE BANK.**

31st Dec. 1935	..	..	..	..	..	..	604
.. 1936	..	..	..	..	..	..	714
.. 1937	..	..	..	..	..	..	976
.. 1938	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,118



**In Lakhs of Rupees**

†	"	67	"	"	"	"
‡	"	25	"	"	"	"

BANK OF BOMBAY

—	Capital	Reserve.	Govt. deposits	Other deposits	Cash.	Investments.	Dividend for year.
1900 .. ..	100	70	87	432	129	89	11 per cent
1905 .. ..	100	87	92	676	259	158	12 "
1906 .. ..	100	92	101	832	354	177	12 "
1907 .. ..	100	96	112	821	324	164	13 "
1908 .. ..	100	101	94	882	377	149	13 "
1909 .. ..	100	103	120	1035	415	163	13 "
1910 .. ..	100	105	152	1053	436	149	14 "
1911 .. ..	100	106	107	1104	468	208	14 "
1912 .. ..	100	106	117	1124	315	210	14 "
1913 .. ..	100	106	200	1015	477	232	14 "
1914 .. ..	100	110	183	1081	646	202	15 "
1915 .. ..	100	100	156	1079	623	276	15 "
1916 .. ..	100	90	142	1367	667	312	15 "
1917 .. ..	100	92	235	2817	1398	744	17 1/2 "
1918 .. ..	100	101	177	1749	542	353	18 1/2 "
1919 .. ..	100	110	202	2756	928	315	19 1/2 "
1920 .. ..	100	120	349	2748	876	298	22 "

BANK OF MADRAS

1900 .. ..	60	22	35	260	82	67	8 per cent.
1905 .. ..	60	30	41	344	140	71	10 "
1906 .. ..	60	32	54	355	151	81	10 "
1907 .. ..	60	36	35	416	162	84	10 "
1908 .. ..	60	40	52	447	158	84	11 "
1909 .. ..	60	44	49	500	141	79	12 "
1910 .. ..	60	48	72	567	184	85	12 "
1911 .. ..	60	52	59	625	165	104	12 "
1912 .. ..	75	70	75	743	196	113	12 "
1913 .. ..	75	73	86	805	219	117	12 "
1914 .. ..	75	78	91	761	267	134	12 "
1915 .. ..	75	66	86	803	256	184	12 "
1916 .. ..	75	55	104	960	286	161	12 "
1917 .. ..	75	50	87	1020	496	94	12 "
1918 .. ..	75	50	102	954	271	139	12 "
1919 .. ..	75	45	104	1215	436	175	12 "
1920 .. ..	75	45	118	1579	505	211	18 "

IMPERIAL BANK.

30th June							
1921 .. ..	547	871	2220	7016	3433	1652	16 per cent
1922 .. ..	562	411	1672	6336	3395	900	16 "
1923 .. ..	562	435	1256	7047	2913	925	16 "
1924 .. ..	562	457	2208	7662	2195	1175	16 "
1925 .. ..	562	477	2252	7588	3582	1413	16 "
1926 .. ..	562	492	3254	7530	4503	2188	16 "
1927 .. ..	562	507	1004	7317	2283	2050	16 "
1928 .. ..	562	517	796	7331	1377	2535	16 "
1929 .. ..	562	527	2074	7233	3041	2409	16 "
1930 .. ..	562	537	1391	7008	1696	2969	16 "
1931 .. ..	562	542	1596	6615	1717	3077	14 "
1932 .. ..	562	515	1908	6149	2201	2979	12 "
1933 .. ..	562	520	582	7423	2408	3973	12 "
1934 .. ..	562	527	791	7483	2165	3932	12 "
1935 .. ..	562	542	.	7243	1676	3783	12 "
1936 .. ..	562	550	.	7894	1976	4254	12 "
1937 .. ..	562	550	.	8314	2168	4065	12 "
1938 .. ..	562	552	.	8118	1628	3975	12 "

\* Govt. Deposits were taken over by Reserve Bank as from 1st April 1935

**Reserve Bank**—The Reserve Bank of India Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly and received the assent of the Governor-General on 5th March 1934 and the Bank began to function from 1st April 1935. From this date, the Reserve Bank took over the management of the Currency Department of the Government of India by the creation of a special department known as the Issue Department. The assets of the Gold Standard Reserve were transferred to the Bank and were combined with the assets of the Currency Department. From July 1st the Banking Department was opened and the scheduled banks deposited the required percentage of their demand and time liabilities. The Clearing House was transferred from the Imperial Bank to the Reserve Bank as from this date.

The share capital of the Reserve Bank is 5 crores of Rupees in shares of Rs 100 each, fully paid up. The Reserve Fund of Rupees five crores is provided by Government to the Bank in the form of Government Rupee Securities.

The Bank maintains share registers at its offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon.

**Management**—The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which exercises all powers and does all acts and things which may be exercised and done by the Bank. The Board is composed of—

(a) A Governor and two Deputy Governors appointed by the Central Government after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board.

(b) Four Directors nominated by the Central Government.

(c) Eight Directors elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers.

(d) One Government official nominated by the Central Government.

The Governor and Deputy Governors are the executive heads, and hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Central Government may fix when appointing them, and are eligible for re-appointment. A Local Board is constituted for each of the five areas.

**Business which the Bank may transact**—The Bank is authorised to carry on and transact the following commercial business, *viz.*—The accepting of money on deposit without interest, the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes with certain restrictions, the making of loans and advances, repayable on demand but not exceeding 90 days, against the security of stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) against gold coin or bullion or documents of title to the same and such bills of exchange and

promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank, the purchase from and sale to scheduled Banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of Rs 1 lac, the making of advances to the Central Government and to Provincial Governments repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of making the advance, the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of purchase, the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a Provincial Government of any maturity or of a local authority in British India or of certain States in India which may be specified.

The Bank is authorised to act as Agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Central Government or any Provincial Government or State in India for the purchase and sale of gold and silver, for the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares, for the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares, for the remittance of such proceeds by bill of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere, and for the management of public debt.

**Right to issue Bank Notes**—The sole right to issue bank notes in British India is vested in the Reserve Bank and at the commencement the Bank shall issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Central Government and on and from the date of such transfer the Central Government shall not issue any currency notes. The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department.

**Obligation to Sell or Buy Sterling**—The Bank shall sell to or buy from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London at a rate not lower than 1sh 5 49-64d and not higher than 1sh 6 8-16d respectively provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy or sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds.

**Publication of the Bank Rate**—The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under the Act.

The Bank will publish the accounts of both the Issue and Banking Departments weekly in the *Gazette of India*.

The Bank shall create an Agricultural Credit Department.

The full text of the Reserve Bank Act is reproduced elsewhere in the Year Book.

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1938 was as follows —

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS	
	Rs a p		Rs a p
Notes held in the Banking Dept. . . . .	18,43,69,425 8 0	A Gold Coin and Bullion —	
Notes in circulation —		(a) Held in India	41,54,53,252 0 8
(a) Legal Tender in India.	1,80,25,66,317 8 0	(b) Held outside India	2,86,97,782 0 10
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	7,73,91,350 0 0	Sterling Securities	59,50,02,401 8 3
Total notes issued	2,06,43,29,093 0 0	Total of A	1,03,91,53,435 9 9
		B Rupee Coin	70,19,36,608 12 3
		Govt of India Rupee Securities	32,32,39,048 10 0
		Informal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper . . . . .	Nil
Total Liabilities .. ..	2,06,43,29,093 0 0	Total Assets . . . . .	2,06,43,29,093 0 0

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities 50·339 per cent.

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	R: a p		Rs a p
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000 0 0	Notes —	
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000 0 0	(a) Legal Tender in India	18,43,49,210 8 0
Deposits —		(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	20,215 0 0
(a) Government—		Rupee Coin	3 79,218 12 0
(1) Central Government of India	4,87,30,192 13 5	Subsidiary Coin Purchased and counted —	6,39,975 11 5
(2) Government of Burma	1,94,82,997 6 6	(a) Internal	Nil
(3) Other Government Accounts	4,30,39,904 14 2	(b) External	Nil
(b) Banks ..	12,17,45,985 4 3	(c) Government Treasury Bills	8,29,46,250 3 4
(c) Others	84,33,920 1 10	Balances held abroad *	1,14,08,432 13 1
Bills Payable	8,77,917 9 2	Loans and Advances to Governments	1,06,00,000 0 0
Other Liabilities	86,87,373 9 6	Other Loans and Advances	10,50,000 0 0
Total Liabilities	35,15,98,014 10 10	Investments	5,25,15,728 8 8
		Other Assets	78,89,983 2 4
		Total Assets Rs	35,15,98,014 10 10

\* Includes Cash and Short-term Securities

# CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Governor—Sir James B Taylor, C I E

Deputy Governor—Manilal B Nanavati, Esq

Directors Nominated under Section 8 (1) (b)—  
Sir Homi Mehta, Bombay, A A Bruce, Esq,  
Rangoon, Khan Bahadur Syed Maratib Ali,  
C I E, Delhi, Khan Bahadur Adam Hajee  
Mohammad Salt, Madras

Directors Elected under Section 8 (1) (c)—  
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C I E, M B E

Bombay Register, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Esq,  
Bombay Register, B M Birla, Esq, Calcutta  
Register, Rai Bahadur Sir Badridas Goenka,  
C I E, Calcutta Register, C R. Srinivasan, Esq,  
Madras Register, U Po. Sivas, Rangoon  
Register, Lala Shri Ram, Delhi Register;  
Satya Paul Virmani, Esq, Delhi Register

Director Nominated under Section 8 (1) (d)—  
A J Rahaman, Esq, C S I, C I E, I C S.

The following statement shows the position of the Reserve Bank of India (Banking Department) since its inception.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

31st Dec	Capital paid up	Reserve Fund	Government deposits	Other deposits	Notes and Coin	Bills Purchased and Discounted	Balances held abroad	Loans and Advances to Government	Investments
1935	500	500	604	2860	2157		1738	100	529
1936	500	500	714	1614	1196		1486		616
1937	500	500	976	2142	2041		868	200	624
1938	500	500	1118	1301	1853	826	114	106	526

## THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

The Banks carrying on Exchange business in India are merely branch agencies of Banks having their head offices in London, on the continent, or in the Far East and the United States. Originally their business was confined almost exclusively to the financing of the external trade of India, but in recent years most of them, while continuing to finance this part of India's trade, have also taken an active part in the financing of the internal portion also at the places where their branches are situated.

At one time the Banks carried on their operations in India almost entirely with money borrowed elsewhere, principally in London—the home offices of the Banks attracting deposits for use in India by offering rates of interest much higher than the English Banks were able to quote. Within recent years however it has been discovered that it is possible to attract deposits in India on quite as favourable terms as can be done in London and a very large proportion of the financing done by the Exchange Banks is now carried through by means of money actually borrowed in India. No information is available as to how far each Bank has secured deposits in India, but the following statement published by the Director-General of Statistics in India shows how rapidly such deposits have grown in the aggregate within recent years.

## TOTAL DEPOSITS OF ALL EXCHANGE BANKS SECURED IN INDIA. In Lakhs of Rupees.

1900	..	..	..	1050
1905	..	..	..	1704
1910	..	..	..	2479
1915	..	..	..	3354
1916	..	..	..	3803
1917	..	..	..	5337
1918	..	..	..	6185
1919	..	..	..	7485
1920	..	..	..	7480
1921	..	..	..	7519
1922	..	..	..	7388
1923	..	..	..	6844
1924	..	..	..	7063
1925	..	..	..	7054
1926	..	..	..	7154
1927	..	..	..	6886
1928	..	..	..	7112
1929	..	..	..	6665
1930	..	..	..	6811
1931	..	..	..	6747
1932	..	..	..	7306
1933	..	..	..	7076
1934	..	..	..	7139
1935	..	..	..	7618
1936	..	..	..	7503

## Exchange Banks' Investments

Turning now to the question of the investment of the Banks' resources, so far as it concerns India, this to a great extent consists of the purchase of bills drawn against imports and exports to and from India.

The financing of the import trade originated and is carried through however for the most part by Branches outside India, the Indian Branches' share in the business consisting principally in collecting the amount of the bills at maturity and in furnishing their other branches with information as to the means and standing of the drawees of the bills, and it is as regards the export business that the Indian Branches are more immediately concerned. The Exchange Banks have practically a monopoly of the export finance in India and in view of the dimensions of the trade which has to be dealt with the Banks would under ordinary circumstances require to utilise a very large proportion of their resources in carrying through the business. They are able, however, by a system of rediscount in London to limit the employment of their own resources to a comparatively small figure in relation to the business they actually put through. No definite information can be secured as to the extent to which rediscounting in London is carried on but the following figures appearing in the balance sheets latest available of the under-noted Banks will give some idea of this —

LIABILITY OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE REDISCOUNTED AND STILL CURRENT	
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£ 8,895,000
Eastern Bank, Ltd	347,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	3,352,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd	2,660,000
National Bank of India, Ltd	2,681,000
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd	1,855,000
	<hr/> 16,790,000

The above figures do not of course relate to re-discounts of Indian bills alone, as the Banks operate in other parts of the world also, but it may safely be inferred that bills drawn in India form a very large proportion of the whole. The bills against exports are largely drawn at three months' sight and may either be "clean" or be accompanied by the documents relating to the goods in respect of which they are drawn. Most of them are drawn on well-known firms at home or against credits opened by Banks or financial houses in England and bearing as they do an Exchange Bank endorsement they are readily taken up by the discount houses and Banks in London. Any bills purchased in India are sent home by the first possible mail so that presuming they are rediscounted as soon as they reach London the Exchange Banks are able to secure the return of their money in about 16 or 17 days instead of having to wait for three months which would be the case if they were unable to rediscount. It must not be assumed however that all bills are rediscounted as soon as they reach London as at times it suits the Banks to hold up the bills in anticipation of a fall in the London discount rate while on occasions also the Banks prefer to hold the bills on their own account as an investment until maturity.

The Banks place themselves in funds in India for the purpose of purchasing export bills in a variety of ways of which the following are the principal —

- (1) Proceeds of import bills as they mature
- (2) Sale of drafts and telegraphic transfers payable in London and elsewhere out of India.
- (3) Purchase of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers payable in India from the Secretary of State
- (4) Imports of bar gold and silver bullion
- (5) Imports of sovereigns from London, Egypt or Australia.

The remaining business transacted by the Banks in India is of the usual nature and need not be given in detail.

The following is a statement of the position of the various Exchange Banks carrying on business in India as it appears from the latest available Balance sheets —

*In Thousands of £*

Name	Capital	Reserve.	Deposits	Cash and Investments.
American Express Co	1,200	692	3,740	4,787
Banco Nacional Ultramarino ..	863	18	6,684	2,220
Bank of Taiwan, Ltd	772	441	16,726	11,335
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	3,000	3,000	49,741	30,544
Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris	2,247	2,517	44,859	10,025
Eastern Bank, Ltd	1,000	500	7,717	6,508
Grindlay & Co	250	100	3,518	2,157
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	1,239	7,119	53,311	36,098
Lloyds Bank, Ltd ..	15,810	9,500	397,257	236,619
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd ..	1,050	1,075	16,025	9,470
Mitsui Bank, Ltd ..	3,529	3,752	64,913	31,579
National Bank of India, Ltd ..	2,000	2,200	30,466	20,557
National City Bank of New York ..	16,630	9,978	393,836	302,073
Netherlands India Commercial Bank ..	3,674	1,469	12,523	8,645
Netherlands Trading Society ..	4,457	1,169	37,921	11,181
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd ..	2,594	180	6,761	5,828
Thomas Cook & Son (Bankers) Ltd ..	125	125	4,022	3,561
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd ..	5,882	3,067	47,366	31,062

# JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Previous to 1906 there were few Banks of this description operating in India, and such as were then in existence were of comparatively small importance and had their business confined to a very restricted area. The rapid development of this class of Bank, which has been so marked a feature in Banking within recent years, really had its origin in Bombay and set in with the establishment of the Bank of India and the Indian Specie Bank in 1906. After that time there was a perfect stream of new foundations, and although many of the new Companies confined themselves to legitimate banking business, on the other hand a very large number engaged in other businesses in addition and can hardly be properly classed as Banks.

These Banks made very great strides during the first few years of their existence, but it was generally suspected in well informed circles that the business of many of the Banks was of a very speculative and unsafe character and it was a matter of no great surprise to many people when it became known that some of the Banks were in difficulties.

The first important failure to take place was that of the People's Bank of India and the loss of confidence caused by the failure of that Bank resulted in a very large number of other failures, the principal being that of the Indian Specie Bank.

Since those events confidence has been largely restored. But in April 1923 the Alliance Bank of Simla failed. The effect of the failure of this old established Bank might have been disastrous but for the prompt action of the Imperial Bank which dealt with the situation in close association with the Government of India. The Imperial Bank undertook to pay the depositors of the Alliance Bank 50 per cent. of the amounts due to them. A panic was averted and a critical period was passed through with little difficulty.

During 1923 the Tata Industrial Bank, which was established in 1918, was merged in the Central Bank of India.

The end of June 1938 witnessed a banking crisis in South India in the failure of the Travancore National & Quilon Bank Ltd. The bank held a very important position among the South Indian joint stock banks with a paid up capital of Rs 25 lacs. The total resources were said to be large and the bank had 78 branches. As soon as the news of the failure was received, the Reserve Bank sanctioned special credit limits to banks in South India and these limits were later doubled. Although the acuteness of the crisis soon subsided, an underlying feeling of nervousness continued until the close of the year.

The following shows the position of the better known existing Banks as it appears in the latest available Balance Sheets —

*In Lakhs of Rupees*

Name	Capital	Reserve	Deposits	Cash and Investments.
Allahabad Bank, Ltd., affiliated to P & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.	35	50	1,077	580
Bank of Baroda, Ltd.	80	28	712	458
Bank of Hindustan, Ltd.	10	—	22	11
Bank of India, Ltd.	100	110	1,725	1,123
Bank of Mysore, Ltd.	20	26	247	108
Bombay Provincial Co operative Bank, Ltd.	12	1	169	102
Canara Bank, Ltd.	3	3	84	29
Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Ltd.	3	1	24	13
Central Bank of India, Ltd.	168	80	3,103	1,967
Indian Bank, Ltd., Madras	12	13	336	158
Punjab National Bank, Ltd.	31	17	696	272
Union Bank of India, Ltd.	39	7	106	90

## Growth of Joint Stock Banks.

The following figures appearing in the Report of the Director-General of Statistics show the growth of the Capital, Reserve and Deposits of the principal Joint Stock Banks registered in India —

In Lakhs of rupees.			1923	..	689	234	4442
<i>Capital.</i>			1924	..	690	380	5250
		<i>Reserve.</i>	1925	..	678	386	5449
		<i>Deposits.</i>	1926	..	676	408	5966
1875	..	14	2	27	1927	..	688
1880	..	18	3	63	1928	..	674
1885	..	18	5	94	1929	..	786
1890	..	38	17	270	1930	..	744
1895	..	63	31	566	1931	..	777
1900	..	82	45	807	1932	..	781
1904	..	133	56	1155	1933	..	778
1910	..	275	100	2565	1934	..	799
1915	..	281	156	1787	1935	..	817
1916	..	287	178	2471	1936	..	848
1917	..	308	162	3117			



**LONDON OFFICES, AGENTS OR CORRESPONDENTS OF BANKS AND  
FIRMS (DOING BANKING BUSINESS) IN INDIA.**

Name of Bank.	London Office—Agents or Correspondents	Address
Reserve Bank of India .	London Office .. ..	21-23, Bishopsgate, E. C 2
Imperial Bank of India .. ..	Ditto .. ..	25, Old Broad Street, E C 2
<i>Other Banks &amp; Kindred Firms</i>		
Allahabad Bank . . . .	Affiliated to P. & O Banking Corpn.	117-122, Leadenhall Street, E C 3
Bank of India . . . .	Westminster Bank .. ..	41, Lothbury, E C 2
Central Bank of India . . . .	Central Exchange Bank of India	64, Bishopsgate, E C 2
Karnani Industrial Bank .. ..	Barclay's Bank . . . .	168, Fenchurch Street, E. C 3.
Punjab National Bank . . . .	Midland Bank . . . .	122, Old Broad Street, E C 2
Sinia Banking & Industrial Co	Ditto .. ..	Ditto.
Union Bank of India .. ..	Westminster Bank .. ..	41, Lothbury, E C 2
<i>Exchange Banks.</i>		
American Express Co., (Inc) ..	London Office .. ..	79, Bishopsgate, E C 2
Banco Nacional Ultramarino .	Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank	9, Bishopsgate, E C 2
Bank of Taiwan .. ..	London Office .. ..	Gresham House, 40-41, Old Broad Street, E C 2.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	Ditto .. ..	38, Bishopsgate, E C 2
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris	Ditto .. ..	8-13, King William Street, E C 4
Eastern Bank .. ..	Ditto .. ..	2-3, Crosby Sq , E C 3.
Grindlay & Co .. ..	Ditto .. ..	54, Parliament Street, S W 1.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.	Ditto .. ..	9, Gracechurch St., E.C.3
Lloyds Bank .. ..	Ditto .. ..	71, Lombard Street, E.C.3.
Mercantile Bank of India .. ..	Ditto . . . .	15, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
Mitsui Bank, . . . .	Ditto . . . .	100, Old Broad St., E C 2
National Bank of India .. ..	Ditto . . . .	26, Bishopsgate, E. C 2
National City Bank of New York	Ditto .. ..	117, Old Broad Street, E C 2
Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij.	National Provincial Bank ..	15, Bishopsgate, E C 2
Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank.	London Representative .. ..	85, Gracechurch Street, E. C 3.
Thomas Cook & Son .. ..	London Office .. ..	Berkeley Street, Piccadilly
Yokohama Specie Bank .. ..	Ditto .. ..	7, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.

*Note*—P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd., is merged into Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China as from 1st February 1939

# INDIAN PRIVATE BANKERS AND SHROFFS.

Indian private Bankers and Shroffs flourished in India long before Joint Stock Banks were ever thought of, and it seems likely that they will continue to thrive for some very considerable time to come. The use of the word "Shroff" is usually associated with a person who charges usurious rates of interest to impecunious people, but this is hardly fair to the people known as "shroffs" in banking circles, as there is no doubt that the latter are of very real service to the business community and of very great assistance to Banks in India. Under present conditions the Banks in India can never hope to be able to get into sufficiently close touch with the affairs of the vast trading community in India to enable them to grant accommodation to more than a few of these traders direct and it is in his capacity as middleman that the shroff proves of such great service in this capacity also he brings a very considerable volume of business within the scope of the Presidency Banks Act, and enables the Presidency Banks to give accommodation which, without his assistance, the Banks would not be permitted to give. The shroff's position as an intermediary between the trading community and the Banks usually arises in something after the following manner. A shopkeeper in the bazaar, with limited means of his own, finds that, after using all his own money, he still requires say Rs 25,000 to stock his shop suitably. He thereupon approaches the shroff, and the latter after very careful inquiries as to the shopkeeper's position grants the accommodation, if he is satisfied that the business is safe. The business, as a rule, is arranged through a hoondee broker, and in the case referred to the latter may probably approach about ten shroffs and secure accommodation from them to the extent of Rs. 2,500 each. A hoondee usually drawn at a currency of about 2 months is almost invariably taken by the shroffs in respect of such advances.

A stage is reached however when the demands on the shroffs are greater than they are able to meet out of their own money, and it is at this

point that the assistance of the Banks is called into requisition. The shroffs do this by taking a number of the bills they already hold to the Banks for discount under their endorsement, and the Banks accept such bills freely to an extent determined in each case by the standing of the shroff and the strength of the drawers. The extent to which any one shroff may grant accommodation in the bazaar is therefore dependent on two factors, viz., (1) the limit which he himself may think it advisable to place on his transactions, and (2) the extent to which the Banks are prepared to discount bills bearing his endorsement. The shroffs keep in very close touch with all the traders to whom they grant accommodation, and past experience has shown that the class of business above referred to is one of the safest the Banks can engage in.

The rates charged by the shroffs are usually based on the rates at which they in turn can discount the bills with the Banks and necessarily vary according to the standing of the borrower and with the season of the year. Generally speaking, however, a charge of two annas per cent. per mensem above the Bank's rate of discount, or  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ , is a fair average rate charged in Bombay to a first class borrower. Rates in Calcutta and Madras are on a slightly higher scale due in a great measure to the fact that the competition among the shroffs for business is not so keen in these places as it is in Bombay.

The shroffs who engage in the class of business above described are principally Marwaries and Mughanis having their Head Offices for the most part in Bikaner and Shikarpur, respectively, the business elsewhere than at the Head Offices being carried on by "Moonimis" who have very wide powers.

It is not known to what extent native bankers and shroffs receive deposits and engage in exchange business throughout India, but there is no doubt that this is done to a very considerable extent.

## THE BANK RATE.

Formerly each Presidency Bank fixed its own Bank Rate, and the rates were not uniform. After the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks the Imperial Bank fixed the rate for the whole of India until the 4th of July 1925 when the right to fix the official Bank rate was exercised by the Reserve Bank. The rate fixed represents the rate charged by the Banks on demand loans against Government securities only

and advances on other securities or discounts are granted as a rule at a slightly higher rate. Ordinarily such advances or discounts are granted at from one-half to one per cent over the official rate; but this does not always apply and in the monsoon months, when the Bank rate is some times nominal, it often happens that such accommodation is granted at the official rate or even less.

The following statement shows the average Bank Rates during the last 12 years:—

Year.	1st Half-year	2nd Half-year	Yearly average.
1925	6.945	5.456	6.2
1926	6.878	5.788	6.333
1927	6.508	5.277	5.892
1928	6.785	7.853	7.044
1929	6.022	4.038	5.027
1930	5.627	3.5	3.568
1931	3.5	3.5	3.5
1932	3.5	3.41	3.45
1933	3.5	3	3
1934	3	3	3
1935	3	3	3
1936	3	3	3
1937	3	3	3
1938	3	3	3

## BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSES.

The principal Clearing Houses in India are those of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo and Karachi, and of these the first two are by far the most important. The members at these places consist of the Imperial Bank, Reserve Bank, most of the Exchange Banks and English Banking Agency firms, and a few of the better known of the local Joint Stock Banks. No Bank is entitled to claim to be a member as of right and any application for admission to a Clearing must be proposed and seconded by two members and be subject thereafter to ballot by the existing members.

The duties of settling Bank are undertaken by the Reserve Bank at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon and by the Imperial Bank at Colombo and Karachi and a representative of each member attends at the office of that Bank on each business day at the time fixed to deliver

all cheques he may have negotiated on other members and to receive in exchange all cheques drawn on him negotiated by the latter. After all the cheques have been received and delivered the representative of each Bank advises the settling Bank of the difference between his total receipts and deliveries and the settling Bank thereafter strikes a final balance to satisfy itself that the totals of the debtor balances agrees with the total of the creditor balances. The debtor Banks thereafter arrange to pay the amounts due by them to the settling Bank during the course of the day and the latter in turn arranges to pay on receipt of those amounts the balances due to the creditor Banks. In practice however all the members keep Bank accounts with the settling Bank so that the final balances are settled by cheques and book entries thus doing away with the necessity for cash in any form.

The figures for the Clearing Houses in India above referred to are given below —

**Total amount of Cheques Cleared Annually**  
*In lakhs of Rupees*

—	Calcutta.	Bombay	Madras.	Rangoon.	Colombo.	Karachi	Total
1903 ..	..	8762	1464	..	..	340	10566
1904 ..	..	9492	1586	..	..	865	11893
1905 ..	..	10927	1560	..	..	324	12811
1906 ..	..	10913	1583	..	..	400	12895
1907 ..	22444	12645	1548	..	..	530	37167
1908 ..	21281	12585	1754	..	..	643	36263
1909 ..	10776	14375	1948	..	..	702	36801
1910 ..	22238	16662	2117	4765	..	755	46527
1911 ..	25763	17605	2083	5399	..	762	51612
1912 ..	26831	20831	1152	6043	..	1159	53016
1913 ..	38133	21890	2340	6198	..	1219	64780
1914 ..	28031	17696	2127	4989	..	1315	54158
1915 ..	32266	16462	1887	4069	..	1352	56036
1916 ..	48017	24051	2495	4858	..	1503	80919
1917 ..	47193	33655	2339	4966	..	2028	90181
1918 ..	74397	53362	2528	6027	..	2429	139643
1919 ..	90241	76250	3004	8837	..	2266	180598
1920 ..	158338	126353	7500	10779	..	3120	301140
1921 ..	91672	89758	8847	11875	..	3579	200761
1922 ..	94426	86683	4279	12220	9681	3234	210523
1923 ..	89148	75015	4722	11094	11940	4064	165983
1924 ..	92249	65250	5546	11555	13184	4515	192249
1925 ..	101833	51944	5716	12498	14978	4119	191083
1926 ..	95944	42066	5688	12511	16038	3166	175408
1927 ..	102392	39826	5629	12609	15997	3037	179510
1928 ..	108819	54308	6540	12035	15446	2945	200093
1929 ..	99765	79968	5877	12160	15439	2718	215917
1930 ..	89313	71205	5218	11438	12093	2550	191863
1931 ..	75627	63982	4461	8156	8852	2319	163397
1932 ..	74650	64637	4722	7595	7456	2519	161579
1933 ..	82368	64552	5159	5807	7220	2563	167660
1934 ..	86373	68241	5761	5737	8607	2873	177672
1935 ..	83837	75045	6239	6900	8597	2978	183606
1936 ..	89857	72125	8398	7780	9457	3099	190711
1937 ..	99250	83667	10928	8768	11693	3656	217962
1938 ..	91467	79097	10145	7821	10837	3241	202598



## The Railways.

The history of Indian Railways very closely reflects the financial vicissitudes of the country. Not for some time after the establishment of Railways in England was their construction in India contemplated, and then to test their applicability to Eastern conditions three experimental lines were sanctioned in 1845. These were from Calcutta to Raniganj (129 miles), the East Indian Railway; Bombay to Kalyan (32 miles), Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and Madras to Arkonam (39 miles), Madras Railway. Indian Railway building on a serious scale dates from Lord Dalhousie's great minute of 1853, wherein, after dwelling upon the great social, political and commercial advantages of connecting the chief cities by rail, he suggested a great scheme of trunk lines linking the Presidencies with each other and the inland regions with the principal ports. This reasoning commended itself to the Directors of the East India Company, and it was powerfully reinforced when, during the Mutiny, the barriers imposed on free communication were severely felt. As there was no private capital in India available for railway construction, English Companies, the interest on whose capital was guaranteed by the State, were formed for the purpose. By the end of 1859 contracts had been entered into with eight companies for the construction of 5,000 miles of line, involving a guaranteed capital of 252 millions. These companies were (1) the East India; (2) the Great Indian Peninsula; (3) the Madras; (4) the Bombay, Baroda and Central India; (5) the Eastern Bengal; (6) the Indian Branch, later the Oudh and Rohilkund State Railway, and now part of the East Indian Railway; (7) the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, now merged in the North Western State Railway; (8) the Great Southern of India, now the South Indian Railway. The scheme laid the foundations of the Indian Railway system as it exists to-day.

### Early Disappointments.

The main principle in the formation of these companies was a Government guarantee on their capital, for this was the only condition on which investors would come forward. This guarantee was five per cent coupled with the free grant of all the land required, in return the companies were required to share the surplus profits with the Government, after the guaranteed interest had been met; the interest charges were calculated at 2½ to the rupee, the Railways were to be sold to Government on fixed terms at the close of twenty-five years and the Government were to exercise close control over expenditure and working. The early results were disappointing. Whilst the Railways greatly increased the efficiency of the administration, the mobility of the troops, the trade of the country, and the movement of the population, they failed to make profits sufficient to meet the guaranteed interest. Some critics attributed this to the unnecessarily high standard of construction adopted, and to the engineers' ignorance of local conditions, the result was that by 1869 the deficit on the Railway budget was Rs. 1,661 lakhs. Seeking for some more economical

method of construction, the Government secured sanction to the building of lines by direct State Agency, and funds were allotted for the purpose, the metre-gauge being adopted for cheapness. Funds soon lapsed and the money available had to be diverted to converting the Sind and Punjab lines from metre to broad-gauge for strategic reasons. Government had therefore again to resort to the system of guarantee, and the Indian Midland (1882-85), since absorbed by the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bengal-Nagpur (1888-87) the Southern Mahratta (1882), and the Assam Bengal (1891) were constructed under guarantees, but on easier terms than the first companies. Their total length was over 4,000 miles.

### Famine and Frontiers.

In 1879, embarrassed by famine and by the fall of the exchange value of the rupee, Government again endeavoured to enlist unaided private enterprise. Four companies were promoted—the Nilgiri, the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka, the Bengal Central, and the Bengal North Western. The first became bankrupt, the second and third received guarantees, and the Tirhut Railway had to be leased to the fourth. A step of even greater importance was taken when Native States were invited to undertake construction in their own territories, and the Nizam's Government guaranteed the interest on 830 miles of line in the State of Hyderabad. This was the first of the large system of Native State Railways. In the first period up to 1870, 4,255 miles were opened, of which all save 45 were on the broad-gauge, during the next ten years there were opened 4,239, making the total 8,494 (on the broad-gauge 6,562, the metre 1,865, and narrow 87). Then ensued a period of financial ease. It was broken by the fall in exchange and the costly lines built on the frontier. The Fenjdeb incident, which brought Great Britain and Russia to the verge of war, necessitated the connection of our outposts at Quetta and Chaman with the main trunk lines. The sections through the desolate Harnai and Bolan Passes were enormously costly; it is said that they might have been ballasted with rupees; the long tunnel under the Khojak Pass added largely to this necessary, but unprofitable, outlay.

### Rebate Terms Established.

This induced the fourth period—the system of rebates. Instead of a gold subsidy, companies were offered a rebate on the gross earnings of the traffic interchanged with the main line, so that the dividend might rise to four per cent, but the rebate was limited to 20 per cent. of the gross earnings. Under these conditions, there were promoted the Ahmedabad-Franco, the South Behar, and the Southern Punjab, although only in the case of the first were the terms strictly adhered to. The Barak Light Railway, on the two feet six inches gauge, entered the field without any guarantee, and with rolling stock designed to illustrate the carrying power of this gauge. The rebates terms being found unattractive in view of the competition of 4 per cent. trustee stocks

they were revised in 1894 to provide for an absolute guarantee of 3 per cent. with a share of surplus profits, or rebate up to the full extent of the main line's net earnings in supplement of their own net earnings, the total being limited to 3½ per cent. on the capital outlay. Under these terms, a considerable number of feeder line companies was promoted, though in none were the conditions arbitrarily exacted. As these terms did not at first attain their purpose, they were further revised, and in lieu was substituted an increase in the rate of guarantee from 3 to 3½ per cent and of rebate from 3½ to 5 per cent with equal division of surplus profits over 5 per cent in both cases. At last, the requirements of the market were met, and there was for a time a mild boom in feeder railway construction and the stock of all the sound companies promoted stood at a substantial premium. Conditions changed after the war and the Acworth Committee so far from approving of this system, considered that the aim of the Government should be to reduce by amalgamation the number of existing companies and that it should only be in cases where the State cannot or will not provide adequate funds that private enterprise in this direction should be encouraged.

The existing Branch Line Companies have ceased for some time to raise additional capital for capital requirements. They have either obtained overdrafts from various Banks for this purpose at heavy rates of interest or issued debentures at special rates of interest (usually about 7 per cent.) or in several cases asked for money to be advanced to them by the Railway Board. So far, therefore, from reducing the amount that the Government of India have to raise in the open market, they were increasing the amount. For the above reasons, the Government of India have abolished this system and are now prepared themselves to find the capital required for the construction of extensions or branches to existing main line systems. They have also announced their readiness to consider the question of constructing branch or feeder lines which were not expected to be remunerative from the point of view of railway earnings upon a guarantee against loss from a Local Government or local authority which might desire to have such lines constructed for purely local reasons or on account of administrative advantages likely to accrue in particular areas. This proposal was put forward as affording a suitable method of reconciling the interests of the Central and the Local Governments and of providing for local bodies and for Local Governments a method of securing the construction of railways which may be required for purely local reasons and which, while not likely to prove remunerative on purely railway earnings, are likely to give such benefits to Local Governments and local bodies as will more than repay the amounts paid under the guarantee. Some such arrangements have already been made with Local Governments in Madras, Punjab, Burma and Bombay.

#### Railway Profits begin.

Meantime a much more important change was in progress. The gradual economic development of the country vastly increased

the traffic, both passenger and goods. The falling in of the original contracts allowed Government to renew them on more favourable terms. The development of irrigation in the Punjab and Sind transformed the North-Western State Railway. Owing to the burden of maintaining the unprofitable Frontier lines, this was the Cinderella Railway in India—the scapegoat of the critics who protested against the unwisdom of constructing railways from borrowed capital. But with the completion of the Chenzab and Jhelum Canals, the North-Western became one of the great grain lines of the world, choked with traffic at certain seasons of the year and making a large profit for the State. In 1900 the railways for the first time showed a small gain to the State. In succeeding years the net receipts grew rapidly. In the four years ended 1907-08 they averaged close upon £2 millions a year. In the following year there was a relapse. Bad harvests in India, accompanied by the monetary panic caused by the American financial crisis, led to a great falling off in receipts just when working expenses were rising, owing to the general increase in prices. Instead of a profit, there was a deficit of £1,340,000 in the railway accounts for 1908-09. But in the following year there was a reversion to a profit, and the net Railway gain has steadily increased. For the year ended March 1919 this gain amounted to £10,578,000. Although in a country like India, where the finances are mainly dependent upon the character of the monsoon, the railway revenue must fluctuate, there was no reason to anticipate a further deficit, but the net railway gain decreased to £3,767,000 in 1920-21 and there was an actual loss of £1,182,000 in 1921-22. As a result of the steps taken by the Railway Board, however, on the report of the Acworth Committee in 1921, this loss was changed into a gain of £818,000 in 1922-23.

The results in succeeding years will be seen from the following statements—

—	Contribution to General Revenues	Railway Reserve Fund	Total Gain
	£	£	£
1925-26	4,135,644	2,954,936	6,990,580
1926-27	4,486,045	1,108,438	5,594,478
1927-28	4,707,239	3,460,000	8,167,239
1928-29	3,923,824	1,937,895	5,871,729
1929-30	4,588,980	1,561,650	6,027,630
1930-31	4,801,775	8,192,825	6,990,580
1931-32	4,020,150	—	6,990,580
1932-33	—	—	—
1933-34	—	—	—
1934-35	—	—	—
1935-36	—	—	—
1936-37	—	—	—
	Rs		
1937-38	2,76,00,000	—	—

\* The contribution to General Revenues due for the year 1932-33 amounts to Rs 523 lakhs or 13 lakhs less than in 1931-32. The payment of the contribution has been held in abeyance until the return of prosperous years.

Suppose have been converted into £ at the average rate of exchange for the year.

1933-34 is the first year to show some signs of recovery since the depression. The earnings of the State-owned lines increased from Rs 54 crores in 1932-33 to Rs 86 crores in 1933-34 and to Rs 95.48 crores in 1936-37, but the net result of the year's working showed a gain of Rs. 121 lakhs.

### Contracts Revised.

One factor which helped to improve the financial position was the revision of the original contracts under which the guaranteed lines were constructed. The five per cent. dividend guaranteed at 22d. per rupee, and the half-yearly settlements made these companies a drain on the State at a time when their stock was at a high premium. The first contract to fall in was the East Indian, the great line connecting Calcutta with Delhi and the Northern provinces. When the contract lapsed, the Government exercised their right of purchasing the line, paying the purchase-money in the form of terminable annuities, derived from revenue, carrying with them a sinking fund for the redemption of capital. The railway thus became a State line, but it was released to the Company which actually works it. Under these new conditions the East Indian Company brought to the State in the ten years ended 1909 after meeting all charges, including the payments on account of the terminable annuity by means of which the purchase of the line was made, and interest of all capital outlay subsequent to the date on purchase, a clear profit of nearly ten millions. At the end of seventy-four years from 1880, when the annuity expires, the Government will come into receipt of a clear yearly income of upwards of £2,700,000 equivalent to the creation of a capital of sixty to seventy millions sterling. No other railway shows results quite equal to the East Indian, because, in addition to serving a rich country by an easy line, it possesses its own collieries and enjoys cheap coal. But with allowance for these factors, all the other guaranteed companies which have been acquired under similar conditions as their contracts expired, have proportionately swelled the revenue and assets of the State. It is difficult to estimate the amount which must be added to the capital debt of the Indian railways in order to counterbalance the loss during the period when the revenue did not meet the interest charges. According to one estimate it should be £50 millions. But even if that figure be taken, Government have a magnificent asset in their railway property.

### Improving Open Lines.

These changes induced a corresponding change in Indian Railway policy. Up to 1909 the great work had been the provision of trunk lines. But with the completion of the Nagda-Muttra line, providing an alternative broad-gauge route from Bombay to Delhi through Eastern Rajputana, the trunk system was virtually complete. A direct broad-gauge route from Bombay to Sind is needed, but the poor commercial prospects of the line and the opposition of the Rao of Oudh to any through line in his territories, has for some time kept this scheme in the background.

The possibilities however of this construction being undertaken have improved considerably recently and a detailed survey is being carried out. There does not exist any through rail connection between India and Burma, although several routes have been surveyed, the mountainous character of the region to be traversed, and the easy means of communication with Burma by sea, rob this scheme of any living importance. Further survey work was undertaken between 1914 and 1920, the three routes to be surveyed being the coast route, the Manipur route, and the Hukong valley route. The metre-gauge systems of Northern and Southern India will also probably one day be connected and Kutch given direct broad-gauge connection with Delhi, a project that has been investigated more than once but cannot at present be financially justified. These works are, however, subordinate to the necessity for bringing the open lines up to their traffic requirements and providing them with feeders. The sudden increase in the trade of India found the main lines totally unprepared. Costly works were necessary to double lines, improve the equipment, provide new and better yards and terminal facilities and to increase the rolling stock. Consequently the demands on the open lines altogether overshadowed the provision of new lines. Even then the railway budget was found totally inadequate for the purpose, and a small Committee sat in London, under the chairmanship of Lord Inchcape, to consider ways and means. This Committee found that the amount which could be remuneratively spent on railway construction in India was limited only by the capacity of the money market. They fixed the annual allotment at £12,000,000 a year. Even this reduced sum could not always be provided.

During 1936-37 the principal open line improvements were the protection works for the Hardinge bridge E B Ry, the renewal of girders on the Goral bridge E B Ry, improvements to Hardwar Station E I Ry, also to Howrah Station, the remodelling of certain yards and permanent way renewals.

The principal improvements to open line during 1937-38 were the continuance of the regirding of the Goral bridge and the completion of the improvements at Hardwar Station.

### Government Control and Re-organisation of Railway Board.

As the original contracts carried a definite Government guarantee of interest, it was necessary for Government to exercise strong supervision and control over the expenditure during construction, and over management and expenditure after the lines were open for traffic. For these purposes a staff of Consulting Engineers was formed, and a whole system of checks and counterchecks established, leading up to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department of the Government of India. As traffic developed, the Indian Railways outgrew this dry nursing, and when the original contracts expired, and the interests of Government and the Companies synchronised, it became not only vexatious but unnecessary. Accordingly in 1901-02 Mr. Thomas Robertson was deputed by the Secretary of State to examine the whole

question of the organization and working of the Indian Railways and he recommended that the existing system should be replaced by a Railway Board, consisting of a Chairman and two members with a Secretary. The Board was formally constituted in March 1905. The Board was made subordinate to the Government of India in which it was represented by the Department of Commerce and Industry. It prepared the railway programme of expenditure and considered the greater questions of policy and economy affecting all the lines. Its administrative duties included the construction of new lines by State agency, the carrying out of new works on open lines, the improvement of railway management with regard both to economy and public convenience, the arrangements for through traffic, the settlement of disputes between lines, the control and promotion of the staff on State lines, and the general supervision over the working and expenditure of the Company's lines. Certain minor changes have taken place from time to time since the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, to meet the complaint that the Board was subjected to excessive control by the Department of Commerce and Industry, the powers of the Chairman were increased and he was given the status of a Secretary to Government with the right of independent access to the Viceroy; he usually sat in the Imperial Legislative Council as the representative of the Railway interest. In 1912 in consequence of complaints of the excessive interference of the Board with the Companies, an informal mission was undertaken by Lord Inchausti to reconcile differences. Various changes were introduced during the years 1912-1920, such as the modification of the rule that the President and members of the Railway Board should all be men of large experience in the working of railways due to the importance of financial and commercial considerations in connection with the control of Indian Railway policy. This decision was, however, revised in 1920 and an additional appointment of Financial Adviser to the Railway Board created instead. The question of the most suitable organization was further fully examined by the Acworth Committee in 1921 and a revised organization which is described later was introduced from 1st April 1924.

Some of the difficulties involved in the constitution of a controlling authority for the railways of India may be realized from a study of the 'Notes on the Relation of the Government to Railways in India' printed as an appendix to Volume I of the Annual Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways. These notes bring out the great diversity of conditions prevailing which involve the Railway Department in the exercise of the functions of—

- (a) the directly controlling authority of the State-worked systems aggregating 18,499 miles in on the 31st March 1929,
- (b) the representative of the predominant owning partner in systems aggregating 29,451 miles,
- (c) the guarantor of many of the smaller companies, and
- (d) the statutory authority over all railways in India

Moreover in all questions relating to railways or extra municipal tramways in which Provincial Governments are concerned, the Railway Department is called upon to watch the interests of the Central Government and is frequently asked to advise the Local Governments. Its duties do not end there. The future development of railways depends largely on the Government of India and the Railway Department is therefore called upon to plan out schemes of development, to investigate and survey new lines and to arrange for financing their construction. The evolution of a satisfactory authority for the administration of these varied functions has proved extremely difficult and the question was one of those referred to the Railway Committee (1920-21) presided over by Sir William Acworth who recommended the early appointment of a Chief Commissioner of Railways whose first duty should be to prepare a definite scheme for the reorganization of the Railway Department and Mr C. D. M. Hindley, formerly Agent of the East Indian Railway and Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust, was appointed Chief Commissioner on November 1st, 1922.

The principal constitutional change involved in this appointment is that the Chief Commissioner who takes the place of the President of the Railway Board is solely responsible—under the Government of India—for arriving at decisions on technical matters and for advising the Government of India on matters of railway policy and is not, as was the President, subject to be out-voted and over-ruled by his colleagues on the Board. The detailed re-organization of the Railway Board in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's proposals required careful consideration but one of the most important of his recommendations namely the appointment of a Financial Commissioner was considered of particular urgency and the Secretary of State's sanction was therefore obtained to the appointment with effect from 1st April 1923. While in the person of the Chief Engineer the Railway Board has always had available the technical advice of a senior Civil Engineer in Mechanical Engineering questions it has had to depend on outside assistance. The disadvantages of this arrangement have become increasingly evident and it was therefore decided with effect from November 1st, 1922, to create the new appointment of Chief Mechanical Engineer with the Railway Board.

The reorganization carried out in 1924 had for one of its principal objects the relief to the Chief Commissioner and the Members from all but important work so as to enable them to devote their attention to larger questions of railway policy and to enable them to keep in touch with Local Governments, railway administrations and public bodies by touring to a greater extent than they had been able to do in the past.

This object was effected by the following new posts which in some cases supplemented the existing ones and in other cases replaced them. Directors of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Traffic, Establishment and Finance and seven Deputy Directors working under them



The necessity of some central organisation to co-ordinate the publicity central carried out on railways and to undertake work on the many forms of railways publicity which can be best organised by one central body led to the inauguration of the Central Publicity Bureau under a Chief Publicity Officer in 1927. The success which has attended the work of this Bureau led to its being made permanent from January 1st, 1929. The work undertaken is described later.

The growing importance of Labour questions necessitated the organisation of a new branch in the Railway Board's office and to the appointment in 1929 of a third member whose main duties are connected with the satisfactory solution of labour problems and the improvements of the conditions of service of the staff generally and of the lower paid employees in particular.

Under the Railway Board's policy of progressive standardisation, a Central Standardisation Office was established under a Chief Controller of Standardisation to provide the means whereby such standardisation would be progressively effected in accordance with changing conditions and as the result of practical experience. The Technical Officer under the Railway Board was transferred to this office as a Deputy Controller

The present superior staff under the Railway Board, therefore, consisted of 5 Directors, 5 Deputy Directors, a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary in addition to the Controller of Railway Accounts and his officers, the Central Publicity Officer and his assistant and the Chief Controller and the officers in the Central Standardisation Office.

The question of transferring the supervision of railway accounts of State Railways from the Finance Department to the Railway Board was under consideration for some time and in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly in September 1925, a start was made with the transfer of the supervision of railway accounts on the East Indian Railway. At the same time a separate Audit Staff was appointed reporting directly to the Auditor-General. As it was found that the separation of Audit from Accounts led to greater efficiency, a similar organisation was introduced on other State-managed railways during 1929. The supervision of Accounts Officers was placed under a Controller of Railway Accounts reporting to the Financial Commissioner of Railways and that of Audit Officers under a Director of Railway Audit reporting to the Auditor-General. These two duties were previously combined under the Accountant-General, Railways, reporting to the Auditor-General. The Chief Accounts Officers on railways are now under the Agent but have certain powers of direct reference to the Financial Commissioner of Railways.

#### Management.

The Railways managed by Companies have Boards of Directors in London and are represented in India by an Agent. Some of the Company-managed railways are still on a departmental basis with a Traffic Manager,

Chief Engineer, Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Controller of Stores and Chief Auditor, while others have separated the Transportation and Commercial duties of the Traffic Manager and combined the supervision of Locomotive running with Transportation. State-managed lines have generally adopted the divisional organisation.

#### Clearing Accounts Office.

A Clearing Accounts Office, with a Statutory Audit Office attached thereto, was opened in December 1926 to take over work relating to the check and apportionment of traffic interchanged between State-managed Railways. The work of the different railway was gradually transferred to this office, the North Western Railway being taken over first on the 1st January 1927, the East Indian Railway following on the 1st April, the Eastern Bengal Railway on the 1st January 1928, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway later.

At the request of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway an exhaustive experiment was conducted to check the accuracy of the results obtained by the revised procedure and as the experiment was completely successful, the Board of Directors of the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway have also agreed to the transfer of the check and apportionment of their foreign traffic to the Clearing Accounts Office.

During 1927-28 demonstrations explaining the Clearing Accounts Office procedure were given to the representatives of the Press as well as to the representatives of the various railways who visited the office to study the new procedure. An important demonstration was given to the representatives of the Southern Railways at Madras who were so impressed with the superiority of the new procedure that they unanimously recommended to their Home Boards the transfer of the work of check and apportionment of earnings from interchange traffic to the Clearing Accounts Office, and it was hoped to open a branch Clearing Accounts Office at Madras at an early date to deal with such traffic but owing to certain later developments in connection with experiments now in operation of through rate registers and decentralisation of Traffic Accounts Work, no definite decision has yet been arrived at.

#### The Railway Conference.

In order to facilitate the adjustment of domestic questions, the Railway Conference was instituted in 1876. This Conference was consolidated into a permanent body in 1904 under the title of the Indian Railway Conference Association. It is under the direct control of the railways, it elects a President from amongst the members, and has done much useful work.

#### The Indian Gauges.

The standard gauge for India is five feet six inches. When construction was started the broad-gauge school was strong, and it was thought advisable to have a broad-gauge in order to resist the influence of cyclones. But in 1870, when the State system was adopted

it was decided to find a more economical gauge, for the open lines had cost £17,000 a mile. After much deliberation, the metre-gauge of 3 feet 3½ inches was adopted, because at that time the idea of adopting the metric system for India was in the air. The original intention was to make the metre-gauge lines provisional, they were to be converted into broad-gauge as soon as the traffic justified it, consequently they were built very light. But the traffic expanded with surprising rapidity, and it was found cheaper to improve the carrying power of the metre-gauge lines than to convert them to the broad-gauge. So, except in the Indus Valley, where the strategic situation demanded an unbroken gauge, the metre-gauge lines were improved and they became a permanent feature in the railway system. Now there is a great metre-gauge system north of the Ganges connected with the Rajputana lines and Kathiawar and another system in Southern India embracing the Southern Maratha and the South India Systems. These are not yet connected, but the necessary link from Khandwa by way of the Nizam's Hyderabad-Godavari Railway, cannot be long delayed. All the Burma lines are on the metre-gauge. Certain feeder and hill railways have been constructed on the 2'-6" and 2'-0" gauges and since the opening of the Bara Light Railway which showed the possible capacity of the 2'-6" gauge, there has been a tendency to construct feeder lines on this rather than on the metre-gauge.

**State versus Company Management —** The relative advantages and disadvantages of State and Company management of the railways owned by Government which comprise the great bulk of the railway mileage in India have been the subject of discussion in official circles and the public press for many years. In India the question is complicated by the fact that the more important companies have not in recent years been the owners of the railways which they manage and the headquarters of their Boards are in London. The subject was one, perhaps the most important, of the terms of reference of the Acworth Railway Committee. That Committee was unfortunately, unable to make a unanimous recommendation on this point, their members being equally divided in favour of State management and Company management. They were, however, unanimous in recommending that the present system of management by Boards of Directors in London should not be extended beyond the terms of the existing contracts and this recommendation has met with general public acceptance. During the year 1922-23, the question was again referred to certain Local Governments and public bodies and opinions collected and discussed. The approaching termination of the East Indian Railway contract on 31st December 1924 and of that of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 30th June 1925 rendered an early decision on this question imperative. When the question was debated in the Legislative Assembly in February 1923, the non-official Indian Members were almost unanimously in favour of State management and indeed were able to carry a resolution recommending the placing of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway under State management at the close of their present

contracts. The Government of India, however, expressed themselves as being so convinced by the almost universal failure of this method in other countries that they proposed, while accepting the necessity for taking over the management of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to continue their efforts to devise a satisfactory form of Company management in India to take these railways over eventually on a basis of real Company management. There have been certain definite advantages during a transition period in having a central authority with necessary powers to co-ordinate the work on railways and that the results have been satisfactory are borne out by the fact that Indian railways have contributed 4½ million pounds to General Revenues during 1927-28 and nearly 4 million pounds during 1928-29 in addition to paying in 3½ million and 1½ million pounds respectively during these two years to the Railway Reserve Fund. The future organisation will, however, need careful organisation. Experience in other countries has shown that difficulties arise in a Government fully responsible to the Legislature or under any constitution which imposed on the Railway Department the necessary restrictions which must apply as between ordinary departments of the State. The solution found in other countries such as Germany, Canada, Belgium, Austria and elsewhere, where State ownership has thrown on the State the obligation to manage its own railways, has been to create by a statute an authority charged with the management of the State Railway property with statutory prescription of the objects to be aimed at in such management and statutory division of railway profits between the State and the Railway Authority. This authority may take the form of a company as in Canada and in Germany or follow the simpler lines of a statutory commission. On 1st January 1925 the East Indian Railway was amalgamated with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and brought under direct State Management while on 1st July 1925 the Great Indian Peninsula Railway followed suit. The Naini-Jubbulpore Section of the East Indian Railway was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 1st October 1925.

On January 1st, 1929, the contract with the Burma Railways Company was terminated and the management taken over by the State. The purchase of this railway has entailed the payment to the Burma Railways Company of the sum of three millions sterling being the share capital originally contributed by the Company. The financial effort of taking over the line is estimated to be an increase of about half a crore of rupees in the net annual revenue to Government.

The purchase of the Southern Punjab Railway of an aggregate length of about 927 miles worked by the North Western Railway was effected on the 1st January 1930. It is estimated that the financial result of the purchase which cost approximately Rs. 703 lakhs will be a gain to Government of about Rs. 47 lakhs a year.

At the end of 1929-30 the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways system which was the property of the company, was acquired and its management taken over by His Exalted Highness the

Nizam's Government and is now known as His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway

**Separation of the Railway from the General Finances**—The question of the separation of the railway from the general finances was under consideration for some time and as a result of the recommendations of the Acworth Committee in 1921, the question was further examined by the Railway Finance Committee and the Legislative Assembly but it was decided to postpone a definite decision for the present

The question was examined afresh in connection with the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee in 1923, that the railways in India should be so worked as to yield an average return of at least 5½ per cent on the capital at charge and it was decided that a suitable time had arrived when this separation could be carried out. A resolution was accordingly introduced in the Assembly on the 3rd March 1924, recommending to the Governor-General in Council—that in order to relieve the general budget from the violent fluctuations caused by the incorporation therein of the railway estimates, and to enable the railway to carry out a continuous railway policy based on the necessity of making a definite return over a period of years to the State on the Capital expended on railways—

(1) The railway finances shall be separated from the general finances of the country and the general revenues shall receive a definite annual contribution from railways which shall be the first charge on railway earnings

(2) The contribution shall be a sum equal to five-sixths of 1 per cent on the capital at charge of the railways (excluding capital contributed by Companies and Indian States and Capital expenditure on strategic Railways) at the end of the penultimate financial year plus one-fifth of any surplus profits remaining after payment of this fixed return, subject to the condition that if any year railway revenues are insufficient to provide the percentage of five-sixths of 1 per cent on the capital at charges surplus profits in the next or subsequent years, will not be deemed to have accrued for purposes of division until such deficiency has been made good. From the contribution so fixed will be deducted the loss in working, and the interest on capital expenditure on strategic lines.

(3) Any surplus profits that exist after payment of these charges shall be available for the Railway administration to be utilised in—

(a) forming reserves for,

(i) equalising dividends, that is to say, of securing the payment of the percentage contribution to the general revenues in lean years,

(ii) depreciation,

(iii) writing down and writing off capital,

(b) the improvement of services rendered to the public,

(c) the reduction of rates

(4) The railway administration shall be entitled, subject to such conditions as may be described by the Government of India, to borrow temporarily from capital or from the reserves for the purpose of meeting expenditure for which there is no provision or insufficient provision in the revenue budget subject to the obligation to make repayment of borrowings out of the revenue budgets of subsequent years

(5) In accordance with present practice the figures of gross receipts and expenditure of railways will be included in the Budget Statement. The proposed expenditure will, as at present, be placed before the Legislative Assembly in the form of a demand for grants and on a separate day or days among the days allotted for the discussion of the demands for grants the Member in charge of the Railways will make a general statement on railway accounts and working. Any reductions in the demand for grants for railways resulting from the votes of the Legislative Assembly will not ensure to general revenues, i.e., will not have the effect of increasing the fixed contribution for the year.

(6) The Railway Department will place the estimate of railway expenditure before the Central Advisory Council on some date prior to the date for the discussion of the demand for grants for railways."

This resolution was examined by the Standing Finance Committee in September and was introduced with certain modifications. The final resolution agreed to by the Assembly on September 20th, 1924, and accepted by Government differed from the original resolution in that the yearly contribution had been placed at 1 per cent instead of 5/6th per cent on the capital at charge and if the surplus remaining after this payment to General Revenues should exceed 3 crores, only 1/3rd of the excess over 3 crores were to be transferred to the Railway Reserve and the remaining 2/3rd was to accrue to General Revenues. At the same time a Standing Finance Committee for Railways was to be constituted to examine the estimate of railways expenditure and the demand for grants, the programme revenue expenditure being shown under a depreciation fund. This committee was to consist of one nominated official member of the Legislative Assembly as Chairman and 11 members elected by the Legislative Assembly from that body. This would be in addition to the Central Advisory Council which will include the Members of the Standing Finance Committee and certain other official and non-official members from the Legislative Assembly and Council of State. These arrangements were to be subject to periodic revision but to be provisionally tried for at least 8 years. They would, however, only hold good as long as the E. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway and existing State Managed Railways remain under State management and if any contract for the transfer of any of the above to Company management was concluded against the advice of the Assembly, the Assembly would be at liberty to terminate the arrangements in this resolution.

The Assembly in an addendum recommended that the railway service and the Railway Board should be rapidly Indianised and that the stores

for the State Managed Railways should be purchased through the organisation of the Indian Stores Department

The period has now arrived for this separation to be reconsidered and revised but due to the economic depression the matter has been held in abeyance

**Re-organisation problems**—The growing complexity of railway administration in India and the evolution of new methods of controlling traffic have given a stimulus to the efforts of various railways to revise their organisations. The general direction in which this re-organisation is being considered is that of consolidation into one department of the operating or transportation work of the railway, including the provision of power. This system which is commonly known as the divisional system, was first adopted on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during 1922-23

#### The Pope Committee.

During 1932-33 a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr Pope, General Executive Assistant to the President of the L M S Railway, was formed to investigate and inaugurate a detailed analysis of every important activity of railway operation. In addition to the specific recommendation that "job analysis" should be initiated on all railways

Mr Pope returned to India in 1933-34 and prepared a second report based upon the progress of the work and on further possibilities of economy

The most important recommendations of Mr Pope's second report were—

- 1 Intensive use of locomotives
- 2 Intensive use of coaching stock
- 3 Intensive use of machinery and plant
- 4 Uneconomical wagons
- 5 Combining resources between railways
- 6 Handling and transport of small traffic and of traffic to be transhipped at break of gauge stations
- 7 Ticketless travel
- 8 Methods of increasing earnings

Job analysis was continued on most of the railways during the year which resulted in substantial economies. Apart from this, Railways continued to explore the possibilities of increasing earnings and reducing working expenses

#### Indian Railway Enquiry Committee.

As a result of the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee was appointed in October 1936. This Committee was under the Chairmanship of Sir Ralph L Wedgwood, C B, C M B, Chief General Manager of the London North Eastern Railway. Its terms of reference were

To examine the position of Indian State owned railways and to suggest such measures as may, otherwise than at the expense of the general budget,

(i) to secure an improvement in net earnings due regard being paid to the question of establishing such effective co-ordination between road and rail transport as will safeguard public investment in railways, while providing adequate services by both means of transport, and

(ii) at a reasonably early date, place railway finances on a sound and remunerative basis

The report was submitted in June 1937 and duly considered by the Railway Board. Early action was taken to implement such of the recommendations as could be accepted without further examination. Where special investigation was considered necessary this was arranged for

#### Rates Advisory Committee.

The Railway Rates Advisory Committee continued its functions as in the preceding years. During the period under review four cases were under consideration. On one case the Government of India passed orders and the other three were still under enquiry at the end of the year

A vigorous and active policy in this direction was fully maintained and several new investigations were undertaken. Among these were the subjects—Paints, Dynamometer Car, Analysis of wagon defects, Bentos Bearings problems, Wagon door leakage, Corrosion tests, Locomotive movements, Welded wagons, Stresses in track, Heat treatment of crossings, Reconditioning of fish plates, etc., etc

#### Inauguration of the Main Line Electric Service, G I P. Railway.

The inauguration of the electrified main line section of the G I P Railway from Kalyan to Poona took place on the 5th November 1929, and constituted the first entirely main line of track to be electrified in India. This scheme involved the elimination of the Bhor Ghat Reversing Station

#### Note on Publicity (1937-38)

The outstanding feature of the year 1937-38 was the very remarkable increase in enquiries answered and literatures prepared for intending tourists by both the New York and the London Offices

As regards New York the figures show an increase of 113 per cent in the case of the number of itineraries furnished, 137 per cent in the case of the number of people covered by such itineraries and 144 per cent in the total railway value of the itineraries prepared

As regards London, although under the two first heads the increases were small, the actual value of the itineraries showed an increase of 41 per cent as compared with the previous year

World Cruise traffic suffered from the Sino-Japanese war, as some of the extra ships which the travel firms had hoped to engage, had to be cancelled. Nevertheless, three ships visited India and the financial result, although lower

than in the previous year, was satisfactory, these results being

Earnings Rs 2,32,020—1936-37  
Earnings Rs 1,99,102—1937-38

**Third Class Traffic**—Three principal festivals engaged the attention of the Bureau These were —

- (i) The Rath Jatra at Puri
- (ii) The Kartiki Mela at Garhmukhtesar
- (iii) The Kumbh Mela at Hardwar

As regards (i), the results showed a considerable improvement in the traffic, amounting to 28 per cent in passengers and 24 per cent in earnings over the previous year

As regards (ii), there was also an increase of nearly 12 per cent in passengers and an increase of 13 per cent in the earnings over the previous year

The tonnage of and earnings from the main commodities on Class I Railway during the last two years are shown in the table below —

As regards (iii), the Kumbh Mela was the subject of very intensive propaganda, involving not only all the usual methods of dissemination of information, but also the use of aeroplanes for dropping leaflets, canvassing from village to village over an area of nearly 80,000 sq miles, and the use of loudspeakers. The press rendered great help in this connection and Co-operated with the Central Publicity Bureau. The results obtained were extremely gratifying, as the attendance to the Mela was a record one, amounting to almost double the attendance of the last Mela 10 years ago

Publicity material generally was still widely distributed and the demand for this, in spite of the far Eastern situation, still remained normal

Commodity	1936 37 *		1937 38		Increase + Decrease— in earnings Rs (in lakhs)
	No of tons originating (in millions)	Rs (in crores)	No of tons originating (in millions)	Rs (in crores)	
<i>Increases</i>					
Fuel for public and foreign railways	20 16	10 35	22 89	12 10	+ 1,75
Metallic ores	3 23	1 00	3 97	1 41	+ 41
Materials and stores on revenue account	11 63	2 58	13 22	2 91	+ 33
Wheat	1 81	2 46	1 86	2 67	+ 21
Provisions	1 08	2 71	1 15	2 87	+ 16
Marble and stone	2 31	0 87	2 70	0 99	+ 12
Wood, unwrought	1 12	0 79	1 29	0 89	+ 10
Gram and pulse and other grains	2 61	3 38	2 57	3 47	+ 9
Military traffic	0 35	0 32	0 40	0 40	+ 8
Fodder	0 86	0 58	0 93	0 64	+ 6
Tobacco	0 29	0 80	0 31	0 84	+ 4
Live stock	0 16	0 50	0 17	0 54	+ 4
Petrol	0 28	1 11	0 30	1 14	+ 3
Fruits and Vegetables, fresh	3 97	1 32	4 05	1 34	+ 2
Manures	0 25	0 18	0 27	0 19	+ 1
Other commodities	9 34	11 23	10 07	11 43	+ 20
Salt	1 39	1 83	1 40	1 83	
<i>Decreases</i>					
Cotton, raw and manu- factured	2 11	7 07	1 71	5 48	— 1,59
Oilseeds	2 62	3 28	2 39	3 03	— 25
Sugar refined and unrefined	1 15	2 27	1 07	2 11	— 16
Jute, raw	1 10	1 30	1 00	1 17	— 13
Iron and Steel, wrought	1 87	2 61	1 39	2 49	— 12
Rice	3 28	3 38	3 17	3 30	— 8
Gur, Jagree, Molasses	0 98	1 27	1 01	1 20	— 7
Railway materials	4 22	0 52	2 96	0 45	— 7
Kerosene oil	0 77	1 60	0 77	1 59	— 1

\* Excluding Burma Railways.

# Financial Results of Working

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**Open Mileage**—The total route mileage on March 31st, 1937, was made up of—

Broad-gauge . . . . .	21,196 76 miles
Metre-gauge . . . . .	17,757 42 ..
Narrow-gauge . . . . .	4,121 76 ..

Under the classification adopted for statistical purposes, this mileage is divided between the three classes of railways as follows—

Class I .. .. .	36,134 46 miles
Class II .. .. .	8,816 77 ..
Class III .. .. .	1,126 09 ..

During the year 1937-38 the mileage of new ones under construction was 123 11 miles.

Class I Railways	Number of seats in passenger carriages.			
	1st	2nd	Inter	3rd.
5-6"	22,897	42,447	60,753	6,25,775
3'-3½"	9,827	11,336	13,998	3,11,266

**Financial Results of Working**—The gross traffic receipts of the state owned railways amounted to Rs. 95 48 crores in 1936-37 or an increase of Rs. 4 83 crores over the previous year.

(Based on actuals of 1937-38)

	Rs.	Rs.
1 1 per cent on capital of Rs 6,85,32,79 at charge—commercial lines		6,85,33
(i) Receipts (1937-38)—		
Gross traffic receipts—commercial lines	99,00,50	
Subsidized companies—share of surplus profits	11,99	
Interest on depreciation and reserve fund balances and dividends on investments in branch lines and miscellaneous receipts	1,02,40	
Total Receipts ..		1,00,14,89
(ii) Charges (1937-38)—		
Working expenses—commercial lines	63,60,73	
Payment to worked lines	2 92,80	
Indian States and railway companies' share of surplus profits	52,55	
Land and subsidy .. .. .	5,73	
Interest—		
On capital at charge	26,77,33	
On capital contributed by Indian States and companies	1,16,34	
Miscellaneous railway expenditure	58 98	
Contribution at 1 per cent on capital at charge—commercial lines	6,85,33	
Total Charges ..		1,02,49,70
(iii) Deficit .. .. .		2,34,90
(iv) Contribution of 1/5th of surplus ..		..
3 Total contribution from railway revenues 1 plus 2 (iv)		6,85,33
Deduct—Loss on strategic lines—		
(i) Interest on capital .. .. .	1,42 61	
(ii) Loss in working .. .. .	42 17	
(iii) Interest on the amount of loss in working met from Depreciation Reserve Fund of commercial lines	60,27	
		2 35 05
4 Net payment due from railway to general revenues in 1930-40 ..		4,50,28

After meeting all interest and annuity charges Government therefore received a net profit of 4.04 crores on the capital at charge of the State minus the net receipts, that is the gross receipts minus the working expenses, have in recent years given the following returns:—

	Per cent
1912-14 . . . . .	5 01
1923-24 . . . . .	5 24
1924-25 . . . . .	5.85
1925-26 .. .. .	5 31
1926-27 . . . . .	4.95

	Per cent
1927-28 . . . . .	5 30
1928-29 . . . . .	5 22
1929-30 .. .. .	4.65
1930-31 . . . . .	NH
1931-32 .. .. .	NH
1932-33 . . . . .	NH
1933-34 . . . . .	NH
1934-35 . . . . .	NH
1937-38 . . . . .	0 29

An examination of the latest available figures of operating ratios of foreign countries brings out results not unfavourable to Indian Railways.

	Year	Operating Ratio
United States of America	1930	74 per cent
France	1925	84 15 "
English Railways	1928	79 40 "
South African Railways	1928-29	77 80 "
Argentine Railways	1927	71 05 "
Canadian Railways	1929	81 21 "
	1915-14	61 79 "
	1927-26	62 69 "
	1928-27	62 04 "
	1927-28	61 39 "
	1928-29	62 77 "
	1929-30	65 02 "
India	1931-32	71 08 "
	1932-33	71 61 "
	1933-34	71 "
	1934-35	69 9 "
	1935-36	69 5 "
	1936-37	65 2 "
	1937-38	65 "

**Output of Railway-owned Collieries**—The output of railway owned collieries during 1936-37, 2,840,271 tons and 1937-38, 38,50,987 tons

2,926,812 tons for a total of 6,629,014 tons Consumed for 1931-32 the figures are 2,484,891 tons for a total of 5,759,398 tons For 1933-34 the figures are 2,470,020 tons for a total of 5,985,826 tons Total output of coal from Railway owned collieries during 1937-38 was 2,725,400 tons and 1936-37, 2,840,271 tons and 1937-38, 38,50,987 tons

**Number of Staff**—The total number of employees on Indian Railways at the end of the year 1937-38 was 692,178 as compared with 687,260 at the end of 1936-37. The following table shows the number of employees by communities on 31st March 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938 —

	Europeans	Statutory Indians					
		Hindus	Muham- madians	Anglo- Indians	Sikhs	Indian Christians	Other Communi- ties
31st March 1935	3,571	499,968	152,276	13,435	8,739	16,754	10,391
" " 1936	3,219	504,977	155,439	13,423	8,740	16,824	9,742
" " 1937	3,121	504,983	154,515	13,416	8,734	17,251	8,838
" " 1938	2,692	494,272	153,794	12,813	8,114	17,311	1,597

**Indianisation**—Superior services, following the recommendations of the La Commission that recruitment in India be advanced in so far as practicable up to 75 per cent of the total number of vacancies in the Superior Services of the Railways the various Railway Companies Managing State and other railway lines followed the government lead. As far as concerns State managed Railways the direct recruitments during the year amounted to 14.3 per cent Europeans and 85.7 per cent Indians.

**Accidents**—The following table shows the number of passengers railway servants and other persons killed and injured in accidents on Indian Railways excluding casualties in railway workshops, during the year 1937-38 as compared with the previous year —

CAUSE	Killed		Injured	
	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38
<b>A — Passengers</b>				
In accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.	11	105	67	174
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents	163	214	689	818
In accidents on railway premises in which the movement of trains, vehicles, etc., was not concerned	2	1	31	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>1,006</b>

Cause	Killed		Injured	
	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37	1937-38
<i>B—Railway servants</i>				
In accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc.	7	18	182	107
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents	171	185	2,406	3,258
In accidents on railway premises in which the movement of trains, vehicles, etc., was not concerned	10	30	685	8,773
Total	194	233	9,421	12,138
<i>C—Other than passengers and railway servants</i>				
In accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc.	55	61	81	80
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents	2,698	2,714	751	773
In accidents on railway premises in which the movement of trains, vehicles, etc., was not concerned	30	42	104	114
Total	2,783	2,817	936	967
GRAND TOTAL	3,153	3,370	11,146	14,111

(b) Out of the total of 3,370 persons killed 2,817 or 84 per cent were other than passengers and railway servants and of this number 2,129 were trespassers, 495 were reported to be suicides and 73 were killed on railway premises otherwise than during the movement of trains, vehicles, etc. As compared with the previous year, the increase of 217 in the total number of passengers, railway servants and other persons killed was principally under the heads "accidents to trains" (111), "trespassers" (77) and "other accidents" (29).

**Local Advisory Committees.**—In the Annual Reports by the Railway Board on the working of Indian Railways, references are made each year to the work that is being done by Local Advisory Committees on railways in bringing to the notice of their respective railways administrations matters affecting the general public in their capacity as users of the railway. These committees have been established and are functioning on all Class I Railways, except His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railways and the Jodhpur Railway. During the year eighty meetings of the various Committees were held.

**Damage by Earthquakes, Fire, Floods and Cyclones.**—The year under review was a fortunate one in that beyond the usual floods, cyclones and other natural accidents the resulting damage of which was relatively small there were no major catastrophes to contend with.

**Amendments for Passengers.**—Railways have been steadily and systematically pursuing their

policy of effecting improvements making for the greater comfort and convenience of passengers to the fullest extent to which funds are available. The following indicate broadly the policy followed—

(a) *Train services.*—Additional trains wherever run and timings changed to suit the changing needs of passenger traffic and greater recourse was had to the provision of light trains giving more frequent and rapid service on certain sections.

(b) *Conveniences.*—Programmes were drawn up and worked to for the provision of additional waiting rooms and halls, covered and raked platforms, separate refreshment rooms for Hindus and Mahomedans and vendors' stalls.

Arrangements for the supply of drinking water were improved, and special action taken to ensure the washing, cleaning and disinfection of carriages, and particularly latrines in third class carriages.



## THE CHIEF RAILWAYS IN INDIA

The Assam Bengal Railway, which is constructed on the metre-gauge, starts from Chittagong and runs through Surma Valley across the North Cachar Hills into Assam. It is worked under a limited guarantee by a company.

Mileage open	.. ..	1,805 55
Capital at charge	.. ..	Rs 24,15,82,000
Net earnings	.. ..	Rs. 18,47,000
Earnings per cent.	.. ..	0.76%

## Bengal and North-Western.

The Bengal and North-Western Railway was constructed on the metre-gauge system by a company without any Government assistance other than free land and was opened to traffic in 1885. The system was begun in 1874 as the Tirhut State Railway. In 1890 this line was leased by Government to the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Since then extensive additions have been made in both sections. It is connected with the Rajputana metre-gauge system at Cawnpore and with the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Katihar and the East Indian Railway at Benares and Mokameh Ghat.

Mileage open	.. ..	21,20 75
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## Bengal-Nagpur.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway was commenced as a metre-gauge from Nagpur to Chhattisgarh in the Central Provinces in 1887. A company was formed under a guarantee which took over the line, converted it to the broad-gauge and extended it to Howrah, Cutlack and Katni. In 1901 a part of the East Coast State Railway from Cutlack to Visagapatnam was transferred to it and in the same year sanction was given for an extension to the coal-fields and for a connection with the Branch of the East Indian Railway at Hartharpur.

Mileage open	.. ..	3,392 25
Capital at charge	.. ..	Rs 77,23,53,000
Net earnings	.. ..	Rs. 2,67,65,000
Earnings per cent	.. ..	3.47%

## Bombay Baroda.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is one of the original guaranteed railways. It was commenced from Surat via Baroda to Ahmedabad, but was subsequently extended to Bombay. The original contract was terminable in 1880, but the period was extended to 1903, and then renewed under revised conditions. In 1885 the Rajputana-Malwa metre-gauge system of State railways was leased to the Company and has since been incorporated in it. On the opening of the Nagda-Mutta giving broad-gauge connection through Eastern Rajputana with Delhi the working was entrusted to this Company.

On the acquisition of the Company in April 1907 the purchase price was fixed at £11,685,581

Mileage open	.. ..	3,509.16
Capital at charge	.. ..	Rs. 73,83,87,000
Net earnings	.. ..	Rs. 5,09,16,000
Earnings per cent.	.. ..	6.90%

## Eastern Bengal.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway was promoted under the original form of guarantee and was constructed on the broad-gauge. The first portion of the line running to Calcutta over the Ganges was opened in 1862. In 1874 sanction was granted for the construction on the metre-gauge of the Northern Bengal State Railway, which ran from the north bank of the Ganges to the foot of the Himalayas on the way to Darjeeling. These two portions of the line were amalgamated in 1884 into one State Railway.

Mileage open	.. ..	2,009.55
Capital at charge	.. ..	Rs 51,48,62,000
Net earnings	.. ..	Rs. 1,15,32,000
Earnings per cent	.. ..	2.24%

## East Indian

The East Indian Railway is one of the three railways sanctioned for construction as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. The first section from Howrah to Pandua was opened in 1854 and at the time of the Mutiny ran as far as Raniganj. It gives the only direct access to the port of Calcutta from Northern India and is consequently fed by all the large railway systems connected with it. In 1880 the Government purchased the line, paying the share-holder by annuities, but leased it again to the company to work under a contract which was terminable in 1912.

The contract was not terminated until January 1st, 1925, when the State took over the management. From July 1st, 1925, the Oudh & Rohilkhand railway was amalgamated with it.

Mileage open	.. ..	4,380.80
Capital at charge	.. ..	Rs 1,48,18,38,000
Net earnings	.. ..	Rs. 8,25,52,000
Earnings per cent.	.. ..	5.57%

(Mileages are route mileages)

## Great Indian Peninsula.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is the earliest line undertaken in India. It was promoted by a Company under a guarantee of 5 per cent. and the first section from Bombay to Thana was open for traffic in 1853. Sanction was given for the extension of the line via Poona to Rajahmundry, where it connects with the Madras Railway, and to Jabalpur where it meets the East Indian Railway. The feature of the line is the passage of the Western Ghats,

these sections being 15½ miles on the Bhor Ghat and 9½ miles on the Thul Ghat which rise 1,131 and 972 feet. In 1900, the contract with the Government terminated and under an arrangement with the Indian Midland Railway that line was amalgamated and leased to a Company to work.

The contract was terminated on June 30th, 1925, when the State took over the management

Mileage open .. ..	3,727 16
Capital at charge .. Rs.	1,14,75,29,000
Net earnings .. Rs.	4,28,92,000
Earnings per cent. .. ..	3 74%

#### Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway

The Madras Railway was the third of the original railways constructed as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. It was projected to run in a north-westerly direction in connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and in a south-westerly direction to Calcutta. On the expiry of the contract in 1907 the line was amalgamated with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, a system on the metre-gauge built to meet the famine conditions in the Southern Mahratta Country and re-leased to a large Company called the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

Mileage open .. .	3,228 53
Capital at charge .. Rs.	53,62,00,000
Net earnings .. Rs.	2,37,42,000
Earnings per cent. .. .	4 43%

#### The North-Western

The North-Western State Railway began its existence at the Sind-Punjab-Delhi Railway, which was promoted by a Company under the original form of guarantee and extended to Delhi, Multan and Lahore and from Karachi to Kotri. The interval between Kotri and Multan was unbridged and the railway traffic was exchanged by a ferry service. In 1871-72 sanction was given for the connection of this by the Indus Valley State Railways and at the same time the Punjab Northern State Railway from Lahore towards Peshawar was begun. In 1886 the Sind-Punjab-Delhi Railway was acquired by the State and amalgamated with these two railways under the name of the North-Western State Railway. It is the longest railway in India under one administration.

Mileage open .. ..	6,946-00
Capital at charge .. Rs.	1,13,36,80,000
Net earnings .. Rs.	5,60,87,000
Earnings per cent. .. ..	4 86%

(Commercial Section.)

#### The South Indian.

The South Indian Railway was one of the original guaranteed railways. It was begun by the Great Southern India Railway Company as a broad-gauge line; but was converted after the seventies to the metre-gauge. This line has been extended and now serves the whole of the Southern India, south of the south-west line of the Madras Railway. Between Tuticorin and Ceylon a ferry service was formerly maintained, but a new and more direct route to Ceylon via Rameshwaram was opened at the beginning of 1914. As the original contract ended in 1907, a new contract was entered upon with the Company on the 1st of January 1908.

Mileage open .. .	2,532 00
Capital at charge .. Rs.	45,68,62,000
Net earnings .. Rs.	1,76,00,000
Earnings per cent. .. .	3 85%

#### The Indian States.

The principal Indian State Railways are the Nizam's, constructed by a company under a guarantee from the Hyderabad State, the Kathiawar system of railways, constructed by subscription, among the several Chiefs in Kathiawar, the Jodhpur and Bikaner Railways, constructed by the Jodhpur and Bikaner Chiefs, the system of railways in the Punjab, constructed by the Patials, Jind, Maler Kotla, and Kashmir Chiefs, and the railways in Mysore, constructed by the Mysore State.

At the end of the financial year 1929-30 a total of 1257 57 miles of new lines was under construction, distributed as follows —

	Miles.
5'-6" gauge .. .	730 77
3' 3½" gauge .. .	457 61
2'-6" gauge .. .	69 29

During 1929-30 sanction was accorded to the construction of new lines totalling 227 77 miles.

	Miles
5'-6" gauge .. ..	93.00
3'-3½" gauge .. ..	115.17
2'-6" gauge .. ..	19.00

## INDIA AND CEYLON.

The possibility of connecting India and Ceylon by a railway across the bank of sand extending the whole way from Rameswaram to Mannar has been reported on from time to time, and since 1895 various schemes having been suggested.

The South Indian Railway having been extended to Dhanushkodi, the southernmost point of Rameswaram Island, and the Ceylon Government Railway to Talaimannar, on Mannar Island, two points distant from each other about 21 miles across a narrow and shallow strait, the possibility of connecting these two terminal stations by a railway constructed on a solid embankment raised on the sand bank known as "Adam's Bridge," to supersede the ferry steamer service which has been established between these two points, is one of the schemes that has been investigated.

In 1913, a detailed survey was made by the South Indian Railway Company, and the project contemplated the construction of a causeway from Dhanushkodi Point on the Indian side to Talaimannar Point on the Ceylon side, a length of 20.05 miles of which 7.19 will be upon the dry land of the various islands, and 12.86 will be in water. The sections on dry land will consist of low banks of sand pitched with coral and present no difficulty. The section through the sea will be carried on a causeway which it is proposed to construct in the following way. A double row of reinforced concrete piles, pitched at 10 feet centres and having their inner faces 14 feet apart, will first be driven into the sand. These piles will then be braced together longitudinally with light concrete arches and chains, and transversely with concrete ties, struts and chains. Behind the piles slabs of reinforced concrete will be slipped into position, the bottom slabs being sunk well into the sand of the sea bottom. Lastly, the space enclosed by the slabs will be filled in with sand.

The top of the concrete work will be carried to six feet above high water level, and the rails will be laid at that level. The sinking of the piles and slabs will be done by means of water jets. This causeway, it is expected, will cause the suspended sand brought up by the currents to settle on either side bringing about rapid accretion and eventually making one big island of Rameswaram Island and Mannar Island.

## Indo-Burma Connection

The raids of the Enderls in the Bay of Bengal in 1914, and the temporary interruption of communications between India and Burma, stimulated the demand for a direct railway connection between India and Burma. Government accepted the position and appointed Mr. Richards, M. Inst. C.E., to be the engineer-in-charge of the surveys to determine the best route for a railway from India to Burma. The

coast route appears to be the best one but at present would not be remunerative. It would start from Chittagong, which is the terminus and headquarters of the Assam Bengal Railway and a seaport for the produce of Assam. The route runs southwards through the Chittagong district, a land of fertile rice fields intersected by big rivers and tidal creeks and it crosses the Indo-Burma frontier, 94 miles from the town of Chittagong, for about 14 miles further it chiefly runs through the fertile lands of Arrakan and crosses all the big tidal rivers of the Akyab delta. These include the Kaladan river which drains 4,700 miles of country and even at a distance of about 100 miles from its mouth is more than half a mile wide. About 280 miles from Chittagong the railway would run into the region of mangrove swamps which fringe the seacoast north and south of the harbour of Kalkphiu stretching out into the mangrove swamps like ribs from the backbone. Innumerable spurs of the Arrakan Yoma have to be crossed. Yoma is mountain ridge which extends from the Naga hills northwards until it loses itself in a mass of tangled hills east of Akyab and Chittagong. At its southern end the height of the ridge is insignificant but it rises peaks as high as 4,000 feet before it reaches the altitude of Sandwa and further north it rises much higher. It is a formidable obstacle to railway communication between India and Burma. This route is estimated to cost about £7,000,000 and would have to be supplemented by branch lines to Akyab where there is at present a considerable rice traffic and the cost of this would have to be added to the £7,000,000 already referred to.

The other routes examined have been the Hukong Valley route and the Manipur route which were surveyed by the late Mr. R. A. W. many years ago. The Manipur route was estimated to cost about £5,000,000 as it has to cross three main ranges of hills with summit levels of 2,650, 3,000 and 8,900 feet long. Altogether there would be about four miles of tunnels through the three main ridges and through other hills and more than 100 miles of expensive undulating railway with grades as steep as 1 in 5 and 11,000 feet of aggregate rise and fall. The Hukong Valley route is only about 284 miles long and it presents fewer engineering difficulties than either the Coast or the Manipur route. One hundred and fifty miles of this route lie in open country capable of cultivation though at present it is only very thinly populated. Only one range of hills has to be crossed and this can be negotiated with a summit tunnel 5,000 feet long at height of 2,500 feet. There are less than fifty miles of very heavy work and only about 4,000 feet aggregate of rise and fall. The Hukong Valley route although cheaper than the Manipur route is not a practical financial proposition and both may be ruled out of consideration.

### Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system

	Particulars	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	195-36	1936-37	1937-38
1	Mileage open at close of the year	42,240	42,113	42,981	49,910	48,021	43,118	43,128	41,075
2	Total Capital outlay, including ferries and auspense, on open lines (in thousands of rupees) .. . Rs.	8,69,80.77	8,76,34.25	8,77,85.11	8,84,41.23	8,85,47.52	8,79,58.83	8,60,12.70	8,45,68.20
3	Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees) .. . "	1,05,57.04	97,20.53	94,20.56	97,57.65	1,02,81.07	1,07,84.17	1,08,00.17	1,07,68.27
4	Gross earnings per mean mile worked.. . "	25,094	22,635	22,202	22,927	23,535	23,714	24,068	25,643
5	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week .. . "	483	433	426	440	452	454	474	492
6	Gross earnings per train-mile .. . "	61	581	588	594	589	582	589	578
7	Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees) .. . "	74,23.41	69,09.11	68,89.62	66,66.57	68,30.23	68,79.65	68,94.60	66,68.59
8	Working expenses per mean mile worked Per week .. . "	299	291	291	294	300	301	303	285
9	Working expenses per train-mile .. . Rs.	3.92	4.01	4.01	3.97	3.91	3.85	3.81	3.74
10	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings .. . Percent	69.65	71.08	71.61	69.84	68.67	68.31	64.71	64.73
11	Net earnings (in thousands of rupees) .. . Rs.	32,83.57	28,11.45	27,30.94	33,32.62	34,51.65	35,05.35	38,14.57	37,94.45
12	Net earnings per mile open .. . "	75.43	70.26	70.65	76.47	79.11	80.56	8,736	9,043
13	Net earnings per train-mile .. . "	1.68	1.80	1.87	1.99	1.98	1.98	2.08	2.04
14	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay (item 2) .. . Percent	3.72	3.21	3.11	3.40	3.64	3.74	4.23	4.49
15	Passenger train-miles (in thousands). Train-miles.	Sum 90,012	Sum 8,481	Sum 80,368	Sum 80,089	Sum 81,421	Sum 83,691	Sum 86,166	Sum 90,255
		Elite 1,550	Elite 1,593	Elite 1,593	Elite 1,602	Elite 1,561	Elite 1,544	Elite 1,418	Elite 1,359

Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system—*contd.*

	Particulars	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38.
16	Goods train-miles (in thousands)								
	Train-Miles								
17	Mixed train-miles (in thousands)..	Steam Electric	48,294 558	44,980 580	46,955 573	50,527 659	51,223 566	54,357 586	58,572 594
18	Total, including miscellaneous train-miles (in thousands) ..	Steam Electric	50,014 N.U.	31,574 N.U.	33,188 N.U.	34,161 N.U.	35,450 N.U.	31,936 N.U.	29,763 N.U.
19	Unit-milage of passengers (in thousands) ..	Steam Electric	165,195 2,172	161,444 2,173	164,942 2,244	171,617 2,171	175,533 2,144	180,883 2,033	183,437 1,979
20	Freight ton-milage of goods (in thousands) ..	20,488,226	18,056,818	17,606,454	17,50,380	17,764,609	18,154,118	18,270,859	18,847,246
21	Average miles a ton of goods was carried ..	20,406,477	18,346,705	17,202,541	18,706,817	20,351,615	20,553,684	21,435,458	22,776,688
22	Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile ..	244.7	246	244	244.5	240.8	236.6	248.6	260.9
	Average miles a passenger was carried ..	6.06	6.15	6.35	6.32	6.07	6.04	6.25	6.78
23	1st class ..	164.4	163.1	191.5	192.0	200.4	212.4	212.4	212.5
24	2nd class ..	52.5	60	60.8	61.7	64.6	70.1	73.5	78.7
25	Intermediate class ..	40.9	45.3	47.7	48.1	49.1	48.3	48.1	50.1
26	3rd class ..	35.0	35	34.4	34.8	35.1	35.3	35.1	35.3
27	Total ..	35.6	35.7	35.1	35.0	35.8	36.0	35.8	36.2
	Average rate charged per passenger per mile ..	16.4	17.2	18.2	18.1	18.0	17.8	18.0	18.0
28	1st class ..	7.70	8.28	8.82	8.76	8.73	8.89	8.37	8.35
29	2nd class ..	4.10	4.22	4.26	4.22	4.24	4.22	4.12	4.14
30	Intermediate class ..	3.01	3.13	3.21	3.17	3.08	3.03	2.98	2.97
31	3rd class ..	2.21	2.33	2.42	2.37	2.28	2.23	2.19	2.17
32	Total ..	2.21	2.33	2.42	2.37	2.28	2.23	2.19	2.17

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year.

Railways	1922-29	1929-30	1930-31	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
<b>STATE LINES.</b>									
Aden	29	55 29	10	19					
Aligarh Daudli (Provincials)*	..	19	..	..					
Alor-Y. E. U.	..	† ..	..	..					
Annapurna-Mandragarh	30	40	53	1,131	1,306 41	1,306 41	1,306 41	1,306 41	1,305 55
Assam-Bengal	1,010	1,104	1,131	210					
Bangalore-Bathbar	210	210	210	210					
Bombay-Nagpur*	2,147	2,227	2,418	2,413	3,411 75	3,396 17	3,392 28	3,392 2,	3,392 25
Bombay Baroda & Central India*	2,912	2,958	1,035	1,035	3,692 30	3,692 30	3,691 30	3,511 51	3,509 16
Bombay-Jambhar	1,931	2,046	2,057	2,057	2,055 61	2,059 89	2,059 89		
Burma	..	..	..	..					
Cawnpore-Burhwal (a)	83	83	(c) 82	82					
Dera Ismail Khan Tank Decauville	..	..	..	..					
Dhose-Kurnool*	..	..	..	..					
East Indian	2,990	4,026	4,157	4,219	4,394 74	4,391 17	4,391 23	4,390 93	4,390 80
Eastern Bengal	1,743	1,793	845	845	1,997 65	2,008 21	2,009 55	2,009 55	2,009 55
Satpura	625	625	625	625					
Great Indian Peninsula	(b) 2,216	(b) 3,239	2,163	2,163	3,727 29	3,165 76	3,727 16	3,727 16	3,727 16
Jodhpur-Hyderabad** (British Section) ..	174	174	174	174	174 41	174 41	238 52	238 52	238 52
Jorhat Provincial	..	..	..	..					
Kalka-Simla	60	60	59	59					
Kanra Valley	103	103	102	102					
Khob Valley	174	174	173	173					

\* Worked by a Company

(a) Includes 16.79 miles of mixed (5'-6" and 3'-3½") gauge line between Burhwal and Bareilly and also 2.18 miles of the O & R. Railway metre-gauge line at Benares.

(b) Includes Agre-Delhi Chord, Saran-Kotah, Bhopal-Itarsi (a part of this line is owned by the Bhopal Durbar) and Cawnpore-Banda Railway.

† Included under Burma.

‡ Closed for traffic from 1st August 1929.

(c) Including the mixed gauge line referred to in the note marked with (a) above and also 2.18 miles of E. I. Railway metre-gauge line at Benares.

# Mines and Minerals.

**Total value of Minerals for which returns of Production in India are available for the years 1936 and 1937**

Minerals	1936	1937	Increase	Decrease	Variation per cent
	£	£	£	£	
Coal	4,099,128	5,872,361	1,773,233		+ 25.0
Manganese ore (a)	1,124,422	3,229,554	2,105,132		+ 187.2
Gold	2,293,113	2,285,404		7,709	-0.3
Mica (b)	689,963	1,079,792	389,729		+ 56.5
Petroleum	915,188	1,030,591	115,403		+ 12.6
Building materials	658,501	728,562	70,061		+ 10.6
Salt	554,099	612,584	58,485		+ 10.5
Copper ore	300,093	360,280	60,187		+ 21.7
Iron ore	294,125	344,810	50,685		+ 17.3
Ilmenite	62,423	84,676	22,253		+ 35.7
Saltpetre (b)	86,273	84,048		2,225	-2.5
Chromite	45,460	62,826	17,366		+ 38.2
Refractory materials	29,798	55,970	26,172		+ 87.8
Clays	(c) 22,057	24,229	2,172		+ 9.4
Magnesite	7,684	12,326	4,642		+ 60.4
Steatite	11,803	11,671		132	-1.1
Barytes	1,206	11,222	10,017		+ 830.6
Monazite	8,116	10,554	2,438		+ 30.0
Gypsum	7,396	8,913	1,517		+ 20.5
Fuller's earth	5,389	5,640	251		+ 4.7
Bauxite	548	4,650	4,102		+ 748.0
Diamonds	4,675	4,134		541	-11.6
Zircon	6,335	2,935		3,400	-53.7
Silver	2,528	2,412		96	-3.8
Tungsten ore		1,842	1,842		
Ochres	(c) 2,740	1,788		961	-34.9
Graphite	331	1,226	895		+ 270.4
Asbestos	234	453	219		+ 93.6
Felspar	454	255		199	-43.8
Beryl	466	148		318	-68.2
Apatite	99	125	26		+ 26.3
Garnet	5	121	119		
Bentonite	102	68		34	-33.3
Sapphire	1,682	41		1,641	-97.6
Tantalite	76	23		53	-69.7
Soda		2	2		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,837,411</b>	<b>15,942,213</b>	<b>4,122,111</b>	<b>17,309</b>	<b>+ 34.7</b>
			<b>+ 4,104,802</b>		

(a) Exports f.o.b. values

(b) Export values

(c) Revised

## COAL.

Most of the coal raised in India comes from (Singareni in Hyderabad, and in Central Provinces but there are a number of smaller coal-fields. Outside Bengal and Bihar and Orissa the most important mines are those at another

## Provincial production of Coal during the years 1936 and 1937

	1936	1937	Increase	Decrease
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Assam	204,239	248,563	45,324	
Baluchistan	8,000	17,479	9,380	
Bengal	6,667,841	6,527,820		140,021
Bihar	12,016,914	13,830,717	1,810,803	
Central India	329,488	334,201	4,809	
Central Provinces	1,507,082	1,504,159		3,823
Eastern States Agency	806,432	1,244,988	438,556	
Hyderabad	852,730	1,078,241	224,502	
Orissa	31,061	47,127	16,066	
Punjab	156,840	166,692	9,781	
Rajputana	30,177	32,360	2,192	
Total	22,610,821	25,036,186	2,409,409	141,844

## Value of Coal produced in India during the years 1936 and 1937

	1936			Value per ton	1937			Value per ton
	Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)		Rs		Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)		Rs	
	Rs	£			Rs	£		
Assam	17 02,950	128,041	8 6 1	19 25 409	144,768	7 11 11		
Baluchistan	45,571	3,426	5 10 0	1 09,713	8 240	6 4 5		
Bengal	1,70,40,371	1 281,211	2 8 11	2 10,13,790	1 570,984	3 3 6		
Bihar	3,15,13,969	2,369,472	2 9 11	4,00 23,918	3 076,980	2 15 4		
Central India	11,16 189	85,428	3 7 2	11,77,547	88,597	3 8 4		
Central Province	50,21,918	377,738	3 5 0	49,80,150	374,447	3 4 11		
Eastern States Agency	24,86,987	186,992	3 1 4	36,20,601	272,226	2 15 10		
Hyderabad	27,16,474	204,246	3 3 0	32,17 860	241,044	2 15 11		
Orissa	90,006	6 767	2 14 4	1 50,528	11,317	3 2 4		
Punjab	6 03,504	45,316	3 13 7	8,36,790	62,917	5 0 4		
Rajputana	1,38,465	10,411	4 0 5	1 46,133	10,988	4 8 3		
Total	6,24 98 404	4,699,128		7,81 02,430	5 872 304			
Average			2 12 3			3 1 11		

In 1931, 1932 and 1933 there was a continuous decrease in production of coal from the peak figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930. In 1934 the direction of change was reversed and production increased by 2,268,284 tons (or 11.4 per cent) from 19,789,163 tons in 1933 to 22,057,447 tons in 1934. In 1935 the increase continued but at a less rate, by 959,248 tons (or 4.3 per cent), to 23,016,695 tons. In 1936, however, there was again a decrease by 405,874 tons (1.8 per cent) to 22,610,821 tons, followed, however in 1937 by an increase of 2,425,365 tons (10.7 per cent) to 25,036,186, the higher output yet recorded. This increase was shared by all Provinces except Bengal and the Central Provinces, which showed slight decreases. The increased output of 10.7 per cent in 1937 was accompanied by an increase of 25.0 per cent in the total value of the coal produced in India from Rs 6,24,98,404 (£4,699,128) in 1936, to Rs 7,81,02,439 (£5,872,304) in 1937.

There was an increase of 5 annas 8 pies in the pit's mouth value per ton of coal for India as a whole, namely from Rs 2-12-3 to Rs.3-1-11

Increase in value was recorded from all provinces with the exception of Assam, the Central Provinces, Eastern States Agency, Hyderabad and Rajputana. In opposition to the trend of 1931, 1935 and 1936, the exports of coal from India in 1937 have more than doubled as compared with 1936, deducting Burma's share. Since the separation of Burma on the 1st April, 1937, it appears in these statistics as a foreign country, and in 9 months has taken a little more than its own in the year.

The average number of persons employed in the coalfields during the year showed an increase of 7.2 per cent. The average output per person employed showed a decrease from the high figure of 130.2 tons in 1934, which is practically the same as the figure for 1929, namely 130.4 tons, the highest figure recorded, to 128.59 tons in 1937. All the figures for the last eight years are higher than those previously recorded; these higher figures are due partly to an increased use of mechanical coal-cutters, and partly to concentration of work. During recent years a large number of collieries have been shut down and the labour absorbed in the remainder, this



concentration permits of a proportional reduction of the supervising staff, resulting in a larger tonnage per head. There was a decrease in the number of deaths by accident from 274 in 1935, 485 in 1936, to 218 in 1937. In 1935 there were three major accidents, at Loyabad and Bagdigi collieries in the Jharia coalfield and at Kurhurbaree colliery in the Giridih coalfield, in which 11, 19 and 82 lives, respectively, were lost, in 1936 there were two, at Poldih in the Raniganj field, and Loyabad in the Jharia field,

which accounted for 209 and 35 deaths respectively. These figures may be compared with the annual average for the quinquennium 1919-1923, which was 274, the annual average for the quinquennium 1924-1928, which was 218, and the annual average for 1929-1933, which was 186. The death rate was 1.09 per thousand persons employed in 1937, the average figure for the period 1919-1923 was 1.36, for the period 1924-1928 was 1.16, and for the period 1929-1933 was 1.08.

## IRON ORE.

Bengal and Bihar and Orissa are the only provinces in India in which iron ore is mined for smelting by European methods. Iron smelting, however, was at one time a widespread industry in India and there is hardly a district away from the great alluvial tracts of the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra in which slag heaps are not found. The primitive iron smelter finds no difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of ore from deposit that no European ironmaster would regard as worth his serious consideration. Early attempts to introduce European processes for the manufacture of pig-iron and steel were recorded in 1830 in the South Arcot District. Since that date various other attempts have been made but none proved a success before that now in operation near Barakar in Bengal. The site of the Barakar Iron-Works was originally chosen on account of the proximity of both coal and ore supplies. The outcrop of iron stone shales between the coal-bearing Barakar and Raniganj stages stretches east and west from the works, and for many years the clay ironstone nodules obtainable from this formation formed the only supply of ore used in the blast furnaces. Recently magnetite and hematite have been obtained from the Manbhum and Singhbhum districts, and the production from the last named district has largely replaced the supplies of ore hitherto obtained near the iron-works. The Bengal Iron and Steel Company, Limited, have now given up the use of ores obtained from the neighbourhood of Barakar and Raniganj and are now obtaining most of their ores from the Kolhan Estate, Singhbhum. Some years ago the Bengal Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., secured two deposits of iron-ore in Saranda (Singhbhum) forming parts of two large hill masses known as Nodu Bara and Buda Bara respectively. Recent prospecting in this part of Singhbhum has led to the discovery of numerous additional deposits of iron-ore, the extension of which has been traced into Keonjhar and Bonal States in Orissa, a total distance of some 40 miles in a S. E. W. direction. At Panstra Bara, a portion of Nodu Bara, the deposit has been opened up, and now feeds the Barakar ironwork. Panstra Bara rises to over 2,500 feet above sea level, the low ground on the west side being at about 1,100 feet above sea-level. The uppermost 400 to 450 feet of this hill has now been opened up, and the workings indicate the existence of a deposit about a quarter of a mile long, perhaps 400 feet thick and proved on the dip for about 500 feet. The ore body appears to be interbedded with the Dharwar slates, from which it is separated by banded hematite-jasper. The ore itself is high-grade micaceous hematite often lateritised at the outcrop. Cross-cuts

into the interior of the deposit show that the hematite becomes very friable not far below the outcrop. In fact the characteristics of this ore, including the surface lateritisation, are almost exactly reproduced in the iron-ore deposits of Goa and Ratnagiri. The Tata Iron and Steel Company at Sakchi possesses slightly richer and purer ore-bodies in the Raipur district, supplies of ore are at present drawn from the deposits in Mayurbhanj. The ore-deposits have all been found to take the form of roughly lenticular leads or bodies of hematite, with small proportions of magnetite, in close association with granite on the one hand and granitic rocks on the other.

For some years up to and including 1929 the production of iron-ore in India had been steadily increasing. India is now, in fact, the second largest producer in the British Empire, and yields place only to the United Kingdom. Her output is of course still completely dwarfed by the production in the United States (804 million tons in 1935 and 483 million tons in 1936) and France (32.3 million tons in both 1935 and 1936), but her reserves of ore are not much less than three-quarters of the estimated total in the United States and there is every hope that India will eventually take a much more important place among the world's producers of iron-ore. From 2,430,136 tons in 1929 the output of iron-ore in India fell to 1,228,625 tons in 1933. In 1934, however, there was a turn of the tide and the production recovered sharply to 1,916,918 tons, and in 1935 rose still further to 2,364,297 tons, in 1936 to 2,553,247 tons, and in 1937, to 2,896,258 tons valued at Rs 46,88,082 (£352,487).

The Steel Industry (Production) Act 1924 (Act No XIV of 1924)—authorised, to companies employing Indians, bounties upon rails and flatplates wholly manufactured in British India from materials wholly or mainly produced from Indian iron-ore and complying with specifications approved by the Railway Board, and upon iron or steel railway wagons, a substantial portion of the component parts of which had been manufactured in British India. This Act was repealed by the Act No III of 1927 and the payment of bounties consequently ceased on the 31st March, 1927, the industry is, however, protected to a certain extent by the varying tariffs on different classes of imported steel. As a result of a new Act, No XXXI of 1934, provision has been made for an increase of tariffs by about half over the 1927 rates, or about Rs 10 per ton ad valorem in most cases, or about Rs 40 per ton in the case of articles not of British manufacture.

## MANGANESE ORE.

This industry was started some thirty years ago by quarrying the deposits of the Vizagapatam district, and from an output of 674 tons in 1892, the production rose rapidly to 92,008 tons in 1900 when the richer deposits in the Central Provinces were also attacked, and are now yielding a larger quantity of ore than the Vizagapatam mines. The most important deposits occur in the Central Provinces, Madras, Central India, and Mysore—the largest supply coming from the Central Provinces. The uses to which the ore is put are somewhat varied. The peroxide is used by glass manufacturers to destroy the green colour in glass making, and it is also used in porcelain painting and glazing for the brown colour which it yields. The ore is now used in the manufacture of ferro-manganese for use in steel manufacture. Since 1904, when the total output was 150,190 tons, the progress of the industry has been remarkable owing to the high prices prevailing.

The catastrophic fall in the production of manganese ore in India from the peak figures of 1927, namely 1,129,358 tons valued at £2,703,068 for Indian ports to 212,604 tons with a value of £140,022 in 1932 has been recorded previously. In 1933 the output rose slightly to 218,307 tons but the value fell to £123,171. These are the smallest quantities and values reported since 1901, when the output was 120,891 tons valued at £122,831. In 1905 the output was 247,427 tons valued at £223,432, since when the smallest production was 450,416 tons in 1915 valued at £229,546, whilst the smallest value was in 1909 when a production of 644,860 tons was valued at £803,908. In 1934 there was, however, a partial recovery to 406,306 tons valued at £388,240, further increased in 1935 to 641,483 tons valued at £768,630 and in 1936 to 813,442 tons valued at £1,124,422. The full magnitude of this catastrophe to the Indian manganese industry is perhaps best realised from the fact that whilst the quantity of the production in 1933 was a little over one-fifth of that of the peak year of 1927, the value was less than one-twenty-second part of the value of the 1927 production. In fact in none of the major Indian mineral industries have the effects of the slump been so seriously felt as in the manganese industry, it is gratifying, therefore, that some measure of recovery can now be recorded, though the value of the output is still less than half the peak figure of 1927, with a much higher value.

The substantial recovery in 1936 is due mainly to increases in the Balaghat, Nagpur and Bhandara districts of the Central Provinces, and to the resumption of work in Panch Mahals. The output from Saurashtra State fell by a third. The most pleasing feature of this improvement is the recovery of the Central Provinces production from the trivial figure to which it had fallen in 1933 (28,789 tons) to 568,606 tons in 1936. During 1932 and 1933 the majority of mines in the Central Provinces had been closed, including several mines that had never been

closed since the commencement of work in 1900 and 1901, there had been a total cessation of production in the Nagpur district and almost total cessation in Bhandara. The amount of ground still to be recovered can be judged from the fact that the production of the Central Provinces averaged 880,559 tons annually during the quinquennium 1924 to 1928.

The partial recovery of the Indian manganese industry during 1934 and 1935 was reflected in an increase of exports, including the quantities exported from Mormugao in Portuguese India, from the nadir of 375,904 tons in 1932 to 864,096 tons in 1935. In 1936 this fell to 742,547 tons but rose to 1,151,834 tons in 1937. The United Kingdom with an increase of some 53,000 tons retained her position as the chief importer of Indian manganese-ore. The second place as importer was taken by France with an increase of some 92,000 tons, with Japan as third with an increase of some 70,000 tons. Belgium showed an increase of 75,000 tons and the United States 34,000 tons.

The fall in the Indian output of manganese-ore of recent years can be correlated with the fall in the price of first-grade ore, c/f United Kingdom ports, from an average of 22 6d. per unit in 1924 to 14 9d. per unit in 1929, and then to 9 5d. per unit in 1932 and 1933, whilst the partial recovery in output in 1934 accompanied a rise in the average price to 10 5d. per unit, to 12 26d. in 1936 and to 22 5d. in 1937.

This continued fall in the price of manganese-ore from 1924 to 1932 is to be correlated with the fact that from 1924 to 1927 the rate of increase of the world's production of manganese-ore was much greater than the rate of increase in the world's production of pig-iron and steel. And although there was a fall in the world's output of manganese-ore in 1928, there was a very large increase in 1929, greater than was justified by the increased production of iron and steel in that year, and it is evident that the world's available supplies of manganese-ore are now much in excess of normal requirements. Russia is able to place large quantities of ore on the market at a price with which many Indian producers cannot compete without a return to pre-war railway freights. The Gold Coast has also become a serious competitor of recent years. The large deposits of high-grade manganese-ore discovered near Postmasburg in South Africa are also being developed. With this increasing competition and falling prices it is not surprising, therefore, that in spite of the apparent prosperity of the Indian manganese industry in 1929 and 1930, as judged from figures of production and export, yet by 1930 the industry as a whole had arrived at a stage of relative depression, causing many operators to cease work. Added to increased available supplies there was in 1931 and 1932 a disastrous decline in the activities of the iron and steel industry of the world.

## GOLD.

The greater part of the total output of gold in India is derived from the Kolar gold field in Mysore. During the last decade the production of this mine reached its highest point in 1905 when 616,758 ounces were raised. In 1906 the quantity won was 565,208 ounces and this figure fell to 535,095 ounces in 1907. The figures for the latter years reveal a small improvement. The Nizam's mine at Hutti in Hyderabad comes next, but at a respectable distance, to the Kolar gold field. This mine was opened in 1903. The only other mines from which gold was raised were those in the Dharwar district of Bombay and the Anantapur district of Madras. The Dharwar mines gave an output of 2,993 ounces in 1911 but work there ceased in 1912. The Anantapur mines gave their first output of gold during the year 1910, the amount being 2,532 ounces, valued at Rs 1,51,800. Gold mining was carried on in the North Arcot district of Madras from 1893 till 1900, the highest yield (2,854 ounces) being obtained in the year 1898. The Kyankpazat mine in Upper Burma was worked until 1903, when the pay chute was lost and the mine closed down. In 1902 dredging operations were started on the Irrawaddy river near Myitkyina, and 216 ounces of gold were obtained in 1904, the amount steadily increased from year to year and reached 8,445 ounces in 1909, but fell in subsequent years until in 1922

it was no more than 24 oz. The quantity of gold produced in the Punjab, Central Provinces, and the United Provinces obtained by washing. Gold washing is carried on in a great many districts in India, but there is no complete record of the amount obtained this way.

In 1931 the gradual secular decline in the Indian gold production was temporarily arrested with an output of 330,488 8 ozs value Rs 2,08,01,943 (£1,540,885), followed by a trivial fall again in 1932, when the output 329,681 7 ozs valued at Rs 2,53,551 (£1,906,123). In 1933 there was an increase 336,108 3 ozs valued at Rs 2,76,401 (£2,078,201). In 1934 the output fell 322,142 9 ozs, but the value increased Rs 2,92,71,130 (£2,200,836), being the highest in terms of sterling since 1920. It is interesting to note that the output of 1921, which valued at £2,050,575 a figure very close to that of the 1933 production, was 432,722 6 ozs. In 1935 the output rose again to 327,652 5 ozs valued at Rs 3,04,01,775 (£2,285,848), an increase of 336,385 6 ozs valued at Rs 3,06,01,000 (£2,300,031). In 1937 the output fell slightly to 331,748 2 ozs, valued at Rs 3,04,81,122 (£2,291,737).

The average number of persons employed in the Kolar Gold Field during 1937 was 23,881, of whom 15,304 worked underground.

## SALT \*

There was a considerable increase in the production of salt in India in 1937, made up of large increases in the production in Bombay and Madras, with slight decreases in the production in Northern India and Sind.

The production in Aden was practically the same in 1937 as in 1936, the production in Burma showed a large increase.

The apparent decrease in the imports of salt in 1937 is due to the exclusion of the quantity of salt imported into Burma during the period April to December 1937, figures for which are not available.

\* Source: Records of the Geological Survey of India (Vol 73, Part 3, 1938)

Quantity and value of Salt produced in India during the years 1936 and 1937

	Quantity Tons	1936			Quantity Tons	1937		
		Value (£1 = Rs 13 8)	£	Rs		Value (£1 = Rs 13 8)	£	Rs
India—								
Bengal	83	5,107	384		112	7,865		
Bombay	400,082	18,10,647	136,816		489,742	22,86,482		171
Gwalior (a)	115	5,726	430		55	2,880		
Madras	349,100	15,83,293	119,044		421,014	20,87,038		156
Northern India	488,118	32,97,030	247,807		465,712	31,74,484		238
Sind	130,034	5,58,722	49,528		116,386	5,88,816		44
TOTAL	1,448,222	74,69,525	554,099		1,403,021	81,47,365		612
Aden	355,394	20,71,011	155,715		(b) 20,70,618			155
Burma	92,272	4,05,514	37,257		53,813	(b) 24,953		62

(a) Figures relate to the official years, 1936-37 and 1937-38

(b) Estimated

Imports of Salt into India during the years 1936 and 1937

From—	Quantity Tons	1936 (a)			Quantity Tons	1937 (b)		
		Value (£1 = Rs 13 8)	£	Rs		Value (£1 = Rs 13 8)	£	Rs
Germany	80,048	13,77,810	103,595		41,577	6,69,468		50
Aden and dependencies	292,704	38,70,527	291,017		295,879	52,80,684		397
Egypt	12,375	2,08,380	15,668		1,000	15,269		1
Other countries	2,458	1,00,468	8,293		530	97,480		7
TOTAL	387,585	55,66,004	418,563		338,986	60,62,910		455

(a) Figures relate to India and Burma

(b) Figures include imports to Burma during January to March, 1937

## Stock Exchanges.

There are about 476 Share and Stock Brokers in Bombay. They carry on business on the Brokers' Hall, bought in 1887 from the funds of the **Share and Stock Brokers' Association** formed to facilitate the negotiations and the sale and purchase of Joint Stock securities promoted throughout the Presidency of Bombay. Their powers are defined by rules and regulations framed by the Governing Board and approved by The Government of Bombay. The Board has the power to stop business in times of emergencies for 24 hours only and for any further period with the previous sanction of Government. The official address of the Secretary is Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

At first the admittance fee for a broker was Rs. 5 which was gradually raised to Rs. 7,000. The fee for the Broker's card has increased. In 1921 a number of cards were sold at Rs. 40,000 each and the proceeds were employed to purchase an adjoining building for the extension of the business. The present value of the card is about Rs. 20,000.

In November 1917 a second Stock Exchange was opened in Bombay, with its headquarters in Apollo Street known as the **Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd.** This separate Exchange no longer functions. It was revived in 1922. It has ceased to function again. A new Stock Exchange was opened in Bombay with its headquarters in Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road in February 1938, known as the **Indian Stock Exchange, Ltd.**

For many years the **Calcutta Share Market** met in the open air in business quarters and was under no control except that of market custom. In 1908 the **Calcutta Stock Exchange Association** was formed, a Representative Committee came into existence, and the existing customs were for once put into rules drawn up for the conduct of business. Public confidence grew rapidly and the rules regarding membership and business underwent drastic changes to suit advancing conditions. The Great War, having given an impetus to Indian industries, was responsible for an astoundingly large volume of business in the market which culminated in a boom.

In June 1923, the Association was incorporated into a Limited Company under the Indian Companies' Act 1913-1920 with an authorised capital of Rs. 3 lakhs divided into 800 fully paid up shares of 1,000 each. Accounts are made up annually up to 30th September. At the present moment, the number of shares subscribed is 223, each firm owning, and being entitled to own, only one share.

The total number of members, including partners and assistants of member firms, is 608. The Committee has restricted the further sale of new shares until it deems it necessary to revise its decision, exception being made in the case of a partner dissociating from an existing firm. Anyone to become a member is required to purchase a share from a member and seek election and on being elected the admission fee charged by the Association is Rs. 5,000. The conduct of members and of business is controlled by bye-laws, customs and usages being fully honoured. The market customs differ from those of most other Stock Exchanges, since there are no settlement days, delivery is due the second day after the contract is passed, and

sales of securities are effected for most part under blank transfers. It has not got jobbers like the London Stock Exchange, but the brokers mostly combine the function of dealers. The principal business transacted is connected with the shares in Jute Mills, Coal Companies, Tea Companies registered in India, miscellaneous industrial concerns (such as paper, flour, etc.) Railway Companies and Debentures, the latter representing those of industrial concerns and Trustees Investment Securities, namely, Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Debentures. The Association issues a *Year Book* which contains official information relating to all stocks and shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

A general meeting of the shareholders annually elects a Committee which elects several Sub-Committees and Hon. Office Bearers—the President and two Joint Hon. Treasurers. The Committee is empowered to do all work on behalf of the Association, which in its turn delegates powers to the Sub-Committees and the Hon. Office Bearers. The Committee also adjudicates in disputes between members thus enabling the members to avoid Law Courts in most cases.

**Committee for 1939**—J. M. Dutt, President, W. R. Elliot, E. H. Staples, W. A. Black, C. F. Berthoud, Sagarmull Nathany, H. C. Chatterjee, K. R. Mitra, Shambhu Nath Dutt, Gobind Lal Bangur, Mahallram Sonthalia, Basant Lal, Chaturvedi, Jagannath Jhunjhunwala, Bishambhar Nath Chaturvedi, B. A., LL. B.

**Joint Honorary Treasurers**—Sagarmull Nathany, B. N. Chaturvedi.

**Secretary**—D. Chakravarty, B. A., B. L.

**Editor, Year Book**—A. K. Sur, M. A.

The Stock Exchange has its own building at 7, Lyons Range. This building—one of the finest specimen of its kind—was opened on 6th July 1928, by Sir Stanley Jackson, the Governor of Bengal. The ground floor is utilised for the Association Hall where members meet between 12 noon and 5 p.m. The Mezzanine floor contains the offices of the Association, a well equipped library and several retiring places for the benefit of the members. The upper three floors are tenanted by members' offices.

**The Madras Stock Exchange Association, Limited**—The only Registered institution in Southern India of brokers dealing in Shares, Stocks and Government Securities. Promoted and Registered on 12th August 1937. It has two kinds of members—viz. Founders and Ordinary. The Founder members have to pay admission fee of Rs. 500 whilst Ordinary members pay Rs. 1,000. Deposit from each member is Rs. 5,000 or such higher amount as the Executive Committee may decide. Each member further has to pay monthly subscription of Rs. 25. Working hours of the Exchange are between 11 a.m. and 12 p.m. Dealings in about 18 shares of Companies are allowed on Forward monthly basis. Other shares are quoted on cash basis. Government Securities are quoted on cash basis & delivery within seven days.

**President**—Mr. C. M. Kothari, **Vice-President**—Mr. W. L. Knopp. Registered Office, Madras. Telephone No. 4075.

## Chambers of Commerce.

Modern commerce in India was built up by merchants from the west and was for a long time entirely in their hands. Chambers of Commerce and numerous kindred Associations were formed by them for its protection and assistance. But Indians have in recent years, taken a large and growing part in this commercial life. The extent of their participation varies greatly in different parts of India, according to the natural proclivities and genius of different races. Bombay, for instance, has led the way in the industrial and commercial regeneration of the new India, while Bengal, very active in other fields of activity, lags behind in this one. Arising from these circumstances we find Chambers of Commerce in Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and other important centres, with a membership both European and Indian; but alongside these have sprung up in recent years certain Associations, such as the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, of which the membership is exclusively Indian. These different classes of bodies are in no sense hostile to one another and constantly work in association.

The London Chamber of Commerce in 1921 realising the increasing attention demanded by the economic development of India, took steps to form an "East India Section" of their organization. The Indian Chambers work harmoniously with this body, but are in no sense affiliated to it, nor is there at present any inclination on their part to enter into such close relationship, because it is generally felt that the Indian Chambers can themselves achieve their objects better and more effectively than a London body could do for them, and on various occasions the London Chamber, or the East India Section of it have shown themselves out of touch with what seemed locally to be immediate requirements in particular matters.

A new movement was started in 1913 by the Hon. Sir Fasilbhai Currimbhoy Ibrahim, a leading millowner and public citizen of Bombay, which aims at effecting great improvement in strengthening Indian commercial organization. Sir Fasilbhai's original plan was for the formation of an Indian Commercial Congress. The proposal met with approval in all parts of India. The scheme was delayed by the outbreak of war but afterwards received an impetus from the same cause and the first Congress was held in the 1916 Christmas holiday season, in the Town Hall, Bombay. The list of members of the Reception Committee showed that all the important commercial associations of Bombay were prepared to co-operate actively.

The Congress was attended by several hundred delegates from all parts of India. The late Sir D. E. Wacha, the then President of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber, presided as Chairman of the Reception Committee, at the opening of the proceedings and the first business was the election of Sir Fasilbhai Currimbhoy as the first President. The Con-

gress resolved upon the establishment of an Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce, and elected a Provincial Committee empowered to take the necessary steps to get the Association registered and to enrol members and carry on work. The Congress also approved of the draft constitution.

The organisation languished for lack of support for some years until a number of merchants specially interested in Currency and Exchange questions revived it in 1926 at Delhi and 1927 at Calcutta, the initiative in the new activities hailing, like the first movement, from Bombay. The Commercial Congress held in Calcutta on 31st December 1926 and 1st and 2nd January 1927, decided upon the formation of a "Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce" and agreed to the registered office of this body being "at the place where the President for the year has his headquarters or where he directs it to be located."

Among the objects for which the Federation is established are the following:—

- (a) To promote Indian businesses in matters of inland and foreign trade, transport, industry and manufactures, finance and all other economic subjects.
- (b) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among business community and associations on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian business.
- (c) To enter into any arrangement with any Government or authority supreme, municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the Federation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority all rights, concessions, and privileges which the Federation may think it desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.
- (d) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Federation or any part thereof for such consideration as the Federation may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Federation.
- (e) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Federation.
- (f) To undertake and execute any trusts the undertaking of which may seem to the Federation desirable either gratuitously or otherwise.
- (g) To draw, make, accept, discount execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities.

### Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

The Federation has more than 60 Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations affiliated to it and is recognised by the Central Government as the premier organisation representing commercial and industrial interests in the country. The headquarters of the Federation are situated in New Delhi. There are two classes of Members, Ordinary and Associate. The following are the Office-Bearers for the year 1938-39 :—

**President** —Mr Jamshed N. R. Mehta.

**Vice-President** —Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathy Mudalliar.

**Members of the Committee** —Mr Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Ahmedabad, Lala Padampat Singhania, Cawnpore; Mr. J. C. Setalvad, Bombay, Mr. N. L. Puri, Calcutta, Mr. A. L. Ojha, Calcutta, Mr. Debesh Chandra Ghose, Jaipur, Mr. M. A. Master, Bombay, Mr. M. C. Ghia, Bombay, Lala Karamchand Thapar, Calcutta, Mr. M. Mohamed Ismail, Madras, The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoi, Kt., Bombay, Mr. G. D. Birla, Calcutta, Mr. A. D. Shroff, Bombay, Lala Gurusharan Lal, Gaya, The Hon'ble Mr. Briljal Biyani, Akola, Rai Bahadur Shivratan G. Mohatta, Karachi, Mr. Guru Prasad Kapoor, Cawnpore, Rao Sahib C. Hayavadana Rao, M.L.C., Bangalore

**Honorary Treasurer** —Mr. D. N. Sen, Calcutta

**Co-opted Members** —Sir Purnohotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., Bombay, Mr. A. R. Dalal, Calcutta, Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Calcutta, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Bombay, The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ramsaran Das, C.I.E., Lahore, Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, Bombay.

**Secretary** —Mr. D. G. Mulherkar.

**Office** —28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

### REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FEDERATION ON VARIOUS COMMITTEES.

**Central Advisory Committee for Lighthouses.** —Mr. M. A. Master, B.A., LL.B., Bombay, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Calcutta; Rao Bahadur C. Gopal Menon, Madras.

**Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.** —Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Bombay.

**Imperial Council of Agricultural Research—Tobacco Committee.** —Seth Chhotalal Kuberbal Inamdar, Karachi; Mr. O. C. Pradhan, Gwalior.

**Standing Rice Committee.** —Mr. Ashutosh Bhattacharyya, Calcutta.

**Wheat Committee.** —Mr. Ratilal Mulji Gandhi, Bombay.

**Indian Tea Market Expansion Board.** —Mr. D. C. Ghose, Jaipur.

**Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.** —Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil, M.Sc. Tech. (Mano.), F.I.C., M.I. Chem. E., F.I.A.S., Bombay.

**Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation.** —Mr. D. S. Erulkar, London.

**Permanent Agricultural Committee** —(International Labour Organisation) Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Bombay.

**International Organisation of Industrial Employers** —(General Council) Mr. D. S. Erulkar, London.

**Representative of the Federation in Germany.** —Dr. K. L. Ganguly, Berlin W.50, Kurfurstendamm 12.

### ALL-INDIA ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYERS.

The Employer's Delegations to the various sessions of the International Labour Conference felt the necessity of a central organisation in India representing employers of industrial labour in the country with a view to studying various questions coming before these International Conferences from the Indian employers' point of view. Mr. Walchand Hirachand, who was the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, with the consent of the Committee, took the initiative of launching a central organisation in December, 1932, to represent Indian employers. Any organisation representing an industry, constituents of which are employers of industrial labour, is entitled to become a member of the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers (briefly called A.O.I.E.). Besides this membership, any industrial concern coming under the Factory Laws, is also entitled to become a member of the Organisation.

The annual subscription for the industrial associations is Rs. 25 and for individual industrial concerns Rs. 10.

The Organisation has on its roll 13 industrial associations representing Ahmedabad millowners, Bengal millowners, Northern India employers, salt industry, national shipping, sugar industry,

Baroda State Mills and Industries, glass, coal mining, tea, Delhi Factory Owners and Jute Industry. Besides, there are more than 100 big industrial concerns as members of the Organisation. The Office-Bearers of the Organisation for the year 1938-39 are :—

**President** —Lala Padampat Singhania.

**Vice-President** —Lala Shri Ram.

**Members of the Committee** —G. D. Birla, Calcutta; Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Ahmedabad; Walchand Hirachand, Bombay, A. L. Ojha, Calcutta, I. D. Varshma, Bahjoi; Adarnjee Hajee Dawood, Calcutta, Dr. N. N. Law, Calcutta, Hooseinbhai A. Laljee, M.L.A., Bombay; The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das, C.I.E., Lahore, Mathuradas Viswani, Bombay, Jadu Nath Roy, Calcutta; Raj Ratna Seth B. D. Amin, Baroda, The Hon'ble Mr. N. R. Sarker, Calcutta

**Co-opted Members** —Jamshed N. B. Mehta, Karachi, D. P. Khaitan, Calcutta, M. C. Ghia, Bombay, Lala Gurusharan Lal, Gaya.

**Secretary** —D. G. Mulherkar.

**Office** —28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

## BENGAL

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1834. Its headquarters are in Calcutta. The Bengal Chamber is registered with a declaration of membership of 300. Its objects are the usual purposes connected with the protection of trade "in particular in Calcutta." There are two classes of members Permanent (Chamber and Associated) and Honorary.

Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representatives of commercial, railway and insurance companies, brokers, persons and firms engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and joint stock companies or other corporations, formed for any purpose or object connected with commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature, may be elected as permanent members of the Chamber.

The following are the office-bearers of the Chamber for the year 1939-40 —

*President* — Mr H H Burn, Messrs McLeod & Co, Ltd

*Vice-President* — Mr J H S Richardson, Messrs Andrew Yule & Co, Ltd

*Members* — Mr J A Bell, East Indian Railway, Mr A O Brown, Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co, Mr H G Cooper, M.C., D.O.M., The Burnah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India Ltd., Mr D R Kintoch, The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Mr G B Morton, M.C., Messrs Bird & Co, Mr E B Pratt, Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., Sir James Reid Kay, Messrs James Finlay & Co, Ltd

The Secretary of the Chamber is Mr D C Fairbairn Assistant Secretary, Mr J J B Sutherland

The following are the public bodies (among others) to which the Chamber has the right of returning representatives, and the representatives returned, for the current year

*The Council of State* — The Hon'ble Mr H G Stokes

*The Bengal Legislative Assembly* — The representatives of the Chamber on the Bengal Legislative Assembly are — Mr, F T Homan, (The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd), Mr, P F S Warren, (Messrs Jessop & Co, Ltd), Mr M A F Hirtzel, (Messrs Macneill & Co), Mr L M Blumenstock, (Messrs Pigott, Chapman & Co), Mr R M Sassoon, (Messrs M A Sassoon & Sons, Ltd), Mr W C Wordsworth, (The Statesman, Ltd), and Mr D Hendry, (Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Ltd)

*The Calcutta Port Commission* — The representatives of the Chamber on the Calcutta Port Commission are — Sir George Campbell, M.L.A., (Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co), Commandr S C Lyttelton, O.B.E., D.S.O., (Messrs Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co), Sir James Reid Kay, (Messrs James Finlay & Co, Ltd), Mr C E L Milne-Robertson, (Messrs Turner, Morrison & Co,

Ltd), Mr K J Nicolson, (Messrs Gladstone Wyllie & Co) and Mr A N Wardley, (Messrs Kilburn & Co)

*The Calcutta Municipal Corporation* — Mr H Edney, (The Imperial Chemical Industry (India), Ltd), Mr A H Galloway, (Messrs Octavius Steel & Co, Ltd), Mr J A Ghor (Messrs Turner, Morrison & Co, Ltd), Mr H Lyle, (The Oriental Gas Co, Ltd), Mr G Pottinger, (The Burnah-Shell Oil Storage Distributing Co of India, Ltd), and Mr G G Vernon, (The India General Navigation Railway Co, Ltd) are the representatives of the Chamber on the Calcutta Corporation

*The Board of Trustees for the Improvement Calcutta* — Mr F. Rooney (Bengal Telephone Co, Ltd)

*The Bengal Boulder Commission* — Mr R Cole, (Union South Jute Mills), Mr W Go (Messrs Burn & Co, Ltd), Mr W H Unquhart, A.M.I.Mech.E., (Andrew Yule & Co Ltd)

*The Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission* — Mr R J Oliver, Mr A R Murray

The Chamber elects representatives to various other bodies of less importance, such as the committee of the Calcutta Sailors' Home, and to numerous subsidiary associations. The following are the recognised associations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce —

Calcutta Grain Oilseed and Rice Association, Indian Jute Mills Association, Indian Tea Association, Calcutta Tea Traders' Association, Calcutta Fire Insurance Association, Calcutta Import Trade Association, Calcutta Marine Insurance Association, Tea Wine, Spirit and Beer Association of India, Indian Mining Association, Calcutta Baled Jute Association, Indian Paper Makers' Association, Indian Engineering Association, Calcutta Jute Fabric Shippers' Association, Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association, Calcutta Fab Brokers' Association, Calcutta Baled Jute Shippers' Association, Calcutta Jute Dealers' Association, Calcutta Hides and Skins Shippers' Association, Calcutta Accident Insurance Association, Calcutta Flour Mills' Association, Calcutta River Transport Association, Calcutta Masters' Stevedores' Association and the Association of Paint, Colour & Varnish, Manufacturers in India, Calcutta Freight Broker Association

The Chamber maintains a Tribunal of Arbitration for the determination, settlement or adjustment of disputes and differences relating to trade, business, manufactures, and to customs of trade, between parties, all or any of whom reside or carry on business personally or by agent or otherwise in Calcutta, or elsewhere in India or Burma, by whomsoever of such parties, the said disputes and differences be submitted. The Secretary of the Chamber acts as the Registrar of the Tribunal, which consists of such members or assistants as members as may, from time to time, annually

otherwise be selected by the Registrar and willing to serve on the Tribunal. The Registrar from time to time makes a list of such members and assistants.

The Chamber also maintains a Licensed Measures' Department controlled by a special committee. It includes a Superintendent (G C Gee Smyth), Head Office Manager (Mr F W Kendal) and Assistant Superintendents (Messrs J B F Henfrey, B Perry and S J Warwick) and the staff at the time of the last

official returns consisted of 100 officers. The usual system of work for the benefit of the trade of the port is followed. The Department has its own provident fund and compassionate funds and Messurers' Club. The Chamber does not assist in the preparation of official statistical returns. It publishes weekly the *Calcutta Prices Current*, and also publishes a large number of statistical circulars of various descriptions in addition to a monthly abstract of proceedings and many other circulars on matters under discussion.

## BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ESTD 1887

Office —2, ROYAL EXCHANGE PLACE, CALCUTTA

Telephone—Calcutta 3932, Telegrams—C'onlyout

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the premier institution of the Indian Commercial Community in Bengal, was founded in 1887. The objects of the Chamber are to aid and stimulate the development of commercial, agricultural and industrial enterprises in Bengal and Assam and to protect the commercial interest of all persons trading therein; to promote unanimity and uniformity of practice amongst the members of the commercial community, to represent their views and requirements to the Government, railway and port authorities, to arrange for organised action on all matters involving the interests of members including conditions of employment of industrial labour, to arbitrate when occasion occurs between parties willing to submit their differences to the Association, and generally to do all such things as may be conducive to the interests of the commercial classes of Bengal and Assam.

The Chamber has recently organised an Industrial Museum for making an effective display of the industrial products of the Province to the best interest of the industries, particularly in the matter of pressing their claim to various forms of Governmental assistance, and also for providing expert advice to those who might be looking for proper guidance in the matter of selecting particular lines of industrial venture.

The constitution of the Chamber extends the facilities of Associate and Honorary Membership to the entire trading community in Bengal. The number of Ordinary members on the roll is about 400. Almost all the leading Indian commercial and industrial firms and persons in every branch of the inland and foreign trade in Bengal are members of the Chamber. A considerable portion of the joint stock capital invested in Bengal in banking, insurance, steamer services, cotton mills, etc., is also represented. The constitution of the Chamber provides for a close association as between the Chamber and various sectional organisations of trades and industries in Bengal.

The Chamber enjoys the privilege of electing representatives to the Bengal Legislative Assembly, the Calcutta Port Trust, the Calcutta Improvement Trust, Bengal Industries Board, Economic Enquiry Board, Bengal, and other important bodies.

The headquarters of the Chamber are at Calcutta and its affairs are administered by a committee of 32 members in addition to the President, two Vice Presidents, and the Honorary Treasurer, with the help of the Secretary and a number of Departmental committees.

### OFFICE BEARERS, 1930

*President* —Dr N N Law, M A, PH D, (The Bangeswari Cotton Mills Ltd.)

*Vice-Presidents* —Mr A C Sen, (Messrs D M Das & Sons Ltd.), Kumar Pramatha Nath Roy

*Hon Treasurer* —Dr Satya Churn Law, M A, PH D

*Members of the Executive Committee* —Sh H S Paul, Kt, M L A, (Messrs Butto Kristo Paul & Co, Ltd.); The Hon Mr N R Surker, M L A, Mr S C Mitra, (Messrs Mitra & Choudhri); Mr Sadhan Chandra Roy, (Messrs Wilson & Roy), Kumar Kartik Churn Mulkik (Raja D N Mulkik & Sons Ltd.), Mr Arun Prokash Boral, (Messrs Prasad Das Boral & Bros.), Mr D N Sen, (The Rajmahal Quartz-Sand & Kaolin Co), Capt N N Dutt, M B, (The Bengal Immunity Co Ltd.), Mr Jiban Krishna Mitter, Mr S C Ray, M A, B L, (The Aryasthan Insurance Co Ltd.), Mr Banwari Lal Roy, Mr I B Sen, (The Anandamoyee Agency Ltd.); Mr Netal Charan Paul, (Messrs M R. Paul & Co), Mr Benode Gopal Mookerjee, (Messrs Gangadhar Banerjee & Co), Mr J C Sen, B A, (Harvard), (The Comilla Union Bank Ltd.); Mr Amar Krishna Ghosh, (The Bengal Insurance



& Real Property Co. Ltd.); Mr. Rakhal Chandra Dutta, M.A., B.L., (The Tripureswari Tea and Trading Co. Ltd.); Mr. G. Basu, B.A., F.S.A.A., A.I.S.A. (Lond.), B.A., (Messrs. G. Basu & Co.), Mr. Sudhindra Nath Roy Choudhury, (Messrs. J. N. Roy Choudhury & Co.), Mr. J. N. Lahiri, (The Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.).

*Co-opted Members of the Executive Committee* — Mr. Jogendra Kishore Das, M.A., B.L., (Messrs. M. Bhattacharyya & Co.), Mr. B. C. Ghose,

B.Sc. (Lond.), B.COM (Lond.), (The Sisir Soap Works); Mr. N. N. Bakshi, (The Bengal Industries Association), Mr. H. P. Bagaria, (The East India Jute Association Ltd.), Mr. Nirmal Chandra Ghosh, (Bengal Jute Growers' Association), Mr. Ashutosh Bhattacharyya, (The Paddy Merchants' Association); Dr. N. Sanyal, M.A., Ph.D., M.L.A., (The Murshidabad Silk Association), Mr. J. N. Banerjee, (All-India Soap Makers' Association), Rai A. C. Banerjee Bahadur, C.I.E., (The New Jinagorah Coal Co. Ltd.).

## INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce was established in November 1925 to promote and protect the trade, commerce and industries of India and in particular the trade, commerce and industries in or with which Indians are engaged or concerned; to aid and stimulate the development of trade, commerce and industries in India with capital principally provided by or under the management of Indians; to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of India or any part thereof, and the interests of persons, in particular the Indians, engaged in trade, commerce or industries in India; to adjust controversies between members of this Chamber; to arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties willing or agreeing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Tribunal of the Chamber; to promote and advance commercial and technical education and such study of different branches of Art and Science as may tend to develop trade, commerce and industries in India; to provide, regulate and maintain a suitable building or room or suitable buildings or rooms for a Commercial Exchange in Calcutta; and to do all such other things as may be conducive to the development of trade, commerce and industries, or incidental to attainment of the above objects or any of them.

There are two classes of Members, local and mofussil. The local Members pay an annual subscription of Rs. 100 and the Mofussil members Rs. 50. Merchants, Bankers, Ship-owners, representatives of commercial, transport or insurance companies, brokers and persons engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature who are Indians shall be eligible for election as members of the Chamber.

The following constitute the Managing Committee of the Chamber for the year 1938-39. —

*President.* — Mr. A. B. Dalal.

*Senior Vice-President* — Mr. G. L. Mehta.

*Vice-President* — Mr. N. L. Puri.

*Members* — Mr. B. M. Birla, Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Mr. K. L. Jais, Mr. Karamchand Thapar, Mr. A. L. Ojha, Mr. M. L. Shah, Mr. Faisulla Gangjee, Mr. K. M. Naik, Mr. Kassim A. Mohamed, Mr. B. D. Bhatler, Mr. Pranjiwan Jais, Mr. Badridas Goenka, Mr. Rajendra Singh Singhi, Mr. M. G. Bhagat, Mr. A. N. Jhajharia, Mr. Kedarnath Khandelwal, Mr. Debes Chandra Ghosh, Mr. Mangtooram Jaipuria.

*Secretary.* — Mr. S. R. Dhadha, M.A., LL.B.

The following Associations are affiliated with the Chamber — Indian Sugar Mills' Association, Jute Balers' Association, Indian Produce Association, East India Jute Association, Calcutta Rice Merchants' Association, Calcutta Kirana Association, Gunny Trades Association, Indian Colliery Owners' Association, Indian Tea Merchants' Association, Marwari Rice Mills Association, Sindhi Merchants' Association, Indian Insurance Companies' Association and Shareholders' Association, Indian Coal Merchants' Association, Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce also appointed in 1927 a Tribunal of Arbitration to arbitrate in all disputes relating to various trades. With a view to cover the varying nature of disputes arising in different trades, separate panels of Arbitration are appointed, on the Tribunal of Arbitration for each of the following trades — (1) Jute, (2) Gunny, (3) Piece-goods and yarn, (4) Iron and Steel, (5) Coal and Minerals, (6) General.

CHAMBERS REPRESENTATIVES ON —

*Bengal Legislative Assembly.* — Mr. D. P. Khaitan.

*Calcutta Port Commissioner.* — Mr. Faisulla Gangjee.

*Bengal Nagpur Railway Local Advisory Committee*.—Mr. K. L. Jatla.

*East Indian Railway Local Advisory Committee*.—Mr M L Shah.

*Eastern Bengal Railway Local Advisory Committee*.—Mr G Chakravarti

*Board of Apprenticeship Training*.—Mr M G Bhagat.

*Railway Rates Advisory Committee*.—Mr A L Ojha; Mr D P Khaitan, Mr M L Shah; Mr G L Mehta, Mr Faizulla Gangjee

*Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal*.—Mr. A L. Ojha

*Indian Central Jute Committee*.—Mr. S. K. Bhatler.

*Visiting Committee of the Medical College Group of Hospitals*.—Mr M. L. Shah.

*Visiting Committee of the Campbell Group of Hospitals*.—Mr. K L. Jatla

*Government Commercial Institute Board*.—Mr. B. D. Bhatler.

*Calcutta Traffic Advisory Committee*.—Mr. K. N Khandelwal

*Chamber's Auditors*.—Messrs S B. Dandekar & Co., R A

## MARWARI ASSOCIATION.

160A, CHITTARANJAN AVENUE, CALCUTTA.

THE MARWARI ASSOCIATION was established in the year 1898

Its objects are :

(a) To promote and advance the moral, intellectual, commercial, economic, political and social interests of the Marwari community and to protect the rights and status of the Marwari community.

(b) To arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties either one or both of which are members of the Marwari community, provided the parties are willing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Association.

(c) To adjust controversies between members of the Association

(d) To communicate with Chambers of Commerce and other mercantile and public bodies within or outside India and to concert and promote measures for the protection of trade, commerce and industries in which Indians, in particular, Marwaris are engaged

(e) To found and support establishments and institutions for disseminating commercial, technical and general education in different branches of Art and Science in the Marwari community.

(f) To take all necessary steps for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action, affecting the interests of the Marwari community, either by Government, or any department thereof or by any local body or bodies.

(g) To take such action as may be necessary for securing the redress of grievances of any branch of trade, commerce and industry in which the Marwari community is interested as also such other action as may be conducive to the development and growth of such trade, commerce and industry

(h) To make representations to the Local, Central or other authorities concerned, Executive or Legislative, to procure change of law and law practice affecting the commercial, economic, political and other interests of the Marwari community.

(i) To establish branches at any place in British India or in the Indian States where it may be necessary to do so in the interests of the Marwari community

(j) To acquire funds, lands, buildings and other moveable and immovable property and to hold, apply, and sell the same for and in the interests of the Association and in furtherance of its objects

(k) To adopt or promote such philanthropic, economic, industrial, educational and other measures as may be best calculated to better the moral and material condition of the Marwari community.

(l) To subscribe to become a member or otherwise co-operate with any other association whose objects are altogether or in part similar to those of the Association

(m) To arrange for lectures by competent men on any subject of interest and importance to the Marwari community.

(n) And generally to do all other acts and things necessary for the attainment of the above objects

The following are the Office-bearers for the year 1938-39.

*President*.—Babu Baijnath Bajoria, M.L.A.

*Vice-Presidents*.—Babu Rajendra Singh Singhghee; Babu Rameshwar Lal Ganeriwala; Babu Ramkumar Jhunjhunwala, Babu Mukund Lal Chitral

*Honorary Secretary*.—Babu Babulal Shroff.

*Jl. Secretary*.—Babu Ramsundar Kanoria.

*Treasurer*.—Babu Harikrishna Jhajharia.

*Auditor*.—Babu Murlidhar Sonthalia.

*Personal Assistant to the Secretary and Office-in-Charge*.—Babu J. N. Varma, M.A., B.L.

The following are Representatives on public bodies —

*Legislative Assembly*.—Babu Baijnath Bajoria, M.L.A.

*Legislative Council*.—Rai Mungtocol Tappuriah Bahadur.

*Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal*.—Babu Keshav Prasad Goenka.

*Board of Industries, Bengal*.—Babu Babulal Shroff.

*Non-Official Jail Visitor, Howrah Jail*.—Babu Ratanlal Goenka.

### INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce was established for the following purposes in the year 1928 —

- (a) To participate in the promotion of the objects for which the International Chamber of Commerce, hereinafter called the "International Chamber", is established, namely.
- (i) To facilitate the commercial intercourse of countries.
- (ii) To secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting finance, industry and commerce.
- (iii) To encourage progress and to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens by the co-operation of businessmen and organizations devoted to the development of commerce and industry.

The Indian National Committee has on its roll 36 commercial bodies as Organisation Members and 60 commercial firms as Associate Members

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE YEAR 1938-39

President — Jamshed N R Mehta

Vice-President — Amrit Lal Ojha

*Members of the Committee* — The Hon'ble Sir Rahlintoola M. Chinooy, Kt., Bombay, Sir Purshotandas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.F., M.B.F., Bombay, G. D. Birla, Calcutta, Lala Shri Ram, New Delhi, Kasturbbai Lalbhai, Ahmedabad, Lala Padampat Singhania, Ahmmedabad, Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnaswamy Mudaliar, Coimbatore, Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ramasaran Das, C.I.F., Lahore, A. D. Shroff, Bombay, Chunlal B. Mehta, Bombay, J. C. Setalvad, Bombay, M. Muhammad Ismail, Madras

*Honorary Treasurer* — D. N. Sen, Calcutta

*Co-opted Members* — D. P. Khaitan, Calcutta, Gordhandas G. Morarji, Bombay, Dr. N. N. Law, Calcutta, Lala Gurnisharan Lal, Gaya, Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans, Lahore, The Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Blyani, Akola

*Secretary* — D. G. Mulherkar

*Office* — 28 Ferozshah Road, New Delhi

### BOMBAY.

The object and duties of the Bombay Chamber, as set forth in the Memorandum and Articles of Association are to encourage and promote a friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good to promote and protect the general mercantile interests of this Presidency to collect and circulate information on all matters of general commercial interest to obtain the removal, as far as such a Society can, of all acknowledged grievances affecting merchants as a body, or mercantile interests in general, to receive and decide references on matters of usage and custom in dispute, recording such decisions for future guidance, and by this and such other means, as the Committee for the time being may think fit, assisting to form a code of practice for simplifying and facilitating business, to communicate with the public authorities, with similar Associations in other places and with individuals on all subjects of general mercantile interest, and to arbitrate between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the decision of the Chamber

contractors 128 firms engaged in general mercantile business

All persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits desirous of joining the Chamber and disposed to aid in carrying its objects into effect are eligible for election to membership by ballot. The Chamber member's subscription is Rs. 840. Gentlemen distinguished for public services, or "eminent in commerce and manufactures," may be elected honorary members and as such are exempt from paying subscriptions. Any stranger engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits and visiting the Presidency may be introduced as a visitor by any Member of the Chamber inserting his name in a book to be kept for the purpose but a residence of two months shall subject him to the rule for the admission of members

#### Officers of the Year.

The Bombay Chamber was established in 1836, under the auspices of Sir Robert Grant, who was then Governor of the Presidency, and the programme described above was embodied in their first set of rules. According to the latest returns the number of Chamber members is 194. Of these numbers 14 represent banking institutions, 16 shipping agencies and companies, 3 firms of solicitors, 3 railway companies, 13 insurance companies, 17 engineers and

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a committee of nine ordinary members, consisting of the President and Vice-President and seven members. The committee as a rule, meet at least once a week and the minutes of its proceedings are open to inspection by all members of the Chamber, subject to such regulations as the committee may make in regard to the matter. A general meeting of the Chamber must be held once a year and ten or more members may requisition, through the officers of the Chamber, a special meeting at any time, for a specific purpose.

The Chamber elects representatives as follows to various public bodies —

The Council of State, one representative

Bombay Legislative Assembly, two representatives

Bombay Municipal Corporation, one member, elected for three years.

Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, five members, elected for two years.

The following are the officers of the Chamber for the year 1938-40 and its representatives on the various public bodies —

*President.*—A K G Hogg

*Vice-President.*—C. P. Bramble, Esq., M L A

*Committee.*—W A Bell, Esq., J M B Gibbons, Esq., R C Giles, Esq., L A Halsall, Esq., W M Petrie, Esq., G J H. Wallis, Esq., Neville N Wadia, Esq

*Secretary.*—C H Courthope-Munroe, Esq

*Asst Secretary.*—H Royal, Esq., M B M., V D

*Representatives on—*

*Council of State.* The Hon'ble Mr R H. Parker.

*Bombay Legislative Assembly.* J B Greaves, Esq., D W Mullock, Esq

*Bombay Port Trust.* W A Bell, Esq., A McIntosh, Esq., R C Lowndes, Esq., A K G Hogg, Esq., R W Bullock, Esq

*Bombay Municipal Corporation.* L Gwillt, Esq

*Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Board.* A G Gray, Esq

*Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission.* H F. Milne, Esq

*Persian Gulf Lights Committee.* C F Morris, Esq.

*Indian Central Cotton Committee.* M S Durutti, Esq

*Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.* A A Sarantides, Esq

*Back Bay Reclamation Scheme—Standing Advisory Committee.* L A. Halsall, Esq

*Auxiliary Force Advisory Committee.* V F Noel-Paton, Esq.

*Ex-Servicemen Association.* A K G Hogg, Esq., (Ex-Officio).

*Bombay Seamen's Society.* C H. Courthope Munroe, Esq.

*Indian Sailors' Home.* G S Taunton, Esq.

*I M M. T. S. Dufferin.* A K. G Hogg, Esq

*Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.* Sir Geoffrey Winterbotham, Kt

*Railway Advisory Committee.*—

B B. & C. I. L. A. Halsall, Esq.

*Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd.:* A. K G Hogg, Esq

*Railway Rates Advisory Committee:* G. H. Cooke, Esq.; L A Halsall, Esq.; J. F. Macdonell, Esq.; C. J. Damala, Esq.; A. P. Darlow, Esq

*Government of Bombay Board of Communications.* G H Richmond, Esq

*Bombay University.* J M. B. Gibbons, Esq.

### Special Work.

One of the most important functions performed by the Chamber is that of arbitration in commercial disputes. Rules for this have been in existence for many years and have worked most satisfactorily. The decisions are in all cases given by competent arbitrators appointed by the General Committee of the Chamber and the system avoids the great expense of resort to the Law Courts.

A special department of the Bombay Chamber is its Statistical Department, which prepares a large amount of statistical returns connected with the trade of the port and of great importance to the conduct of commerce. The department consists of fourteen Indian clerks who, by the authority of Government, work in the Customs House and have every facility placed at their disposal by the Customs authorities. They compile all the statistical information in connection with the trade of the port, in both export and import divisions, which it is desirable to record. No other Chamber in India does similar work to the same extent.

The Bombay Chamber publishes a Daily Arrival Return which shows the receipts into Bombay of cotton, wheat and seeds, and a Daily Trade Return, which deals with trade by sea and shows in great detail imports of various kinds of merchandise and of treasure, while the same return contains particulars of the movements of merchant vessels.

The Chamber publishes twice a week detailed reports known as Import and Export manifests, which give particulars of the cargo carried by each steamer to and from Bombay.

Four statements are issued once a month. One shows the quantity of exports of cotton seeds and wheat from the principal ports of the whole of British India. The second gives in detail imports from Europe, more particularly in regard to grey cloths, bleached cloths, Turkey red and scarlet cloths, printed and dyed goods, fancy cloth of various descriptions, woollens, yarns, metals, kerosene oil, coal, aniline dyes, sugar, matches, wines and other sundry goods. The third shows, classified, the number of packages of piece-goods and yarns imported by individual merchants. The fourth gives the number of bales of cotton exported by each firm to each country during the month with a running total of the number of bales exported during the year.

Another "Monthly Return" issued by the Chamber shows clearances of a large number of important designations of merchandise.

A return of "Current Quotations" is issued once a week, on the day of the departure of the English mail, and shows the rates of exchange for Bank and Mercantile Bills on England and Paris, and a large quantity of general banking and trade information.

The Chamber has also a Measurement Department with a staff of 10, whose business is that of actual measurement of exports in the docks before loading in steamers. Certificates are issued by these officers with the authority of the Chamber to shippers and ship agents as to the measurement of cotton and other goods in bales or packages. From the measurements given in these certificates the freight payable by the Shippers of goods is calculated. The measurers are in attendance on the quays whenever there are goods to be measured and during the busy Season are on duty early and late.

## Associated Chamber of Commerce of India

HEAD OFFICE LOCATED IN CALCUTTA FOR 1939

President: H. H. Burn, Esq

## Millowners' Association, Bombay.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, was established in 1875 and its objects are as follows —

- (a) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity amongst Millowners and users of steam, water and/or electric power on all subjects connected with their common good.
- (b) To secure good relations between members of the Association
- (c) To promote and protect the trade, commerce and manufactures of India in general and of the cotton trade in particular
- (d) To consider questions connected with the trade, commerce and manufactures of its members.
- (e) To collect and circulate statistics and to collect, classify and circulate information relating to the trade, commerce and manufactures of its members.

Any individual, partnership or company owning one or more mill or mills or one or more press or presses or one or more spinning or other factory or factories actuated by steam, water, electric and/or other power is eligible for membership members being elected by ballot. Every member is entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rs. 50 paid by him as annual subscription.

The membership of the Association in 1937 numbered 104.

The following is the Committee for 1939 —

T. V. Baddeley, Esq., (Chairman), Neville N. Wadia, Esq., (Dy. Chairman), Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E., Sir Chunnilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., Sir Hormasji Mody, K.B.E., M.L.A., Sir Joseph Kay, Kt., B. D. Benjamin, Esq., J. C. Burna, Esq., V. N. Chandavarkar, Rao Narinchantra Mafatlal Rao R. T.

Ferard, Esq., Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Esq., Hargovandas Jamnadas Ramji, Esq., Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey, Esq., A. M. Mehta, Esq., H. F. Milne, Esq., A. Pether, Esq., S. D. Saklatvala, Esq., M.L.A., F. Stones, Esq., O.B.E., M.L.O., C. P. Wadia, Esq.

Mr T. Maloney, (Secretary), Mr. N. S. V. Aiyer, (Asst. Secretary), Mr. R. G. Gokhale, (Labour Officer).

The following are the Association's Representatives on public bodies —

Legislative Assembly: Sir Hormasji Mody, K.B.E., M.L.A.

Bombay Legislative Assembly: Mr S. D. Saklatvala, M.L.A.

Bombay Port Trust: Mr T. V. Baddeley  
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute: Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar

Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission  
Messrs. W. F. Webb and Mark Binnie

Advisory Board of Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics: Mr Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau

Indian Central Cotton Committee: Mr S. D. Saklatvala, M.L.A.

Development of Bombay Advisory Committee: Mr V. N. Chandavarkar

G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee: Mr F. Stones, O.B.E., M.L.C.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Advisory Committee: Sir Hormasji Mody, K.B.E., M.L.A.

Bombay Municipal Corporation: Sir Hormasji Mody, K.B.E., M.L.A.

University of Bombay: Mr F. Stones, O.B.E., M.L.O.

Royal Institute of Science: Mr. B. D. Benjamin

The Office of the Association is located at 2nd Floor, Patel House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and the Telephone Nos. are 31041 and 25550.

## Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd.

The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., was registered on 30th June 1924 as a Company limited by guarantee. The registered office of the Association is located in Patel House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

The objects of the Association are:—

- (a) The mutual insurance of members of the Company against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependants for injuries or accidents fatal or otherwise, arising out of and in the course of their employment;
- (b) The insurance of members of the Company against loss or damage by or incidental to fire, lightning, etc.; and
- (c) To reinsure or in any way provide for or against the liability of the Company upon any assurance granted or entered into by the

Company and generally to effect and obtain re-insurances, counterinsurances and counter-guarantees, etc., etc.

The Association consisted of 54 members on 1st October, 1938.

All members of the Millowners' Association are eligible for admission to the Mutual Company. Non-members are also eligible for membership of the Mutual, provided their application is approved of by the Committee of the Millowners' Association.

The affairs of the Mutual Insurance Association are under the control of a Board of Directors.

The present Directors are:—

F. Stones, Esq., O.B.E. (Chairman.)

Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E., Sir Joseph Kay, Kt., S. D. Saklatvala, Esq., H. J. Ramji, Esq., D. M. Khatau, Esq., A. Pether, Esq., J. C. Burns, Esq., and A. C. M. Cursetjee, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Secretary of the Association.

### Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber was established in the year 1907. Its objects are —

- (a) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among business community on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian merchants.
  - (b) To secure organised action on all subjects relating to the interests of the Indian business community directly and indirectly.
  - (c) To promote the objects of the Indian business community in matters of inland and foreign trade, shipping and transport, industry and manufacture, banking and insurance.
  - (d) To collect and disseminate statistical and other information securing the promotion of the objects of the Chamber, and to make efforts for the spread of commercial and economic knowledge.
  - (e) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action affecting the aforesaid interests by the Government or any Department thereof or by any local body or bodies and in general to take the initiative to secure the welfare of the business community in all respects.
  - (f) To make representations to Local, Central or Imperial authorities, Executive or Legislative, on any matter affecting trade, commerce, manufacture or shipping, banking or insurance.
  - (g) To undertake by arbitration the settlement of commercial disputes between merchants and businessmen and also to provide for arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade, industry or transport, and to secure the services of expert technical and other men to that end if necessary or desirable.
- (A) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes.
  - (i) To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also to take other action as may be conducive to the extension of trade, commerce or manufacture or incidental to the attainment of the above objects.
  - (j) To secure the interests and well-being of the Indian business communities abroad.
  - (k) To secure, wherever possible, organised and/or concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of members including 'regulating conditions of employment of industrial labour' in various industries represented by the members of the Organisation.
  - (iv) To nominate delegates and advisers, etc., to represent the employers of India at the Annual International Labour Conference of the League of Nations.
  - (iii) To take up, consider and formulate ideas on the subjects which are on the Agenda of each International Labour Conference.
  - (ie) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing recommendations or conventions of the International Labour Conference.
  - (l) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects of the Chamber directly or indirectly.

#### (ASSOCIATION-MEMBERS, 1938.)

The Grain Merchants' Association (Mr. Khimji Shamji); The Bombay Shroff Association (Mr. Mohanlal A. Parikh); The Bombay Yarn, Copper & Brass Native Merchants' Association (Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah); The Silk Merchants' Association (Mr. Behram N. Karanjia); The Pearl Merchants & Jewellers' Association (Mr. Nemchand Abhechand); The Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd. (Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta); The Sugar Merchants' Association (Mr. Jagjivan Ujasmaji Mulji); The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, (Mr. M. L. Dahanukar); The Bombay Grain Dealers' Association, (Mr. Khimji M. Bhujpuria); The Seeds Traders' Association, (Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi); The Indian Insurance Cos.' Association (Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Aiyer); The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association, (Mr. Ravji Ghellabhai); The Bombay Iron Merchants' Association (Mr. Anandji Haridas); The Chamber of Income-tax Consultants (Mr. Bhogilal C. Shah); The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, (Mr. Shantikumar N. Morarji); The Bombay Kariana Merchants' Association (Mr. D. P. Tata); The Indian Match Manufacturers' Association (Mr. Lalubhai Chunilal); Shri Mahajan Association (Mr. Shivaji N. Maniar); The Mucodam

Association, (Mr Ratilal T Parikh), The Bombay Cotton Merchants & Mucacadam Association, (Mr. Purshotamdas H Shah); The Bombay Malabar Karilana Merchants' Association, (Mr Vallabhdas Vasanji), The Bombay Oil Merchants' Association, (Mr. Bhikhabhai Laxmidas), The Metal Exchange Association, (Mr Ambalal B. Parikh), The Bombay Yarn & Silk Merchants' Association, (Mr Purshotamdas Popatlal), The Bombay Diamond Merchants' Association, (Mr Bhogilal L Jhaveri), The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce & Industry, (Mr B S. Dabke); Ahmedabad Share & Stock Brokers' Association, (Mrabhai Dayabhai Sheth), Indian Motion Picture Producers Association, (Mr R. C N Broacha).

Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms the Chamber has the right of electing one representative on the Central Legislative Assembly and under the Government of India Act 1935 it has the right of electing one representative on the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The Chamber also has the right to elect five representatives on the Bombay Port Trust, one representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation and one representative on the Improvements Committee.

The following are the Office-bearers of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the year 1939.—

*President*—Mr J C. Setalvad

*Vice-President*—Mr Chunilal B Mehta

*Members of the Committee (Elected)*—Anandji Kanji, Bhawanji A Khotimji, M L A, B S Dabke, Chimanlal Bapalal Parikh, Erachshaw R Hirjibehedin, H C Captain, J P Mehta, Keshavprasad C Desai, Madhavlal Makanji Bhatt, Mangaldas H Mehta, M M Amersy, Dr M Venkatramo, Nagindas T Master, M L A, Nandlal M Bhuta, N J Shah, Pratul Devkar, Nanjee, R G Suraviya, Rusa H M Mehta, Sarabhai Pratapal, S C Majumdar, Thakorlal H Vakil, Vijaysinh Govindji, Vitthaladas D Govindji

*Co-opted*—Sir Aideshir R Dalal, Kt, Hoosenbhoy A Lalljee, M L A, Gordhandas P Sonawalla, The Grain Merchants' Association, (Mr Khimji Shauji), The Bombay Shroff Association, (Mr Mohanlal A Parikh), The Bombay Yarn, Copper and Brass Native Merchants' Association, (Mr Gordhandas Jadhavji), The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, (Mr M L Dahannikar), The Seeds Traders' Association, (Mr Ratilal M Gandhi, M L C); The Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants Association, (Mr Purshotamdas Popatlal), The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association, (Mr Nanji Ladhahbhai), The Chamber of Income-tax Consultants, (Mr Bhogilal C Shah), The Bombay Iron Merchants' Association, (Mr Anandji Haridas), The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, (Mr Shantikumar N. Morarji), The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Mucacadam Association, (Mr Purshotamdas H Shah), The Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association, (Mr Mahomed A A Fazalbhoy)

*Ex-Officio*—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt, C I E, M B E, (Bombay Port Trust) Manu Subedar, M L A, (Central Legislative Assembly), M C Ghia, M L A, (Bombay Legislative Assembly), Gordhandas G. Morarji,

(Bombay Port Trust), Mathuradas Canji Matani, (Bombay Port Trust), The Hon Sir Rahimtoola M Chinoy, Kt, (Sydenham College of Commerce), The Hon Mr Govindlal Shival Motilal, (Bombay Municipality), L R. Tairsee, (Bombay Traffic Committee), Behram N Karanjia, M L C, (Trustee of the Chamber), Seth Chatrabhuj Gordhandas, (Trustee of the Chamber), M A Master, (Bombay Port Trust), Professor Sohrab R Davar, M L C, (University Senate), Kapilram H Vakil, (Royal Institute of Science), Chandulal P. Parikh, (Indian Central Cotton Committee), Dhirajlal C Modi, (B B & C I Rly Local Advisory Committee), K S Ramchandra Iyer, (Provincial Road Board), Sankalchand G Shah, (Bombay Port Trust)

*Secretary*—J K Mehta, M A

*Assistant Secretary*—A C Ramalingam

The following are the representatives of the Chamber on the various public bodies—

*Central Legislative Assembly.*—Mr Manu Subedar, M L A

*Bombay Legislative Assembly.*—Mr M C Ghia

*Bombay Port Trust*—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt, C I E, M B E (Cotton), Mr. Gordhandas G Morarji, (Piece-goods), Mr M C Matani (Grain and Seeds), Mr M A Master, (General), Mr Sankalchand G Shah, (General)

*Bombay Municipal Corporation.*—Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shival

*Advisory Committee of the Bombay Development Department*—Mr. Manu Subedar

*Indian Central Cotton Committee.*—Mr. Chandulal P Parikh

*Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science in Bombay*—Mr Kapilram H Vakil

*Local Advisory Committee of Railways*—Mr Gordhandas G Morarji, (G I P. Railway), Mr D C Modi, (B B & C I Railway)

*Panel of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee*—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt, C I E, M B E, Mr Kapilram H Vakil, Mr Manu Subedar, Mr. Mathuradas Vissonji, Mr M C Ghia

*Governing Body of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin"*—Mr M. A Master

*Senate of Bombay University*—Prof S R Davar

*Traffic Control Committee (Bombay)*—Mr L R Tairsee

*Board of Communications*—Mr K, S R Iyer  
*Indian Sailors' Home Committee*—Mr M A Master.

*Board of the Bombay Telephone Co*—Mr Mathuradas Vissonji

*Sydenham College Advisory Board*—Hon. Sir Rahimtoola M Chinoy, Kt

### Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

The objects of the Association are as follows:—

(a) To promote by creating friendly feelings and unity amongst the merchants, the business of the piece-goods trade in general at Bombay, and to protect the interest thereof; (b) to remove as far as it will be within the powers of the Association to do so, all the trade difficulties of the piece-goods business and to frame such line of conduct as will facilitate the trade; (c) to collect and assort statistics relating to piece-goods and to correspond with public bodies on matters affecting trade, and which may be deemed advisable for the protection and advancement of objects of the Association or any of them; and (d) to hear and decide disputes that may be referred to for arbitration.

The following are the office-bearers for the current year:—

*Chairman*.—Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thakersey, J. P.

*Deputy Chairman*.—Mr. Harjivan Valji.

*Hon. Joint Secretaries*.—Mr. Mathuradas Haribhai, J. P., and Mr. Padamsey Damodar Govindji, J. P.

*Hon. Treasurer*.—Mr. Mulji Laxmid.

### Grain Merchants' Association.

The object of this body is "to promote the interests of the merchants and to put the grain and oil-seeds trade on a sound footing." It is an influential body of large membership. The office-holders for the current year are as follows:—

*Chairman*.—Sheth Ratansi Hirji, J. P.

*Vice-Chairman*.—Sheth Khimji Shamji.

*Hon. Secretary*.—Sheth Nathoo Cooverji.

*Acting Secretary*.—Mr. Ganpatram Narottam Raval.

The address of the Association is 262, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi Post, Bombay.

## MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce was started in September 1927 with the object of establishing friendly relations among merchants and factory-owners of Maharashtra, safeguarding their interests against measures likely to affect them adversely, collecting financial, industrial and trade statistics, and disseminating information thereabout amongst members of the Chamber.

Membership of the Chamber is confined to merchants and factory-owners belonging to the City of Bombay, Bombay Suburban District, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Thana and East and West Khandesh and Belgaum and the Indian States

in and about these, namely, Kolhapur (with its Jagirs), Sangli, Miraj, (Senior and Junior), Kurundwad (Senior and Junior), Jamkhandi, Sawantwadi, Mudhol, Ramdurg, Jath, Akalkot, Phaltan, Aundh, Bhor, Sargana, Jawhar and Janjira.

*President*.—Mr. M. L. Dahanukar

*Vice-Presidents*.—Mr. D. R. Nalk, Mr. G. V.

Puranik and Rao Saheb P. I. Patil.

*Secretary*.—Mr. D. V. Kelkar, M. A.

The office of the Chamber is situated in the Construction House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

## KARACHI.

The objects and duties of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce are set forth in terms similar to those of Bombay. Qualifications for membership are also similar. Honorary Membership may be conferred by the Committee upon "any gentlemen interested in the affairs and objects of the Chamber." All new members joining the Chamber pay Rs. 750 entrance fee and the monthly subscription is Rs. 18. The subscription to the Chamber's periodical returns is at present fixed at Rs. 80 per annum per set containing monthly Import and Export Statements and Export Manifests and Non-Members Rs. 100 per set per annum. Rs. 10 per annum for the Weekly Price Current and Market Report. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by a committee of ten members, consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and eight members, elected at the annual general meeting of the

Chamber as early in the year as possible. The Chamber elects a representative on the Sind Legislative Assembly, four representatives on the Karachi Port Trust, two on the Karachi Municipal Corporation and two on the North Western Railway Advisory Committee, Karachi. There were 55 members of the Chamber in December, 1938. The following are the officers for 1938-39:—

*Chairman*.—Mr. B. H. Martin, (Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.)

*Vice-Chairman*.—Mr. B. B. Graham, (Anchor Line, Ltd.)

*Members of Committee*.—Mr. C. D. Buckley, (Messrs. Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India, Ltd.); Mr. B. G. Coghlan, (Bombay Co., Ltd.); Mr. A. K. Homan, (North Western Railway); Lt.-Col.



W. B. Hossack, M.L.A., (East India Tramways Co., Ltd.); Mr. A. S. Miculachi, (Ralli Brothers, Ltd.); Mr. G. S. Taunton, (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.); Mr. C. Voegeli, (Volkart Brothers), Mr. S. E. White, (National Bank of India, Ltd)

*Acting Secretary*—Mr. H. M. Gomes.

*Representative on the Sind Legislative Assembly*—Lt.-Col. W. B. Hossack

*Representatives on the Karachi Port Trust*—Messrs. R. H. Martin, B. A. Graham, G. S. Taunton and A. S. Miculachi.

*Representatives on the Karachi Municipality*—Mr. W. F. Enever and Mr. Sorab K H Katrak.

*Representatives on the North Western Railway Local Advisory Committee, Karachi*—Messrs. R. H. Martin and C. D. Buckley.

*Acting Public Measurer* Mr G B Patts

The following are the principal ways in which the Chamber gives special assistance to members:—The Committee take into consideration and give an opinion upon questions submitted to them regarding the custom of the trade or of the Port of Karachi. The Committee undertake to nominate arbitrators and surveyors for the settlements of disputes. When two members of the Chamber or when one member and a party who is not a member have agreed to refer disputes to the arbitration of the Chamber or of an arbitrator or arbitrators nominated by the Chamber, the Committee will undertake to nominate an arbitrator or arbitrators, under certain regulations. Similarly, the Chamber, under certain regulations, will undertake to appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators for the settlement of disputes in which neither of the parties are members of the Chamber. A public measurer is appointed under the authority of the Chamber to measure pressed bales of cotton, wool, hides and other merchandise arriving at or leaving the port.

## MADRAS.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1836. Any person being a British subject and any firm under British control, interested in the general trade, commerce, or manufactures of the Madras Presidency is eligible for Chamber membership. Individuals and firms interested in the object of the Chamber but not under British control can be Associate Members. Distinguished persons, members of kindred associations and officials interested in the trade, commerce or industry in the Madras Province may be elected Honorary Members of the Chamber. Honorary Members will not have to pay any subscription and will not be entitled to exercise the privileges of Ordinary Members except to speak at any ordinary meeting of the Chamber. Election for membership is by ballot. Every member, Chamber and Associate, pays an entrance fee of Rs 100 provided that banks, corporate bodies and mercantile firms may be represented on the Chamber by one or more members and are liable for an entrance fee of Rs. 100 once in every 10 years. The subscription shall not exceed Rs 300 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Each affiliated member shall pay an annual subscription of Rs. 50 payable at the beginning of the calendar year.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and surveys, the granting of certificates of origin and the registration of trade marks.

There are 53 Chamber Members, 3 Associate Members, 5 Affiliated Members and 8 Honorary Members of the Chamber in the current year. The officers and the committee of the Chamber for the year are as follows:—

*Chairman*—Mr. G. H. Hodgson, M.L.A.

*Vice-Chairman*—Mr. D. M. Reid, O.B.E., M.L.C.

*General Committee*—Mr. C. G. Alexander; Sir Frank Birley; Mr. C. G. W. Gordon; Mr. J. Nuttall, M.L.A., Mr. G. L. Orchard, M.L.A.

*Secretary*—Mr. G. Gompertz, J.P.

*Asst. Secretary*—Mr. O. P. Chetty.

*Representations*.—The following is a list showing the names of those gentlemen who have represented the Chamber for varying periods

during the year in the several capacities mentioned —

Mr. D. M. Reid was Chairman and Messrs. G. A. Bambridge and R. D. Denniston, Vice-Chairmen during the year.

*Madras Legislative Assembly*—Messrs G. H. Hodgson, F. G. Luker, J. Mackenzie Smith, G. L. Orchard and Sir William Wright were the representatives of the European Commerce Constituency on the Madras Legislative Assembly.

*Corporation of Madras*—The Chamber's representatives were Messrs B. W. Batchelor, J. A. Rowland Knox, C. Mainprice and G. E. Walker.

*Madras Port Trust*—Messrs R. D. Denniston, J. Nuttall, G. L. Orchard and D. M. Reid.

*Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Advisory Committee*—Mr. G. L. Orchard.

*South Indian Railway Advisory Committee*.—Mr. C. Elphinstone.

*Madras Motor Advisory Committee*—Mr. C. P. Johnstone.

*Board of Communications*.—Mr. C. P. Johnstone. *Senate of the University of Madras*—Messrs. G. A. Bambridge and F. H. Oakley.

*Senate of the Annamalai University*.—Mr. F. H. Oakley.

*State Technical Scholarship Board*.—Mr. F. H. Oakley.

*Board of State Aid to Industries*—Mr. F. H. Oakley.

*South Indian Nursing Association*.—Mr. F. H. Oakley.

*Government General Hospital Advisory Committee*.—Mr. F. H. Oakley.

*Railway Battalion Advisory Committee*.—Mr. D. M. Reid.

*Madras Provincial Cotton Committee*—Mr. J. Nuttall.

*Indian Tea Market Expansion Board*.—Mr. J. C. Surrey.

*Ex-Services Association (India), Madras Branch*.—Mr. D. M. Reid.

## SOUTHERN INDIA.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce established in 1909 has its Registered Office in Madras. The objects of the Chamber are those usual for such bodies, concerning the promotion of trade, especially in the Madras Presidency, and the interests of members. Special objects are stated to be—

"To maintain a Library of books and publications of commercial interest, so as to diffuse commercial information and knowledge amongst its members.

"To establish Museums of commercial products or organise exhibitions, either on behalf of the Chamber or in co-operation with others."

There are three classes of members, Affiliated, Resident and non-Resident. The usual conditions as to eligibility for election prevail.

The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, and the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris.

The Chamber registers trade marks, holds survey and arbitration, issues certificates of origin and certificates invoices.

The right of electing two representatives to the Madras Port Trust was accorded to the Chamber by the Madras Port Trust Amendment Act, 1923. Members of the Chamber hold seats in the Madras Legislative Assembly and the Chamber has also been accorded the right of electing a representative to that body. Co-Jointly with the Nattukottai Nagarathars Association the Chamber has the right of elect-

ing a representative to the Federal Assembly. Under the Madras City Municipal Amendment Act, 1936, the Chamber has the right of electing one Councillor to the Madras Corporation. Under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1928, the Chamber has the right to elect one member to the Board of Industries.

The Chamber also sends its representatives to the Board of Communications the Provincial Cotton Committee, the Advisory Committees of the South Indian and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the Madras University, the Social Hygiene Council (Madras Branch), the Annamalai University, State Technical Scholarship Board, Advisory Committees of the Government, Rayapuram and Ophthalmic Hospitals, Income-tax Board of Referees, the Madras Marketing Board, the Madras City Excise Licensing Board, the Indian Tea Marketing Expansion Board, etc. The Chamber issues a monthly magazine entitled "Southern India Commerce."

The Chamber has 480 members on the rolls and has its own building. Several Associations in the City of Madras and Chambers of Commerce in the up-country have been affiliated to this Chamber.

*President*—The Hon'ble Mr. M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettiar

*Vice-Presidents*—Dewan Bahadur M. Balasundaram Naidu, C.I.E.; Khan Bahadur Adam Hajee Mohamed Salt.

*Secretary*—P. Raghavan Nair, B.A., B.Com.

## NORTHERN INDIA.

Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Commerce House, 11, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

*Chairman*—Mr. P. H. Guest

*Vice-Chairman*—Rai Bahadur Bawa Dinga Singh.

*Committee*—Rai Bahadur Pandit Balak Ram Pandya, Mr. C. Bevan Petman, C.I.E., Rai Bahadur L. Bindu Saran, M.L.A., Mr. J. C. F. Davidson, R. S. Fairley; Mr. T. O. Hales, v.d., Dewan Bahadur Dewan Krishna Kishore Dahiwalia; Hon'ble Rai Bahadur L. Ram Saran Das, C.I.E., M.C.S., Sir William Roberts, Kt., C.I.E., M.L.A., Mr. B. C. Osborn, Sardar Sahib Sardar Sapuran Singh Chawla, Pandit Shiv Kishan Kauli.

*Chamber Members*—Messrs. Spedding Dinga Singh & Co., Lahore; Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Lahore; The Civil & Military Gazette, Ltd., Lahore; The Allahabad Bank Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Dinanath Shepershad, Lahore; Messrs. Bird & Co., Lahore; Mr. H. J. Rustonji, Lahore; The Coleyana Estate Ltd., Okara; The B. C. G. A. (Punjab) Ltd., Khanewal; Messrs. The Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore; The Jallo Resin Factory, Lahore; The National Bank of India, Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. The Attock

Oil Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi; The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Rai Bahadur Mela Ram's Sons, Lahore; Messrs. The Murree Brewery Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi; Messrs. The Ganesh Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Lyallpur; Messrs. Maher Singh Sapuran Singh Chawla, Lahore; The North Western Railway, Lahore; Messrs. The Lahore Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Lahore; The Imperial Bank of India, Lahore; Messrs. Basant Ram & Sons, Lahore; Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Sir Daya Kishan Kaul & Sons, Lahore; Messrs. The Rawalpindi Electric Power Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi; Messrs. The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore; The Indian Mildura Fruit Farms Ltd., Renala Khurd; Messrs. Uberoi Ltd., Sialkot; Messrs. Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore; Messrs. B. R. Herman & Mohatta, Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Lloyds Bank Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. The Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India, Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. The Kangra Valley Slate Co., Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Siemens (India) Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Buckwell & Co., Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Lahore; Messrs. The Associated Cement

Companies, Ltd., Wah; Officer in Charge, Military Farms, Okara; Messrs. The New Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Dhariwal; Messrs. Martin & Co., Lahore; Messrs. The Sunlight of India Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Owen Roberts & Co., Ltd., Lahore; The Punjab National Bank Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. S. Sujan Singh & Sons, Lahore Cantt.; Messrs. Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Co., Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Reliable Water Supply Service of India Ltd., Lahore; The Renala Estate, Montgomery; The Indian Publicity Bureau, Dhariwal; Messrs. Narain Das Bhagwan Das,

Shahdara (near Lahore), Messrs. Shanti Sagar & Co., Lahore.

**Honorary Members.**—Mr. V. F. Critchley, A.R.C., M.I.E.E., M.A.M., I.E.E., A.M.I., Mech. E., Rai Bahadur L. Ram Lal, M.B.E., P.C.S., Mr. T. J. Daintith, M.C.

**Secretary.**—Mr. J. E. Keogh.

**Head Clerk.**—S. Mohd Hussain Bokhari.

**Tel. Address.**—"Commerce."

**Telephone.**—2237

## UPPER INDIA.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce is concerned with trade, commerce and manufactures in the United Provinces and has its registered office at Cawnpore. Members are elected by the Committee, subject to confirmation by the next general meeting of the Chamber. Gentlemen distinguished for public service, or eminent in commerce or manufactures, may be elected honorary members of the Chamber by the members in a General Meeting and such shall be exempted from paying any subscription to the Chamber. There is no entrance fee for membership, but subscriptions are payable as follows:—A firm, company or association having its place of business in Cawnpore, Rs. 300 a year; an individual member resident or carrying on business in Cawnpore, Rs. 300; firms or individuals having their places of business or residence outside Cawnpore pay half the above rates, but the maintenance of a branch office in Cawnpore necessitates payment of full rates.

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a Committee of ten members, which has power to constitute Local Committees of from four to seven members each at trade centres where membership is sufficiently numerous to justify the step. Such Local Committees have power to communicate only with the Central Committee.

The Chamber appoints arbitration Tribunals for the settlement and adjustment of disputes, when invited to do so, members of the Tribunals being selected from a regular printed list of arbitrators.

The Chamber has in the present year 66 members, three honorary members and eight affiliated members.

The following are the officers:—

**President.**—Mr. R. Menzies, O.B.E., (The British India Corporation, Ltd.)

**Vice-President.**—Rai Bahadur Babu Ram Narain Sahab, (Cawnpore)

**Members.**—Mr. A. H. Buckland, (Messrs. Atherton West & Co., Ltd.), Mr. B. L. Gray, (Messrs. Begg, Sutherland & Co., Ltd.), Mr. A. C. Inskip, O.B.E., (Messrs. Cooper, Allen & Co.), Mr. E. J. W. Plummer, (The Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Co., Ltd.); Mr. W. R. Watt, (The British India Corporation, Ltd.), Mr. A. Grant, (The National Bank of India, Ltd.), Mr. R. Mair, M.C., (East Indian Railway, Allahabad) and Mr. T. I. Smith, (The Mulr Mills Co., Ltd.)

**Representatives on the United Provinces Legislative Assembly.**—Sir Jawala Prasad Srivastava, Kt., M.L.A., (Cawnpore) and Mr. E. M. Souter, O.B.E., M.L.A., (Messrs. Ford & Macdonald Ltd.)

**Secretary.**—Mr. H. W. Morgan

**Head Clerk.**—Babu R. K. Mehra.

## MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES, CAWNPORE.

The Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces was established in November 1932 with the object of safeguarding the interest of trade and industry in the United Provinces, providing regular and efficient statistical and intelligence service to the business firms of the province and generally helping the promotion of trade and business in the United Provinces through proper organisation of commercial opinion. The Chamber represents almost entirely Indian capital and has affiliated to its membership, Cotton Mills, Sugar Mills, Jute Mills, Silk weaving and Hosiery works, Banks and Firms engaged in extensive dealings in Piece-goods, country produced Hide and Leather. The Chamber maintains a ceaseless channel of correspondence with the Central and Provincial Governments and the various Railways on all points of commercial grievances, whether of general or of specific interest. It issues every month an English and Hindi Bulletin among its members who are scattered over the entire province. The report of the activities of the

Chamber is a regular feature of the daily press of the province. The Chamber is represented on the U. P. Legislative Assembly, U. P. Board of Traffic and Communication, Court of the Lucknow University, G. I. P. Rly. Advisory Committee, and about 15 other spheres of public service. The constitution of the Chamber which is registered under Indian Companies Act 1913, with a licence under Section 26, provides for an Executive consisting of 1 President, 2 Vice-Presidents and 18 ordinary Members of the Council. A whole-time Secretary is attached to the organisation. The principal Office Bearers for the year 1938 are as follows:—

**President.**—Sardar Inder Singh.

**Senior Vice-President.**—Mr. Ram Ratan Gupta.

**Junior Vice-President.**—B. Guru Prasad Kapur

**Secretary.**—Mr. K. M. Purkayastha, M.A.

## UNITED PROVINCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CAWNPORE.

The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce was established in 1914, and represents all the important commercial and industrial interests of the Province. The Chamber is recognised both by the Provincial and Central Governments and jointly returns a representative to the United Provinces Legislative Assembly. It is represented on the Cawnpore Municipal Board, the Local Advisory Committee of the East Indian Railway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Rohilkhand Kumaon Railway, Bengal and North Western Railway and on the Informal Committee of the East Indian Railway. The Chamber's representatives also sit on the Provincial Boards of Industries, Economic Enquiry and Agriculture, High School and Intermediate Education and Governing bodies of Government

Textile and Dyeing and Printing Schools, Agriculture College, Sir H. B. Technological Institute, Cawnpore, Board of Traffic and Communications, Senate of the Lucknow University, and Employment Board, U. P. and various other public bodies in the Province. The Chamber is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry as also to the National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

**Membership.**—Any firm, individual, company, corporation or association engaged or interested in trade, commerce or industry is eligible for membership of the Chamber.

The number of members on register is 176 (113 Local and 63 Mofussil)

## INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LAHORE (PUNJAB).

The Indian Chamber of Commerce (Desai Deepar Mandal), Lahore, was established in 1912 and was registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, in 1913. The main object for which the Chamber was established was to safeguard the interests of Indian commerce, trade and agriculture. The Chamber is recognised by the Punjab Government and the Government of India. It is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and is a member of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris. The Chamber has a trade-marks registration Department and has a Board of Arbitration to settle commercial disputes. The members of this Chamber have franchise in the commerce constituency of the Punjab Legislative Assembly along with three Chambers—The Punjab Chamber of Commerce, The Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Lahore and Punjab Trades Association.

Members of the Committee for 1938 are—

**President.**—K. B. Sardar Habib Ullah, Bar-at-Law, 8, Davis Road, Lahore.

**Vice-Presidents.**—Mr. S. R. Jariwala, M.A., L.B., Agent, Central Bank of India, Ltd., Lahore, Mr. H. D. Mehta, Managing Director, Northern India Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore.

**Hon. Secretary & Member of the Committee.**—Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans, F.L.A.A. (Lond.), B.A., of Messrs Sodhbans & Co., Auditors, Lahore.

**Members.**—Mr. H. S. Balhaya, F.R.E.S. (Lond.), of Messrs G. Balhaya & Co., Lahore; Mr. R. K. Jain, Director-in-Charge, Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore, Mr. Kanshi Ram Khosla, Proprietor, Imperial Publishing Co., Lahore; Kanwar Shiv Kishan Kaul, of Messrs Raja Sir Daya Kishan Kaul & Sons, Lahore, Mr. P. C. Malhotra, A.S.A.A. (Lond.), R.A., of Messrs S. B. Billimoria & Co., Auditors, Bawa Dings Singh Building, The Mall, Lahore, Dewan Harbhagwan Nanda, Notary Public, 42, Ferozepur Road, Lahore; Mr. S. A. Sadique, of Messrs K. B. Sh. Gulam Hussain & Co., Lohgarh Gate, Amritsar, Mr. Basant Krishan Khanna, Advocate, 5, Mozang Road, Lahore, Mr. S. L. Anand, Branch Manager, The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., The Mall, Lahore, Khan Bahadur Syed Murtab Ali Shah, C.B.E., of Messrs Syed A. & M. Wasir Ali, Ashiana, Lahore, Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Batten Seth, of Messrs R. B. Seth Ajudhia Paroad & Sons, Mozang Road, Lahore; Sardar Bahadur Sardar Ujjal Singh, M.A., M.L.A., of Messrs. Sujan Singh Ujjal Singh, The Mall, Lahore, Mr. Shiv Raj Bhalla, of Traders Bank Ltd., Lahore; Rao

**Saheb Lala Janki Dass, M.A., Proprietor, Messrs. Janki Dass & Co., Nila Gumbad, Lahore.** Mr. **Devi Chand Khanna, Timber Merchant, Nisbet Road, Lahore**

**Representatives on Different Bodies.—Joint Development Board, Punjab.**—Mr. S. L. Tuli, 3, Cooper Road, Lahore.

**Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab**—Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans, F.L.A.A., R.A., Lahore

**N. W. R. Advisory Committee.**—Mr. S. R. Jariwala, Lahore.

**State Aid Board of Industries, Punjab**—Dewan Harbhagwan Nanda, Lahore.

**Railway Rates Advisory Committee.**—Lala Maha Narain, Lyallpur; Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans, Lahore; Mr. H. B. Nanda, Lahore.

**Income Tax Board of Referees.**—Mr. M. L. Tannan, Lahore, Mr. P. C. Malhotra, Lahore, Mr. G. S. Salariya, Amritsar, Lala Maha Narain, Lyallpur.

**Wiring Contractors Licensing Board.**—Khan Bahadur Sirdar Habib Ullah, Lahore.

**Punjab Industrial Survey Advisory Committee.**—Khan Bahadur Sirdar Habib Ullah, Lahore.

## PUNJAB.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has its headquarters at Delhi and exists for the care of mercantile interests on the usual lines in the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir. The Chamber has Branches at Amritsar and Lahore. Memberships by ballot and is restricted to Banks, Merchants (wholesale), Railways and proprietors of large industrial interests. The entrance fee is Re 1 and the rate of subscription Rs. 180 per year. The Chamber returns one member to a seat on the Reformed Punjab Legislative Council jointly with the Punjab Trades Association, and shares representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly with other Chambers which are members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, in the seat allotted to the Associated Chambers. The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, London. The Chamber is represented on the Municipal Corporation of Delhi as well as on the N. W. Railway Advisory Committee, Lahore

**Members of the Managing Committee, 1938.**—Mr. V. F. Gray, C.I.E., *Chairman*, (Messrs. R. J. Wood & Co., Ltd., Delhi), Sirdar Bahadur Bardar Sobha Singh, C.B.E., M.L.A., *Deputy*

*Chairman*, (Messrs. Sujjan Singh Sobha Singh, New Delhi), Mr. A. Duguid, A.F.C., (Indian National Airways, Ltd., New Delhi), Mr. R. N. B. Brunt, (Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India, Ltd., New Delhi), Mr. C. Brookes-Wigley, (Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., New Delhi), Rai Bahadur P. Mukerjee, (Messrs. P. Mukerjee & Co., Ltd., Delhi), Khan Bahadur S. M. Abdulla, (Messrs. S. M. Abdulla & Sons, Delhi), Mr. U. N. Sen, O.B.E., (The Eastern News Agency, Ltd., New Delhi), The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Dass, C.I.E., M.C.S., (The Mela Ram Cotton Mills, Lahore), Mr. Aftab Rai, Bar-at-Law, (Ganga Ice Factory, Lahore Cantt.), Mr. S. G. H. Shah, (Divisional Commercial Officer, North Western Railway, New Delhi), Mr. J. J. Haslett, (The New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal), Mr. Lachhmi Narain, (Messrs. B. M. Lachhmi Narain, Amritsar), Mr. Moti Ram Mehra, (Messrs. Moti Ram Mehra & Co. Amritsar); Mr. Satya Paul Virmani, (The Jawala Flour Mills, Amritsar), Mr. G. Stevens (East India Carpet Co., Ltd., Amritsar).

**Secretaries.**—Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co. Chartered Accountants, New Delhi.

## BURMA.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce, with headquarters at Rangoon, exists to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect trade, commerce and manufactures and, in particular, the general mercantile interests of the province, to communicate with public authorities, associations and individuals on all matters, directly or indirectly affecting these interests, and to provide for arbitration between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the judgment of arbitrators appointed by the Chamber. The following are affiliated bodies:—

Burma Fire Insurance Association.

Burma Marine Insurance Agents' Association.

Burma Motor Insurance Agents' Association  
Burma Planters' Association.  
Tavoy Chamber of Mines.

The Chamber elects representatives to the following Public Bodies.—

Burma House of Representatives.  
Rangoon Port Trust Board.  
Rangoon Corporation  
Victoria Memorial Park Trustees  
Pasteur Institute Committee.  
Burma University Council.  
Rangoon Development Trust.  
Police Advisory Board.

Advisory Committee constituted under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920.

Rangoon General Hospital Advisory Committee.

Burma Railway Board.

Bishop Bigandant Home Board.

All British corporations, companies, firms of persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits, such as merchants, bankers, ship-owners and brokers or who are connected with agriculture, mining, manufactures, insurance, railways, commerce, art, science or literature are eligible to become Chamber Members. Every non-British concern or person, similarly engaged or interested as indicated above, is eligible for election as an Associate Member. The annual subscription for each Chamber Member is Rs. 480 per annum and of each Associate Member Rs. 360 per annum. An entrance fee of Rs. 150 is payable by each new Member. Officials and others indirectly connected with the trade of the province or who may have rendered distinguished service to the interests represented by the Chamber may be elected by the Committee either on their own motion or on the suggestion of two Members as Honorary Members of the Chamber. Honorary Members are not required to subscribe to the funds of the Chamber.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations in addition to its ordinary work. It does not publish any statistical returns.

Secretary.—B. P. Cristall, Esq.

Asst. Secretary.—G. V. Hemans, Esq.

Representatives on the Burma House of Representatives—L. P. S. Bourne, Esq., The Hon'ble Mr. Somerset Butler, R. W. Little, Esq., J. I. Nelson, Esq., and W. T. McIntyre, Esq.

Representatives on the Rangoon Port Trust Board—A. A. Bruce, Esq., H. Ponsford, Esq., H. Roper, Esq., and J. Tait, Esq.

Representative on the Rangoon Corporation.—G. S. Nicoll, Esq.

Victoria Memorial Park Trustee.—F. J. Valentine, Esq.

Pasteur Institute Committee.—J. Tait, Esq.

Burma University Council.—H. Roper, Esq., B. A.

Rangoon General Hospital Advisory Committee.—F. J. Valentine, Esq.

Police Advisory Board.—T. P. Cowie, Esq., M. H. R.

Rangoon Development Trust.—G. S. Nicoll, Esq.

Bishop Bigandant Home Board.—A. C. Stewart, Esq.

Burma Railway Board.—A. A. Bruce, Esq.

Advisory Committee under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920.—J. R. Fairley, Esq.

## COCANADA.

The Cocanada Chamber of Commerce was established on 29th October 1888.

The following are the members of the Chamber which has its headquarters at Cocanada, the chief port on the Coromandel Coast north of Madras:—

Members.—The Coromandel Co., Ltd., Ripley & Co., Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras), Ltd., Innes & Co., Wilson & Co., Northern Circars Development Co., Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India, Ltd., The Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Deccan Sugar and Akhbari Co., Ltd. and Parry & Co., Ltd.

### MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. S. A. Cheesman (Chairman).

„ C. C. R. Reynolds.

„ A. S. Watt.

„ G. M. Lake (Secretary).

The rules of the Chamber provide that by the term 'member' be understood a mercantile firm or establishment, or the permanent Agency of a mercantile firm or establishment, or a society of merchants carrying on business in Cocanada or other place in the Districts of Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam, and duly elected according to

the Rules of the Chamber, and that all such be eligible but only members resident in Cocanada can hold office. Members are elected by ballot. The Committee, when called upon by disputing members or non-members of the Chamber, give their decision upon all questions of mercantile usage and arbitrate upon any commercial matter referred to them for final judgment. In either case a minimum fee of Rs. 16 must accompany the reference with Rs. 5 from a non-member and Rs. 1 from a member as payment for the Chamber's Sealed Certificate.

The Committee consisting of 3 members, including the Chairman, is elected by ballot at the general meeting in January in each year for a term of 12 months. The entrance fee for each member, whose place of business is in Cocanada, is Rs. 100 and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs. 50. The subscription for each member whose place of business is in Cocanada is Rs. 120 per annum, payable quarterly, and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs. 60 per annum, payable in advance. The Committee usually meets once a month on the penultimate Thursday and the general body meets on the last Thursday.

A Fortnightly Circular of current rates of produce, freights, and exchange is drawn up by the Committee.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS.

The Department of Statistics was reabsorbed into the Department of Commercial Intelligence with effect from the 1st December 1922. The joint department has its office at No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta and is administered by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and statistics assisted by a Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence and a Deputy Director of Statistics. It embraces two distinct classes of work: (a) the collection and dissemination of information connected with overseas trade which may be of use to Indian firms and (b) the compilation and publication of All-India statistics.

The Government of India felt the necessity for the creation of a Central Statistical Research Bureau for the continuous analysis and interpretation of economic and statistical facts and phenomena and they established in 1933 the nucleus of a Statistical Research Bureau under the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics at their headquarters. This Bureau has now been placed in charge of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India appointed in 1938 with a Deputy-Director of Statistics Research at the headquarters.

Among the important publications for which the Director-General is responsible are the following annual volumes:—Statement of the Foreign Seaborne Trade and Navigation of British India, Agricultural Statistics, Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops and Indian Customs Tariff. The department also publishes a weekly journal—“The Indian Trade Journal”—the principal features of which are (a) information as to tariff changes in foreign countries which affect Indian interests, (b) notices of tenders called for and contracts placed by Government departments and public bodies, (c) crop reports and forecasts, (d) Government orders, communiques and other notifications affecting trade, (e) analysis of Indian trade statistics, (f) market reports, price

and trade movements of the staple exports and imports, (g) trade enquiries for securing trade introductions, and (h) monthly, quarterly and annual reports of the Indian Trade Commissioners abroad and summaries of the leading features of consular and other trade reports.

The Review of the Trust of India and the monthly Survey of business condition in India are now being published by the Statistical Research Bureau.

The Department also administers the COMMERCIAL LIBRARY AND READING ROOM located at No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. This was at first a small departmental library used for the purpose of answering enquiries, but in 1919 the Government of India agreed to the formation of a combined technological library of reference in Calcutta in place of the separate libraries attached to the Departments of Commercial Intelligence, Statistics, and Patents and Designs, and the resultant Commercial Library and Reading Room was placed under the administrative control of the Director-General. It has now been expanded into first-class technical library containing over 19,059 volumes on different subjects of commercial, economic and industrial interest as well as Indian and foreign statistical publications, and over 368 technical and commercial journals and market reports. Ordinarily books are consulted in the Library, but they are also available on loan upon deposit of value throughout India.

The Department works in close co-operation with Directors of Industries and other Government Departments in India, with the Indian Trade Commissioners in London, Hamburg, Milan, Osaka (Japan), Mombasa (East Africa), New York and Alexandria and the Indian Trade Agent, Kabul, with His Majesty's Trade Commissioners in India and the Dominions, and with Consular Officers in various parts of the world. And the yearly increase in its correspondence shows that it is steadily being used more and more both by firms in India and by overseas firms interested in Indian exports.

## THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN INDIA.

The British Trade Commissioners in India are part of the world-wide Commercial Intelligence Organisation of the Imperial Government. The Department of Overseas Trade, London, which is the headquarters of this organisation, is a joint department of the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office and was created in 1917 with the specific object of stimulating the overseas trade of the United Kingdom by securing commercial information from all parts of the world; by disseminating it to British manufacturers and exporters; by undertaking such special constructive activities as may be found possible; and by assisting traders in the removal of their difficulties. The Department has nothing to do with the regulation of trade. It passes no mea-

asures and makes no restrictive or regulative orders. Briefly, the policy on which it is based is the policy of assistance without interference.

The Department of Overseas Trade maintains a network of trained and experienced Commercial Intelligence Officers throughout the world, who forward a constant supply of commercial information to London and provide local assistance in the promotion of British economic interests. Those overseas officers who are stationed in the British Empire are members of the Trade Commissioner Service while Foreign countries are served by the Commercial Diplomatic Service forming part of the British Diplomatic Missions and by the Consular Service.

**Function of Commissioner.**—The primary duty of the British Trade Commissioner comprises the collection of information in regard to opportunities that may arise within his territory for securing and developing trade by British manufacturers and merchants, both in the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire. He is, therefore, enjoined carefully to watch and report from time to time to the Board of Trade and the Governments of the Dominions concerned on all matters affecting the trade, industry and commerce of his area. His general functions are to maintain cordial relations with the governing authorities of his area; to enter into personal relations with the Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and similar bodies, and with the principal representative importers and local manufacturers; to visit the principal commercial centres; to report upon foreign competition, on financial and trade conditions, and new legislation affecting trade, to make an annual general report on the conditions and prospects of trade in his area; and to furnish special reports and monographs on particular questions which are likely to be of interest to British manufacturers and exporters. He is also expected to supply a regular flow of commercial information of all kinds to his department, to maintain an active correspondence with firms in the United Kingdom or the Dominions who wish to extend their trade with his area; and to give all possible assistance to the representatives of British firms who may visit his territory.

Every effort is made by His Majesty's Trade Commissioners to keep in touch with British representatives and agents in India. The offices are equipped with a complete range of directories and reference books of all kinds and information is available with regard to such matters as tariff conditions, port dues and charges throughout the world, etc. A library consisting of over 1,000 catalogues of the leading British manufacturers is maintained in Calcutta and Bombay, and firms desiring information with regard to specific manufacturers of particular machinery or processes are invited either to

call personally or to communicate their requirements in writing. It is hoped that local importers and buyers will co-operate by making a more extended use of the information available in the offices and by bringing to the attention of the British Trade Commissioners any cases where the interests of exporters from the United Kingdom or the Dominions may be adversely affected by foreign competition or otherwise.

#### H. M.'S. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN INDIA.

##### Calcutta—

Sir Thomas M. Ainscough, C.B.E.,  
His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner  
in India, Burma and Ceylon.

Mr. A. Schofield,  
His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at  
Calcutta.

Post Box No. 683, Fairlie House, Fairlie  
Place.

Telegraphic Address—"Tradcom, Calcutta."

Telephone No. "Calcutta 1042."

##### Bombay—

Mr. W. D. M. Clarke,  
His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at  
Bombay.

Post Box No. 815, 3, Wiltet Road, Ballard  
Estate.

Telegraphic Address—"Tradcom, Bombay."  
Telephone No.—"Bombay 23095."

##### Burma—

Prof C G Beasley,  
Imperial Trade Correspondent, Dept of  
Commerce and Industry, Secretariat,  
Rangoon

##### Ceylon—

Imperial Trade Correspondent,  
Director of Commerce and Industries,  
Colombo

### THE CANADIAN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce comprises, as one of its principal divisions, the Commercial Intelligence Service. This Service had its beginnings prior to the establishment of the Department in 1892 and has since undergone considerable expansion. At present it includes a headquarters staff in Ottawa and thirty-four Trade Commissioner offices abroad, seventeen of these being in British and an equal number in foreign countries.

The office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner for India, Burma and Ceylon has been established in Calcutta since 1922. Its services

are at the disposal of Canadian firms interested in the export of their goods to the Indian market and to others who may be interested in the purchase of Indian products. It is also in regular touch with import houses in India and is prepared to co-operate as well with exporters seeking a market in Canada for any Indian commodities.

**Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in India.**—Mr. Paul Sykes, 23, Esplanade Mansions, Calcutta, P. O. Box 2003; Telephone—Calcutta, 5053, Tel. Address:—"Canadian, Calcutta."

### THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

**Director, Technological Laboratory.**—Dr. Nazir Ahmad, O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.Inst.F.

**Office.**—Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

**Secretary.**—Mr. D. N. Mahta, B.A. (Oxon), F.L.S.

**Asst. Secretary.**—Mr. C. J. Bocarro, M.A.



The Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18, a full summary of whose report appears on pages 291-294 of the Indian Year Book of 1922, reviewed the position of cotton growing in India very thoroughly and made a series of recommendations for the improvement of cotton growing and marketing which have proved to be of the greatest value. One of their recommendations was that a permanent Indian Central Cotton Committee should be established to promote the welfare of the cotton-growing industry generally, to advise the Government of India and Local Governments in regard to matters of cotton policy, especially with reference to legislation for the prevention of malpractices and similar matters.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee was appointed by resolution of the Government of India in April 1921, and worked as an advisory body until 1923. Another recommendation of the original Committee was that a cotton cess should be levied to provide funds for the work of the Central Cotton Committee and for agricultural and technological research on cotton. The Cotton Cess Act was passed in 1923 and at the same time the Central Cotton Committee was incorporated and its membership enlarged in order to make it fully representative of all sections of the industry. Its constitution and present membership is as follows:—

#### INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE MEMBERS

*President*.—Sir Bryce Burt, CIE, MBE, I.A.S., Offg. Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, *ex-officio*.

(a) The Expert Adviser to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in Agricultural matters, *ex-officio*

#### REPRESENTATIVES OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS

*Madras*.—Mr. P. H. Rama Reddi, I.A.S., Director of Agriculture

*Bombay*.—The Director of Agriculture.

*United Provinces*.—The Director of Agriculture

*Punjab*.—The Director of Agriculture

*Central Provinces and Berar*.—Mr. J. C. McDougall, I.A.S., Director of Agriculture

*Sind*.—Rao Saheb K. I. Thadani, Director of Agriculture.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics *ex-officio*.

#### REPRESENTATIVES OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND ASSOCIATIONS

The East India Cotton Association, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, CIE, MBE

The Bombay Millowners' Association, Mr S. D. Saklatvala, M.L.A.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Mr M. S. Durutti.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr Chandulal P. Parikh, M.L.A.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce, Mr. A. P. Darlow.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai.

The Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. Vonesh.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. Tinker.

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation  
Sir William Roberts, C.I.E.

#### COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES NOMINATED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT,

*Central Provinces and Berar*.—Mr. P. V. Deshmukh, Mr D. K. Kane.

*Madras*.—Mr J. Nuttall.

*Punjab*.—Mr Balak Ram

*Bengal Representative*.—Mr Girija Prosanna Chakraverty

#### CO-OPERATIVE BANKING REPRESENTATIVE.

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., (*Vice-President*)

#### REPRESENTATIVES OF COTTON- GROWING INDUSTRY.

*Madras*.—M. R. Ry V. C. Palaniswami  
Gounder, Ayl., M. R. Ry H. Sitarama Reddi  
Garu, M.L.A.

*Bombay*.—Mr Yashwantram Rajaram Joshi.

*United Provinces*.—Rai Bahadur Lakshmi  
Raj Singh, M.L.C., Chaudhari Sheomangal  
Singh, M.L.A.

*Punjab*.—Sardar Saheb Gurbachan Singh,  
M.L.A., Ch. Mohammad Yasin Khan, M.L.A.

*Central Provinces and Berar*.—Rao Bahadur  
Sir Madhoro Deshpande, KBE, Mr. M. P. Kolhe

*Sind*.—Mr Roger Thomas.

#### REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN STATES,

*Hyderabad State*.—Mr Nizam-ud-Din Hyder  
Director of Agriculture

*Baroda State*.—Mr. R. G. Allan, CIE,  
Commissioner of Agriculture.

*Gwalior State*.—Sardar D. K. Jadhav, Director  
of Agriculture

*Rajputana and Central India States*.—Mr. T. R. Low, I.A.S., Director, Institute of Plant Industry,  
Indore.

#### ADDITIONAL MEMBERS NOMINATED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL-IN-COUNCIL

Rao Bahadur S. S. Salimath, Deputy Director  
of Agriculture, Southern Division, Dharwar

Rao Bahadur V. Ramanatha Iyer, Cotton  
Specialist, Coimbatore

Rai Bahadur S. V. Kanungo, Finance Minister,  
Holkar State, Representative of the Holkar  
State

Seth Isserdas Varindmal, M.L.A., Representative  
of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association.

The Economic Botanist (Cotton) to the Government of the United Provinces, Cawnpore.

Jamshed Nusserwanji, Esq., M.L.A.

Lala Shri Ram, Representative of the Cotton  
Millowners of Delhi

Mr Chellaram Shewaram, Representative  
of the Karachi Cotton Association, Ltd.

Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya,  
KBE

Mr Mangesh Babhuta Patel, M.L.A., Shahada,  
District West Khandesh

Mr H. B. Rajdev, Deputy Director of Agriculture,  
Karnataka Division, Raichur.

Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji  
Naik.

Dr. T. E. Gregory, Economic Adviser to the  
Government of India, New Delhi.

From the commencement the Central Cotton Committee took steps to deal with the various malpractices reported by the original Committee which by spoiling the reputation of the Indian cottons and rendering them less valuable for spinning purposes, were reducing the returns of the grower and causing great economic loss to the country at large.

The Cotton Transport Act passed in 1923 enables any Local Government with the consent of its Legislative Council to notify definite areas of cotton for protection and to prevent the importation of cotton from outside the area except under license. Prior to the passing of the Act inferior cottons were imported in large quantities into the staple cotton tracts for purposes of adulteration, and the reputation of several valuable cottons had been ruined by this abuse. The Act has now been applied to the most important staple cotton areas of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and the Central Provinces and of the Baroda, Rajpipla, Chhota Udepur, Hyderabad, Indore, Sangli, Baris, Lunawada, Bhadrawa, Kadana, Sant, Sanjeli, and Jambughoda States and with excellent results.

The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act (XII of 1925) subsequently passed provides for a certain measure of control of ginning and pressing factories and especially for the marking of all bales of cotton pressed with a press mark and serial number which enables them to be traced to their origin. This Act, with the minimum of official interference, places the cotton trade in a position itself to deal with abuses, and should lead to a very marked improvement in the quality of Indian cottons.

The Bombay and Central Provinces Governments have both passed amending Acts to the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act making it obligatory on all cotton ginning and pressing factories situated in the areas to which the Act may be applied to take out licenses and prohibiting the watering, mixing or admixture of cotton. The Bombay amending Act has been made applicable to Sind also.

The Central Cotton Committee has also devoted considerable attention to constructive action for the improvement of the marketing of cottons and to bringing to the notice of the trade, both in India and abroad, those improved varieties which have now reached a commercial scale and has carried out some important enquiries into the financing of the cotton crop up-country and primary cotton marketing, and the effect of "pools" of cotton ginning and pressing factories on the price paid to the growers for their produce. As an instance of the progress in cotton growing which has been made since 1917 it may be stated that since that date approximately half a million bales of cotton of medium staple have been added to the Indian crop by the work of the Agricultural Departments. In general it may be said that the Committee affords a common meeting ground for representatives of all sections of the Cotton trade and of the cotton growing industry, thus enabling a number of problems to be tackled from every point of view and definite progress made towards their solution.

**Research Studentships.**—The Committee has also instituted a scheme of research studentships to enable distinguished graduates of Indian Universities to undertake research on cotton problems under the direction of experienced research workers in India. Scholarships for training abroad are also sometimes granted.

**Statistics.**—By the efforts of the Committee great improvement has been effected in cotton statistics. The compilation of statistics relating to (1) Indian raw cotton consumed in spinning mills in India, (2) exports by sea and receipts at mills of Indian cotton classified by varieties, (3) stocks of cotton held on the last day of the season by the trade at important cotton centres in India, and by the mills classified by varieties, (4) the Indian cotton crop classified according to staple length, and (5) loose cotton consumed in the spinning mills in British India and Indian States, the establishment of weekly statistical returns relating to the number of bales of raw cotton pressed in India, and the revival of rail-borne trade statistics for cotton are some of the results already achieved by the Committee in this direction. The Committee also publishes a report on the accuracy of the All-India Cotton forecasts of each season.

**Research.**—By means of the Cotton Cess the Committee is provided with funds for the promotion of research. It maintains in Bombay a fully equipped Technological Laboratory which includes a complete experimental spinning plant and a scientific laboratory for research on the cotton fibre. This laboratory provides Agricultural Departments with complete and authoritative reports on the spinning value of new cottons, thus providing a much needed facility. In addition it is now possible to undertake research work on a number of questions connected with the spinning qualities of cotton which have not been touched in the past. The Laboratory undertakes, for the trade on payment, tests on cotton and artificial silk yarn, and acts as the official testing House for the Indian Textile Industry.

The Committee contributes the greater part of the funds for the Indore Institute of Plant Industry which is a Central Agricultural Research Institute for cotton where many problems of fundamental importance are being studied.

In addition by means of grants-in-aid to Agricultural Departments it has provided for special investigations on problems of general applicability which would otherwise have been left untouched through lack of staff and funds. Such schemes are in operation in all major cotton-growing provinces and now number thirty-seven.

The Committee also assists by means of grants to Agricultural Departments in Provinces and States and to Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies in the wider distribution of seed of improved varieties of cotton. There are 14 such seed distribution and marketing schemes in operation at present. There are also three schemes for maintenance of nuclei of pure seed.

His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Reading) when he visited Bombay in December 1924 and formally opened the Committee's Spinning Laboratory laid great stress on the importance and value of the Committee's work.

## THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

**Bombay.**—The Association is the outcome of the findings of the Indian Cotton Committee which was appointed by the Governor-General in Council under a resolution dated September 27th, 1917. Until the end of 1917 the Cotton Trade of Bombay was in the hands of seven distinct bodies, viz., The Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., The Bombay Cotton Exchange, Ltd., The Bombay Millowners' Association, The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., The Marwari Chamber of Commerce, The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Maccoadums' Association, Ltd., and The Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association. None of these bodies were representative of the trade as a whole and their interests often came into conflict with each other. The necessity of a system of periodical settlements, such as existed in Liverpool, was badly felt, especially when speculation was rife in futures which was so excessive in 1918 that the Trade had to invoke the aid of Government to prevent a financial crisis.

The Cotton Contracts Committee was created under the Defence of India Act in June 1918 as a temporary measure under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S. This body was replaced by the Cotton Contracts Board in 1919, which continued to function until May 1922, when the Act, under which the Board worked, was repealed, and its functions were carried on by the East India Cotton Association under Bombay Act No. XIV of 1922.

The Association continued to function under the above Act until 31st October 1932. With effect from 1st November 1932 the Association has been regulating transactions in cotton under Bombay Act No. IV of 1932 under which it has been declared to be a recognised Cotton Association.

The present constitution of the Board is as follows:—

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E. (*President*), Haridas Madhavdas, Esq., (*Vice-President*), Sellers' Panel; Tulsiadas Killa-chand, Esq., Buyers' Panel; J. O. G. Barnes, Esq., Buyers' Panel; J. R. Kay, Esq., Buyers' Panel; C. Shuttleworth, Esq., Buyers' Panel; Bhawanji A. Khimji, Esq., M.L.A., Sellers' Panel; S. B. Dalal, Esq., Sellers' Panel; Jannadas Ramdas, Esq., Sellers' Panel; Begraj Gupta, Esq., Brokers' Panel; Ramdeo A. Podar, Esq., Workers' Panel; Ratilal T. Thakkar, Esq., Brokers' Panel; Umadutt Surajmal Nemani, Esq., Brokers' Panel; Madanlal Kallram, Esq., Brokers' Panel; Nemidas Tarachand Shah, Esq., Brokers' Panel; Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimabhai E. Nalk, nominated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Growers' Representative; M. P. Kohle, Esq., M.L.A., nominated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Growers' Representative; Sardar Saheb Gur Bachan Singh, nominated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Growers' Representative; Dr. V. H. Patil, M.Sc., Ph.D., nominated by the Government of Bombay, Growers' Representative; K. S. Patil, Esq., M.L.A., nominated by the Government of Bombay, Growers' Representative.

### Officers.

O. M. Parikh, Esq., B. Com., *Secretary*, A. R. Meneses, Esq., *Deputy Secretary and Manager*, Clearing House, and S. A. P. Aiyar, Esq., *Assistant Secretary*.

Some of the objects for which the Association is established are:—To provide and maintain suitable buildings or rooms for a Cotton Exchange in the City of Bombay and elsewhere in India and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the use thereof and the nature and times of such use whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Exchange; to provide forms of contracts compulsory or permissive and regulate the making, carrying out and enforcement or cancellation of contracts; to adjust by arbitration or otherwise controversies between persons engaged in the Cotton Trade; to establish just and equitable principles in the said Trade; to maintain uniformity of control of the said trade; to fix or adopt standards of classification of cotton, to acquire, preserve and disseminate useful information connected with the Cotton interest throughout all markets; to decrease or insure the local risk attendant upon business; and generally to control, promote and regulate the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere in India, improve its stability and augment the facilities with which it may be conducted. To establish and maintain a Clearing House for the purpose of dealing with cotton transactions, and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the use thereof and the nature and times of such use whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Clearing House. To regulate the handling and exportation of Cotton from India and the importation of Cotton into India in so far as it may be imported. To bring, prosecute, or defend, or aid in bringing prosecuting, or defending, any suits, actions, proceedings, applications, or arbitrations on behalf of Members or Associate Members or Special Associate Members or otherwise as the Directors of the Association may think proper or conducive to the objects of the Association and to prescribe the principle of framing of contracts with a view to eliminate the temptation and possibility of speculative manipulation.

The Association has a fine Building at Sewri Cotton Depot, containing 121 Buyers' Rooms and 84 Sellers' Rooms, a large Trading Hall on the lines of Liverpool and New York Exchanges, Survey Rooms, Appeal Rooms, etc.

The Association has another fine Building, "The Cotton Exchange" at the corner of Sheikh Memon Street and Kalbadevi Road, wherein trading in "forward" contracts takes place. It comprises of a basement, a ground floor (Trading Hall) with two galleries and six other upper floors. There are 114 telephone cabins for members on the ground floor and the galleries. The top floor accommodates the administrative offices of the Association and the Clearing House, and the remaining five floors contain 118 rooms for members' offices.

There is a membership of 414 members.

The Bombay Cotton Annual containing matters relating to every branch of the Trade is published annually in December and statistics are issued twice weekly.

## The Textile Industry.

India has been the home of the cotton trade from the earliest times. Its cotton, known as white wool, was well-known to the ancients and its cloth was familiar to the West in the days of the overland route. The name Calico comes from the fine woven goods of Calicut, and the products of the Dacca handlooms are still remarkable as the finest muslins human skill can produce.

### Indian Cotton.

The exports of Indian cotton began to assume importance with the opening of the sea route. They received an immense stimulus during the American Civil War, when the close blockade of the Confederate ports produced a cotton famine in Lancashire, and threw the English spinners back on India for their supply of raw material. When the war broke out the shipments of Indian cotton were 528,000 bales but during the last year of the war they averaged 973,000 bales. Most of this cotton was sold at an enormously inflated price, and

induced a flow of wealth into Bombay, the great centre of the trade, for which there was no outlet. The consequence was an unprecedented outburst of speculation known as the "Share Mania," and when the surrender of Lee re-opened the Southern Ports widespread ruin followed. It is estimated that the surplus wealth brought into the country by the American Civil War aggregated \$92 millions. Since then the cultivation of Indian cotton, although interrupted by famine, has steadily increased. For the last season for which returns are available, 1937-38, the total area in all territories reported on was computed at 25,583,000 acres and the total estimated outturn was 5,663,000 bales of 400 lbs. as compared with 24,759,000 acres and 6,204,000 bales in 1936-37.

Bombay, Punjab, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad are the chief producing centres. The following table gives the rough distribution of the outturn. The figures are the estimated figures for the past season, and are not exact, but they indicate the distribution of the crop:—

Provinces and States.	1936-37. (Provisional Estimates)		1937-38. (Provisional Estimates).	
	Acres in Thousands.	Bales of 400 lbs. (In thousands)	Acres in Thousands.	Bales of 400 lbs. (In thousands).
Bombay (a) .. .	5,091	1,120	6,023	1,208
Central Provinces and Berar	3,952	875	4,047	711
Punjab (a) .. .	3,691	1,921	3,985	1,513
Madras (a) .	2,512	497	2,556	505
United Provinces (a)	700	175	581	197
Sind (a) .. .	989	521	1,049	394
Bengal (a)	94	28	94	31
Bihar . . .	31	6	43	8
Assam	36	13	45	24
Ajmer-Merwara . .	34	12	37	15
North-West Frontier Province.	21	4	22	4
Orissa .. .	8	1	8	1
Delhi .. .	2	1	2	1
Hyderabad .. .	3,080	499	3,563	570
Central India	1,414	203	1,337	143
Baroda . . .	871	137	914	186
Gwalior .	714	106	668	78
Rajputana . . .	534	73	524	68
Mysore .. .	85	12	85	11
<b>Total .</b>	<b>24,759</b>	<b>6,204</b>	<b>25,583</b>	<b>5,663</b>

(a) Including Indian States.

Note.—A bale contains 400 lbs. of cleaned cotton.

## EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON FROM INDIA.

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.) to various Countries for year ending 31st March :—

Countries.	1932-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
United Kingdom .. .. .	342	347	456	622	895
Other parts of the British Empire .. .. .	3	6	12	14	23
Total, British Empire .. .. .	345	353	468	636	418
Japan .. .. .	1,022	2,055	1,759	2,426	1,860
Italy .. .. .	261	278	154	165	152
France .. .. .	163	148	165	155	95
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.) .. .. .	337	142	109	72	68
Belgium .. .. .	145	153	228	312	197
Spain .. .. .	61	60	68	26	...
Germany .. .. .	247	158	261	218	166
Austria .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1
Other Countries .. .. .	159	148	184	258	275
Total, Foreign countries .. .. .	2,895	3,137	2,928	3,632	2,314
TOTAL .. .. .	2,740	3,490	3,396	4,268	2,732

Bombay is the great centre of the cotton trade. The principal varieties are Dholleras, Broach, Oomras (from the Berars), Dharwar and Coomptas. Broach is the best cotton grown in Western India. Hinganghat cotton, from the Central Provinces, has a good reputation. Bengals is the name given to the cotton of the Gangetic valley, and generally to the cottons of Northern India. The Madras cottons are known as Westerns, Coconadas, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. The best of these is Tinnevely. Cambodia cotton has been grown with success in Southern India, but it shows a tendency to revert. The high prices of cotton realised of recent years have given a great impetus to cultivation. Government have also been active in improving the class of cotton produced, by seed selection, hybridisation and the importation of exotic cottons. Although these measures have met with a considerable measure of success, they have not proceeded far enough to lighten the

whole outturn, which still consists for the most part of a short-staple early maturing variety suitable to soils where the rainy season is brief.

Reference has been made to the popularity of the Indian handloom cloths in the earliest days of which we have record. This trade grew so large that it excited alarm in England, and it was killed by a series of enactments, commencing in 1701; prohibiting the use of sale of Indian calicoes in England. The invention of the spinning jenny and the power loom and their development in England converted India from an exporting into an importing country, and made her dependent on the United Kingdom for the bulk of her piece-goods. The first attempt to establish a cotton mill in India was in 1838, but the foundations of the industry were really laid by the opening of the first mill in Bombay in 1858. Thereafter, with occasional set backs from famine, plague and other causes, its progress was rapid.

The following statement shows the quantity (in pounds) of yarn of all counts spun in all India for the twelve months April to March, in each of the past 4 years :—

	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
<b>BRITISH INDIA.</b>				
Bombay Presidency .. .. .	523,044,052	548,806,151	512,882,434	592,126,414
Madras .. .. .	103,765,667	113,614,634	129,586,202	136,401,136
Bengal .. .. .	41,056,056	40,991,244	38,064,475	33,302,562
United Provinces .. .. .	99,701,305	108,020,179	115,002,739	170,399,774
Ajmer-Merwara .. .. .	8,630,710	10,385,454	8,607,883	12,216,972
Punjab .. .. .	2,699,641	7,118,486	9,034,865	9,923,793
Delhi .. .. .	25,310,732	25,203,947	25,990,094	25,498,480
Central Provinces and Berar .. .. .	45,009,433	46,427,809	47,599,390	52,546,165
Burma .. .. .	4,023,228	3,671,055	3,515,938	not included
TOTAL .. .. .	853,240,814	904,238,959	890,584,020	974,415,296
<b>FOREIGN TERRITORY.</b>				
Indian States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Gwalior (Ujjain), Kishan-garh, Cambay, Kolhapur, Cochin, Rajkot, Ratlam, Travancore (a) and the French Settlements at Pondicherry .. .. .	143,179,003	155,047,779	163,532,644	185,097,311
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	1,001,419,817	1,059,286,738	1,054,116,664	1,159,512,607

(a) Figures for Travancore are being reported from October 1934.

The spinning of yarn is in a large degree centred in Bombay, the mills of that province producing nearly 52 per cent. of the quantity produced in British India. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Madras produced about 15 per cent. and 11 per cent., while Bengal and the Central Provinces produced 3·5 and 4·5 per cent. Elsewhere the production is as yet very limited.

## BOMBAY ISLAND.

Here is a detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and the counts, or numbers, of yarn spun in Bombay Island:—

—	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Nos. 1—10	49,700,540	42,715,111	39,915,236	41,792,475	37,922,178	36,789,321
„ 11—20	121,094,087	82,714,861	97,208,338	112,581,425	101,955,793	106,648,909
„ 21—30	97,050,083	74,060,268	83,404,188	92,910,588	77,389,336	102,061,554
„ 31—40	31,590,563	21,431,281	30,190,121	36,792,207	37,893,243	54,190,873
Above 40	12,904,255	10,801,391	13,666,028	19,964,819	20,669,997	30,410,997
Wastes, &c.	573,318	924,877	1,003,040	795,663	835,566	504,775
TOTAL ..	312,921,863	242,647,799	265,387,851	304,886,977	276,696,077	330,601,234

## AHMEDABAD.

The corresponding figures for Ahmedabad are as follows:—

—	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Nos. 1—10	1,817,847	2,207,902	1,942,473	1,965,604	1,809,839	1,867,056
„ 11—20	63,253,646	71,615,805	77,103,827	61,542,859	61,181,109	65,777,811
„ 21—30	61,730,219	54,462,853	53,615,591	43,986,306	40,555,877	45,006,695
„ 31—40	23,291,983	22,462,214	25,773,993	32,698,401	34,127,714	39,040,517
Above 40	16,070,045	18,388,301	20,569,945	26,201,978	25,354,608	32,779,356
Wastes, &c.	....	512	.. .	26,898	3,047	2,544
TOTAL	166,163,742	168,927,587	179,003,829	166,422,106	163,032,194	184,473,479

## YARN SPUN THROUGHOUT INDIA

The grand totals of the quantities in various counts of yarn spun in the whole of India including, Indian States, are given in the following table:—

—	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	*1937-38.
Nos. 1—10	115,210,693	107,564,031	109,710,003	110,830,375	111,957,811	113,071,570
„ 11—20	484,241,173	439,866,706	463,460,247	483,721,726	480,134,122	494,278,766
„ 21—30	297,512,610	254,827,136	282,413,512	237,783,874	268,762,030	302,812,782
„ 31—40	77,185,513	75,810,009	96,043,918	112,339,259	123,007,542	152,455,137
Above 40	36,593,749	37,358,405	43,876,496	58,528,164	61,851,698	85,112,656
Wastes, &c.	5,674,671	5,634,696	5,915,641	6,083,340	8,408,461	11,186,606
TOTAL ..	1,016,418,409	921,060,983	1,001,419,817	1,059,286,738	1,054,116,664	1,159,512,607

\*Excluding Burma.

In the early days of the textile industry the energies of the millowners were largely concentrated on the production of yarn, both for the China market, and for the handlooms of India. The increasing competition of Japan in the China market, the growth of an indigenous industry in China and the uncertainties introduced by the fluctuations in the China exchanges consequent on variations in the price of silver compelled the millowners to cultivate the Home market. The general tendency of recent years has been to spin higher counts of yarn, importing American cotton for this purpose to supplement the Indian supply, to erect more looms, and to produce more dyed and bleached goods. This practice has reached a higher development in Bombay than in other parts of India, and the Bombay Presidency produced in 1937-38 nearly 66·6 per cent. of the cloth woven in India. The United Provinces produced 6·0 per cent., the Central Provinces 2·1 per cent and Madras 2·1 per cent. Grey and Bleached goods represent nearly 78·10 per cent. of the whole production.

## ANALYSIS OF WOVEN GOODS.

The following brief extract is taken from the statement of the quantity (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and description of woven goods produced in all India, including Indian States:—

—	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	*1937-38.
Grey and Bleached piece-goods—					
Pounds ..	495,794,794	570,722,200	587,022,936	604,535,718	667,184,995
Yards ..	2,264,994,899	2,641,054,005	2,773,491,928	2,761,766,472	3,100,647,392
Coloured piece-goods—					
Pounds ..	137,610,496	147,486,140	152,872,906	154,663,112	169,197,040
Yards ..	630,056,828	755,801,981	797,878,985	810,221,627	893,628,971
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods—					
Pounds ..	3,891,982	3,703,737	5,119,105	5,144,770	6,158,207
Dozens ..	841,761	930,523	1,291,250	1,188,139	1,517,358
Hosiery—					
Pounds ..	2,340,336	4,718,435	5,287,474	6,466,609	7,496,087
Dozens ..	745,391	1,481,708	1,642,348	2,085,654	2,445,619
Miscellaneous—					
Pounds ..	4,864,133	6,208,320	5,673,448	5,577,656	6,013,110
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool—					
Pounds ..	1,859,114	3,830,265	4,676,151	5,928,016	8,155,602
Total—					
Pounds ..	645,860,856	736,649,097	761,552,020	782,315,881	864,205,041
Yards ..	2,945,051,727	3,397,456,046	3,571,370,903	3,571,987,099	4,084,276,363
Dozens ..	1,587,152	2,412,231	2,933,598	3,273,793	3,962,977

\* Excluding Burma.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOVEN GOODS.

The output of woven goods during the five years in the Bombay Presidency was as follows:—

The weight (in pounds) represents the weight of all woven goods, the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods.)

—	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Pounds .. ..	415,072,223	456,669,747	471,240,473	473,838,869	527,479,036
Yards .. ..	2,024,533,240	2,233,338,713	2,407,081,553	2,347,191,832	2,722,776,020
Dozens .. ..	506,611	688,352	961,888	888,536	1,141,879

The grand totals for all-India are as follows:—

—	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	*1937-38.
Pounds .. ..	645,860,856	736,649,097	761,552,020	782,315,881	864,205,041
Yards .. ..	2,945,051,727	3,397,456,046	3,571,370,903	3,571,987,099	4,084,276,363
Dozens .. ..	1,587,231	2,412,321	2,933,598	3,273,793	3,962,977

Excluding Burma.

# The Textile Industry.

## Progress of the Mill Industry.

The following statement shows the progress of the Mill Industry in the whole of India.

Years ending 30th June.	Number of Mills	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands Employed Daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 899 lbs.
1881 .. .. .	57	15,18,996	13,707	46,480	13,26,461	8,78,989
1882 .. .. .	65	16,20,814	14,172	48,467	13,91,467	8,97,565
1883 .. .. .	67	17,90,388	15,378	53,476	15,97,946	9,56,886
1884 .. .. .	70	20,01,667	16,262	60,387	18,59,777	8,31,368
1885 .. .. .	87	21,46,646	16,537	67,186	20,88,621	8,96,749
1886 .. .. .	95	22,61,561	17,455	74,383	22,51,214	6,43,204
1887 .. .. .	103	24,21,290	18,536	76,942	25,41,966	7,26,276
1888 .. .. .	114	24,88,851	19,496	82,379	27,54,437	7,86,982
1889 .. .. .	124	27,62,518	21,561	91,598	31,10,289	8,58,654
1890 .. .. .	137	32,74,196	23,412	1,02,721	35,29,617	10,08,462
1891 .. .. .	134	33,51,594	24,531	1,11,018	41,26,171	11,78,906
1892 .. .. .	139	34,02,232	25,444	1,16,161	40,80,783	11,95,938
1893 .. .. .	141	35,75,917	28,164	1,21,500	40,08,628	11,71,008
1894 .. .. .	142	36,49,736	31,154	1,30,461	42,78,778	12,22,508
1895 .. .. .	148	38,09,929	35,338	1,38,669	46,95,999	13,41,714
1896 .. .. .	155	39,32,946	37,270	1,45,432	49,32,613	14,09,313
1897 .. .. .	173	40,65,618	37,584	1,44,335	45,53,276	13,00,916
1898 .. .. .	186	42,59,720	38,018	1,48,964	51,84,648	14,81,323
1899 .. .. .	188	47,28,333	39,069	1,62,108	58,63,165	16,75,120
1900 .. .. .	193	49,46,783	40,124	1,61,189	50,86,732	14,53,352
1901 .. .. .	193	50,06,935	41,180	1,72,388	47,31,080	13,81,740
1902 .. .. .	192	50,06,965	42,584	1,81,031	61,77,633	17,65,038
1903 .. .. .	192	50,43,297	44,092	1,81,399	60,87,690	17,89,340
1904 .. .. .	191	51,13,121	45,337	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,760
1905 .. .. .	197	51,63,486	50,139	1,95,277	65,77,354	18,79,244
1906 .. .. .	217	52,79,595	52,668	2,08,016	70,82,806	20,23,516
1907 .. .. .	224	58,38,275	58,436	2,05,696	69,30,596	19,60,170
1908 .. .. .	241	57,66,020	67,920	2,21,195	69,70,250	19,91,500
1909 .. .. .	259	60,53,231	76,898	2,36,924	73,81,500	21,09,000
1910 .. .. .	263	61,96,671	82,725	2,38,624	67,72,535	19,85,010
1911 .. .. .	263	63,67,460	85,352	2,30,649	66,70,531	19,05,866
1912 .. .. .	268	64,63,929	88,951	2,43,637	71,75,357	20,69,102
1913 .. .. .	272	65,96,862	94,136	2,58,786	73,36,056	20,96,016
1914 .. .. .	271	67,78,895	1,04,179	2,60,276	75,00,941	21,43,126
1915 .. .. .	272	68,48,744	1,08,009	2,65,346	73,59,212	21,02,632
1916 .. .. .	266	68,39,877	1,10,268	2,74,361	76,92,013	21,97,718
1917 .. .. .	263	67,38,697	1,14,621	2,76,771	76,93,574	21,98,164
1918 .. .. .	262	66,53,871	1,16,484	2,82,227	72,99,873	20,85,678
1919 .. .. .	268	66,89,680	1,18,221	2,93,277	71,54,805	20,44,280
1920 .. .. .	253	67,63,876	1,19,012	3,11,078	68,33,113	19,62,318
1921 .. .. .	257	68,70,804	1,21,783	3,32,176	74,20,805	21,20,380
1922 .. .. .	298	73,31,219	1,34,620	3,43,723	77,12,390	22,08,540
1923 .. .. .	338	78,27,938	1,44,794	3,47,380	76,30,943	21,51,698
1924 .. .. .	336	83,13,273	1,51,485	3,56,887	67,12,118	19,17,748
1925 .. .. .	337	85,10,633	1,54,202	3,67,877	77,92,085	22,26,310
1926 .. .. .	334	87,14,168	1,59,464	3,73,508	73,96,944	21,13,384
1927 .. .. .	336	87,02,760	1,61,952	3,84,623	84,60,942	24,17,412
1928 .. .. .	335	87,04,172	1,66,532	3,80,921	70,84,237	20,09,782
1929 .. .. .	344	89,07,064	1,74,992	3,46,925	75,64,081	21,61,166
1930 .. .. .	348	91,24,768	1,79,250	3,84,022	90,07,999	25,78,714
1931 .. .. .	339	93,11,958	1,82,429	3,95,475	92,16,118	26,33,170
1932 .. .. .	339	95,06,088	1,86,341	4,08,226	1,01,89,424	29,11,364
1933 .. .. .	344	95,80,568	1,89,040	4,00,005	99,80,053	28,37,186
1934 .. .. .	352	96,13,174	1,94,358	3,84,988	94,63,965	27,08,994
1935 .. .. .	365	96,85,775	1,98,867	4,14,884	1,09,81,949	31,23,418
1936 .. .. .	379	98,56,658	2,00,062	4,17,608	1,10,98,968	31,81,418
1937 .. .. .	370	97,80,798	1,97,810	4,17,276	1,10,18,632	31,46,782
1938 .. .. .	380	1,00,20,275	2,00,286	4,37,690	1,28,19,268	36,62,648

\* Year ending 31st August.



## The Jute Industry.

Considering its present dimensions, the jute industry of Bengal is of very recent origin. The first jute mill in Bengal was started at Rishra in 1855, and the first power-loom was introduced in 1859. The original outturn was 8 tons per day. In 1909 it had grown to 2,500 tons per day, it is now 4,000 tons per day, and it shows every indication of growing and expanding year by year. Another interesting thing about the jute industry of Bengal is that, although it is practically a monopoly of Scotsmen from Dundee, the industry itself owes its inception to an Englishman. The founder of the industry was George Acland, an Englishman, who began life as a midshipman in the navy, and was for some years in the East India Marine Service. He quitted this service while still a young man, and engaged in commercial pursuits in Ceylon, where he was successful. Later on he turned his attention to Bengal, and arriving in Calcutta about 1853 he got into touch with the management of the paper works, then at Serampore, where experiments were being tried with country grasses and fibre plants to improve the quality or cheapen the manufacture of paper. This seems to have suggested to Acland the manufacture of these, and in 1854 he proceeded to England, with a view to obtaining machinery and capital in order to manufacture goods from that material. During this trip he visited Dundee, and while there Mr. John Kerr, of Douglas Foundry, suggested to him the importing of machinery into Bengal "where the jute comes from and spin it there." This suggestion bore fruit, for shortly afterwards Acland placed orders with Kerr for a few systems of preparing and spinning machinery, and returned to India the same year accompanied by his two sons and a few Dundee mechanics who were to assist him in erecting and operating the first jute mill in Bengal. This, as has been stated, was at Rishra, the site of the present Wellington mills, near Serampore, and here, in 1855, the first machine spun jute yarns were made. As not infrequently happens the pioneer got very little out of his venture. After several ups and downs the Acland interest in the Rishra mill ceased in 1867, and the company which Acland had formed in 1854 was wound up in 1868.

**Power-loom.**—The pioneer's example was followed by Mr. George Henderson of that silk firm, and in 1859 the Borneo Jute Co. was launched under his auspices. To this company is due the credit of introducing the power-loom for jute cloth. Unhindered by the financial difficulties which had burdened the Aclands, the Borneo Jute Co. made rapid progress, doubling their works in 1864, and clearing their capital twice over. In 1872 the mills were turned into a limited liability company, the present "Barnagore Jute Factory Co., Ltd." Four other mills followed in succession—Gouripore, Serajgunge, and India Jute Mills.

"From 1868 to 1873," writes Mr. David Wallace in "The Romance of Jute," "the five mills excepting the Rishra mill simply coined money and brought the total of their looms up to 1,250." To illustrate the prosperity of the industry at this period we may take the dividends paid by the Barnagore

Company. On the working of their first half year, a 15 per cent interim dividend was declared, which seemed to justify the enormous capital at which the company was taken over from the Borneo Company, and shares touched 68 per cent. premium. The dividend for the first year, ending August 1873, was 25 per cent., for 1874, 20 per cent., and for 1875, 10 per cent. Then came a change. The investing public had forgotten the effect of the Fort Canning bubble, and the condition of the jute industry in 1872-73 seeming to offer a better return than coal or tea, both of which had just enjoyed a boom, it was only necessary to issue a prospectus of a jute mill to have all the shares snapped up in the course of an afternoon.

In 1872-73 three new companies were floated locally—the Fort Gloster, Budge and Sibpore, and two Home companies, the Champdany and Samnugger, all of which commenced operations in 1874. In 1874-5 eight other mills were launched—the Howrah, Oriental (now Union), Asiatic (now Soorah), Clive, Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co. (now the Bellaghat-Barnagore branch mill), Rustonjee (now the Central), Ganges (registered in England), and Hastings, owned by Messrs. Birkmyre Bros., of Greenock fame—in all thirteen new companies, coming on all of a heap and swelling the total looms from 1,250 up to 3,500. This was too much of a strain for the new industry, and for the next ten years all the mills had a severe struggle. The older ones all survived the ordeal, but four of the new concerns—the Oriental, the Asiatic, the Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co. and the Rustonjee—became moribund, to appear again later on under new names and management. Fort Gloster also suffered badly.

Between 1875 and 1882 only one new mill was put up. This was Kamarhatti, promoted by Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., which came into being in 1877, as the result of Dr. Barry's visit to Calcutta in 1876, when he transferred the agency of the Gouripore Co. from Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co. to his own firm. This mill, together with additions made by some of the other mills, brought the total looms up to 5,150 in 1882. By the end of 1885 the total was further augmented by the Hooghly, Titagur, Victoria and Kanknarrah mills, bringing the number of looms at work up to 6,700. From this period on to 1894 no new mills came into existence except the Calcutta Twist Mill, with 2,400 spindles, since merged into the Wellington branch of the Champdany Co. Between 1896 and 1900 the following new mills were started.—The Gordon Twist Mill with 1,800 spindles (now acquired by Anglo-India), Khairah, Gondolpara (French owned), Alliance, Aratboon, Anglo-India, Standard, National, Delta (which absorbed the Serajgunge), and the Kinnison. A full of four years witnessed large extensions to the existing mills, after which came the following series of new mills, besides further heavy extensions.—Dalhousie, Alexandra, Nalhati, Lawrence, Bellance, Belvedere, Auckland, Kelvin and Northbrook. The last decade has seen the construction of Hukumchand, Biria, Shree Hanuman, Gagalbhai, Premchand and Agarpara Mills, which—with the exception of the last-named—are under Indian ownership.

## Progress of the Industry.

THE record of the jute industry may well be said to be one of uninterrupted progress. The following statement shows quinquennial averages from the earliest year for which complete information is available with actuals for each year from 1917-18 up to 1931-32 and the figures in brackets represent the variations for each period, taking the average of the quinquennium from 1879-80 to 1883-84 as 100 :—

	Number of mills at work.	Authorised Capital (in lakhs of Rs.)	Number (in thousands) of		
			Persons employed daily (average)	Looms.	Spindles.
<b>Average—</b>					
1894-95 to 1898-99 ..	31 (148)	522.1 (193)	86.7 (233)	11.7 (213)	244.8 (275)
1899-1900 to 1903-04 ..	36 (171)	650 (251)	114.2 (294)	16.2 (295)	334.6 (280)
1904-05 to 1908-09 ..	48 (219)	960 (355)	165 (425)	24.8 (451)	510.5 (380)
1909-10 to 1913-14 ..	60 (286)	1,209 (443)	208.4 (537)	33.5 (609)	691.8 (476)
1914-15 to 1918-19 ..	73 (343)	1,403.6 (519)	259.3 (665)	39.7 (722)	821.2 (533)
1917-18 ..	76 (362)	1,428.5 (528)	266 (686)	40.6 (735)	834 (546)
1918-19 ..	76 (362)	1,477.2 (546)	275.5 (710)	46 (727)	839.9 (554)
1919-20 ..	76 (362)	1,563.5 (579)	280.4 (723)	41.0 (745)	856.3 (478)
1920-21 ..	77 (367)	1,923.5 (712)	288.4 (758)	41.6 (746)	869.9 (508)
1921-22 ..	81 (386)	2,122.4 (784)	288.4 (743)	43.0 (782)	903.3 (1,032)
1922-23 ..	86 (409)	2,324.7 (859)	321.2 (829)	47.5 (863)	1,003.1 (1,140)
1923-24 ..	89 (424)	*2,385.8 (881)	330.4 (861)	49.0 (891)	1,043.4 (1,185)
1924-25 ..	90 (424)	2,213.3 (818)	341.7 (861)	50.3 (914)	1,067.6 (1,218)
1925-26 ..	90 (429)	2,134.7 (788)	331.3 (854)	50.5 (918)	1,063.7 (1,200)
1926-27 ..	93 (443)	2,119.8 (783)	333.6 (860)	51.0 (927)	1,033.2 (1,231)
1927-28 ..	93 (443)	*2,119.7 (783)	335.8 (865)	52.2 (949)	1,105.6 (1,256)
1928-29 ..	95 (452)	*2,126.6 (785)	343.8 (886)	52.4 (953)	1,108.1 (1,250)
1929-30 ..	98 (466)	2,186.6 (807)	348.2 (886)	53.9 (980)	1,140.4 (1,296)
1930-31 ..	100 (476)	2,360.6 (872)	307.6 (793)	61.8 (1,123)	1,224.9 (1,392)
1931-32 ..	103 (490)	2,360.6 (872)	276.8 (713)	61.4 (1,116)	1,220.5 (1,386)
1932-33 ..	99 (471)	2,370.6 (876)	263.4 (678)	60.5 (1,100)	1,202.1 (1,366)
1933-34 ..	99 (471)	2,370.6 (876)	257.1 (662)	59.5 (1,081)	1,194.4 (1,357)
1934-35 ..	100 (476)	2,305.6 (852)	263.7 (688)	61.3 (1,096)	1,221.7 (1,388)

\* Revised.

The production of the mills has increased to a still greater extent. The following figures show the exports of jute manufactures and the declared values for the same periods. The value of jute manufactures exported by sea in 1924-25 was over thirty-three times as great as the average value of the export in the period 1879-80 to 1883-84 :—

	Jute manufactures.		Value in lakhs of Rs.
	Gunny bags in millions of number.	Gunny cloths in millions of yards.	
1894-95 to 1898-99 ..	171.2 (812)	182 (4,136)	518 (415)
1899-1900 to 1903-04 ..	206.5 (876)	427.2 (9,709)	823.5 (662)
1904-05 to 1908-09 ..	257.8 (469)	698 (15,864)	1,442.7 (1,154)
1909-10 to 1913-14 ..	389.1 (618)	970 (22,045)	2,024.8 (1,621)
1914-15 to 1918-19 ..	667.6 (1,216)	1,156 (26,273)	4,019.3 (3,218)
1919-20 ..	342.7 (624)	1,275.1 (28,980)	5,001.5 (4,004)
1920-21 ..	533.9 (987)	1,352.7 (33,900)	5,290.4 (4,278)
1921-22 ..	386.7 (715)	1,120.5 (28,000)	2,999.5 (2,419)
1922-23 ..	344.2 (637)	1,254.3 (31,350)	4,049.4 (3,266)
1923-24 ..	413.7 (752)	1,348.7 (30,652)	4,228.3 (3,382)
1924-25 ..	425.1 (774)	1,456.2 (33,095)	5,148.8 (4,122)
1925-26 ..	425.0 (774)	1,461.8 (33,211)	5,752.1 (4,606)
1926-27 ..	449.0 (818)	1,503.1 (34,161)	5,283.3 (4,222)
1927-28 ..	463.1 (843)	1,552.7 (35,259)	5,321.8 (4,290)
1928-29 ..	497.6 (906)	1,569.2 (35,640)	5,656.4 (4,538)
1929-30 ..	522.3 (951)	1,650.5 (37,511)	5,158.7 (4,130)
1930-31 ..	434.0 (790)	1,270.9 (28,884)	3,148.3 (2,521)
1931-32 ..	388.5 (707)	1,021.0 (23,304)	2,138.6 (1,713)
1932-33 ..	415.0 (755)	1,011.7 (22,993)	2,139.7 (1,713)
1933-34 ..	401.6 (732)	1,053.5 (23,920)	2,110.5 (1,699)
1934-35 ..	422.9 (770)	1,063.4 (24,168)	2,114.5 (1,700)
1935-36 ..	458.9 (835)	1,218.8 (27,692)	2,325.1 (1,909)

Until the outbreak of war the exports by sea of raw jute were marked by increases from year to year although the increase was very much less than that in the case of manufactures. During the war years exports declined very considerably. The cessation of the war stimu-

lated the export trade and in 1919-20 the export showed an increase, as compared with the average of the war quinquennium (1914-15 to 1918-19). In the following two years, the export recorded a decrease and in 1922-23 they again made a recovery and amounted to 578,000 tons,

The following table shows the exports of raw jute from British India (excluding Burma) every month from 1929-30 —

(In tons 000)

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
April ..	50 5	42 9	45 5	34 4	42 0	60 3	44 6	49 6	70 9	47 2
May	35 7	41 5	38 0	30 7	46 6	50 8	66 0	52 3	76 4	46 5
June	39 9	40 5	31 7	19 5	60 5	48 7	79 7	57 1	62 8	34 7
July	35 7	31 1	43 8	30 4	57 2	42 0	56 2	53 7	52 9	43 0
August	41 8	24 7	33 7	27 2	48 1	46 9	43 3	30 3	22 1	40 9
September	88 5	30 5	40 2	48 4	49 8	56 0	38 2	34 6	48 2	66 6
October .	100 1	66 1	61 3	62 2	67 3	63 4	58 8	86 4	76 3	66 1
November	136 8	73 8	103 1	04 8	112 3	81 8	95 7	112 6	90 0	83 3
December ..	92 2	86 9	04 1	82 2	82 3	89 2	99 3	98 9	88 7	70 2
January	74 3	68 9	43 7	62 9	66 0	86 2	76 5	87 1	63 8	62 0
February	57 6	50 3	21 6	51 8	60 2	70 0	59 8	80 6	41 4	60 6
March .	44 8	51 4	29 9	48 6	55 9	57 1	53 2	73 4	53 4	60 4
Total	806 9	619 6	586 6	563 1	748 2	752 4	771 3	820 6	747 2	600 5

The price of raw jute reached a very high point in 1906-07, the rate being Rs. 65 per bale, in 1907-08 it dropped to Rs. 42 per bale, and the fall was accentuated in 1908-09 and 1909-10, the price having declined to Rs. 36 4 and Rs. 31, in 1917-18 it dropped to Rs. 38-8-0 but rose

again in 1919-20 up to Rs. 77-8-0. In 1920-21 it dropped to Rs. 65 but rose again to Rs. 86. It again declined to Rs. 66. In 1921-22 the price rose to Rs. 73 at the end of September, but fell back again to Rs. 50 at the end of November and recovered at Rs. 64 at the close of the year.

The following were the prices for raw Jute, month by month, from March 1938 to March 1939.—

Prices of Raw Jute.

	First Grade	Lightning Grade.	Reds (Dacca)		First Grade	Lightning Grade	Reds (Dacca)
	Price per bale of 400 lbs.	Price per bale of 400 lbs.	Price per bale of 400 lbs.		Price per bale of 400 lbs.	Price per bale of 400 lbs.	Price per bale of 400 lbs.
1938	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	1938	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
March . .	31 12	29 12	33 4	November	33 8	30 4	35 12
April . .	30 7	28 6	32 0	December	35 0	31 12	37 8
May . .	31 0	29 0	32 4				
June . .	29 0	27 0	30 12	1939.			
July . .	35 0	33 0	37 0				
August . .	34 14	32 6	36 8	January	30 12	36 12	42 4
September	34 4	31 8	36 4	February	45 8	42 8	48 8
October . .	35 0	32 0	37 0	March . .	47 12	44 8	51 0

The following table gives the total exports of Jute Manufactures (including twist and yarn) from British India, month by month, from 1932-33:—

## Production in India (Excluding Burma).

(Tons 000.)

Months.	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
April .	72 5	68 5	71 2	84 4	96 3	83 6	113 4
May	74 9	84 7	86 1	86 4	94 3	101 1	110·7
June	78 7	77 7	75 0	78 3	99 8	114·2	108 6
July .	69 9	74 5	81 3	90 7	110 8	118 0	111 1
August	77 1	83 1	83 2	84 4	106 2	116 7	123 2
September	76 3	68 2	74 5	82 8	111 5	117 7	113 8
October	68 5	77 5	79 5	87 3	108 6	99 2	76·2
November .	77 1	78 3	80 6	80 8	106 8	114 7	86 1
December	77 9	72 2	79 8	86 0	113 8	117 6	89 0
January	78 4	77 1	84 0	85 9	109 1	110 0	101 0
February	72 2	71 5	77 4	80 3	98 0	99 5	85 6
March	80 1	72 7	77 2	83 9	97 8	117 9	..
Total	902 6	900 0	919 8	1,011 2	1,253 1	1,310 2	..

The Indian Jute Mills Association now one of the most important, if not the most important, of the bodies affiliated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, was started under the following circumstances.—In 1886 the existing mills, finding that, in spite of the constant opening up of new mills, working results were not favourable, came to an agreement, with the late S. E. J. Clarke, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, as trustee, to work short time. The only mills which stood out of this arrangement were the Hooghly and Sarajgunge. The first agreement, for six months dating from 15th February 1886, was subsequently renewed at intervals without a break for five years up to February 15, 1891. The state of the market at the time of the renewals dictated the extent of the short time, which varied throughout the five years between 4 days a week, 9 days a fortnight and 5 days a week. Besides short time, 10 per cent. of the sacking looms were shut down for a short period in 1890. An important feature of this agreement was a mutual undertaking by the parties not to increase their spinning power during the currency of the agreement, only a few exceptions being made in the case of a few incomplete new mills.

**Working days.**—With the introduction of the electric light into the mills in 1896, the

working day was increased to 15 hours, Saturdays included, which involved an additional amount of cleaning and repairing work on Sundays. In order to minimise this Sunday work and give them a free Sunday, an agitation was got up in 1897 by the Mill European assistants to have the engines stopped at 2 or 3 p.m. on Saturdays. The local Government took the matter up, but their action went no further than applying moral suasion backed by a somewhat half-hearted threat. The Mill Association held meetings to consider the question and the members were practically agreed as to the utility of early closing on Saturdays, but, *more so*, could not trust themselves to carry it out without legislation. Unfortunately the Government of India refused to sanction the passing of a Resolution by the provincial Government under the Factory Act and the matter was dropped. A few years ago the Jute Mills Association in despair brought out an American business expert, Mr. J. H. Parks, to advise them on the possibility of forming a jute trust with a view to exercising some control over the production and price of jute. Mr. Parks came, and wrote a report which the Association promptly pigeon-holed because the slump was over and the demand was so prodigious that there was no need to worry about the price of jute.

The working agreements referred to above have been followed by others, differing in points of detail, but with the same object in view namely the restriction of production. During the past 11 years a policy of curtailment of output has been continuously in force. By an agreement operating from October 1931 the mills in the membership of the Association, comprising some 95 per cent. of the trade, worked during 1932, 1933 and the greater part of 1934 for 40 hours per week, with 15 per cent of the total complement of looms sealed; and the agreement incorporated a clause which provided that the mills would not instal any extra productive machinery or relative buildings during the currency of the agreement. The agreement also provided machinery whereby production could be gradually increased by reducing the percentage of looms required to be kept sealed. The process of increasing production in this way was begun on 1st November 1934, when 2½ per cent of the total complement of looms were unsealed, and was continued throughout 1935, a further 2½ per cent. of looms being unsealed on 1st May 1935, 2½ per cent on 5th August and 2½ per cent. on 11th November. The remaining 5 per cent of looms were unsealed on the 17th February 1936. Throughout this time the mills, with five exceptions, continued to restrict their working hours to 40 per week. The five exceptions, namely, Premchand, Craig, Waverley, Megna and Nuddea had, by the terms of the agreement, been granted the privilege of working 54 hours per week with a full complement of machinery and all five worked in accordance with the special terms allowed to them. This working agreement between the Association mills, however, in accordance with the requisite notice given in December 1935, terminated on the 31st March 1936 and was superseded by an agreement, operating from the 1st April 1936, under which the mills were permitted to work up to but not exceeding 54 hours per week on single shift, with no night work. As in the old agreement, this new agreement incorporated a clause which restricted the mills from installing any extra productive machinery or relative buildings during the currency of the agreement.

Under this agreement the mills' working hours were increased by successive stages until with effect from the beginning of August 1936 all mills in the membership of the Association were working 54 hours per week on single shift. With effect from the 1st March 1937, however, the agreement was suspended indefinitely and the position now is that the mills are at liberty to work whatever hours and to instal whatever extra productive machinery they desire.

In addition to the above working agreements which applied only to the mills in the membership of the Association, an agreement was entered into, with effect from 1st August 1932, with the five principal mills outside the Association, namely, Adamjee, Agapara, Gagalbhai, Ludlow and Shree Hanuman, whereby these mills undertook to restrict their working hours to 54 per week up to 30 June 1933. With certain modifications this agreement was extended and became a continuing agreement subject to six months' notice of termination being given by either party, which notice of termination could

not be given before 1st July 1934. On the 30th September 1935 the Association gave the required notice and the agreement terminated on the 31st March 1936.

**Effects of the War.**—The official review of the Trade of India in 1916-17 says:—The value of the exports of raw jute increased in 1918-17 by nearly Rs. 65 lakhs to Rs. 1,629 lakhs. The quantity exported, however, was less than in the preceding year. The estimated yield of the crop was 12 per cent. above that of the previous year, viz., 1,490,000 tons or 8,340,000 bales. Owing to the lack of tonnage and other abnormal circumstances brought about by the war, the quantity exported was 10 per cent. below that of the previous year. Of the consumers the United Kingdom and Italy took less, while the United States, France (mainly via Dunkirk), Russia (via Vladivostok) and Brazil took greater quantities. There were, of course, no exports to enemy countries which took more than 27 per cent. in the five years ending 1913-14, the pre-war year. The increase in the value accompanied by a decrease in the volume of exports was due to the very high range of prices during the months of September, October, November and December. Towards the close of the year under review prices steadily declined, and have since gone still lower.

**Jute Manufactures.**—The exports now approximate to 955,519 tons. The following table shows the total exports from 1929-30 —

1929-30	..	957,955 tons
1930-31	..	766,649 ..
1931-32	..	663,618 ..
1932-33	..	679,745 ..
1933-34	..	672,155 ..
1934-35	..	684,718 ..
1935-36	..	801,695 ..
1936-37 (excluding Burma)	..	1,021,971 ..
1937-38	do	.. 1,020,400 ..
1938-39	..	.. 955,519 ..

**Indian Central Jute Committee.**—A Central Jute Committee has been constituted by the Government of India with 24 members. Representation has been found in the Committee for trade and agricultural interests and for the Provincial Governments most concerned, namely, Bengal, Bihar and Assam.

The formation of the Committee is the result of a recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, which suggested that there should be a committee on the lines of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to watch over the interests of all branches of the jute trade from the field to the factory.

The functions of the Committee include agricultural, technological and medical research the improvement of crop forecasting, of production, of testing, and of distribution of improved seed; enquiries and recommendations

relating to banking and transport facilities and transport routes; and improvement of marketing in the interests of the jute industry.

The Committee will also advise the Local Governments concerned on any points within its prescribed functions which may be referred to it.

### Hemp and Jute Substitutes.

Experiments have been made during the last few years by the Agricultural Department of the Government of India with the Deccan hemp plant (*Hibiscus cannabinus*), which yields a fibre very similar to jute. As a result, a new variety of the plant, known as Type 3, has been obtained, which it is now proposed to be introduced into several parts of India, and, as a beginning, the variety is to be grown on a number of estates in Bihar. A sample of the fibre prepared from this variety by the usual methods of retting was 10 ft. to 12 ft. long, of an exceptionally light colour, well cleaned, and of good strength. It was valued at £18 per ton with Bimlipatam jute at £12 10s., and Bengal first mark jute at £17 per ton. Deccan hemp has been grown fairly extensively in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras, where it is used for ropes and cordage and also for the manufacture of a coarse sackcloth. A valuable feature of the plant is its suitability for cultivation in such parts of India as are not suitable for jute.

Prior to the war, the United Kingdom's requirements of hemp were mainly supplied by the following countries in order of importance:—the Philippine Islands, New Zealand, India, Russia, Italy and Germany. The opinion appears to be held that the effect of the war will be to cause very considerable changes in the character of the fibre market. There will probably be labour difficulties. It is thought, in the preparation of the hemp crops of Russia and Hungary and it is not unlikely that the world will look to countries such as India for the supply of fibres which may be used as substitutes for the European varieties of hemp. There can be no doubt that one of the early effects of the war was to firm up hemp prices. As far as Indian hemp is concerned, values were persistently depreciated during the first six months of 1914 owing to large stocks held; but the closure of the Russian hemp market on the outbreak of war resulted in a marked improvement in values, and there was a keen demand and a considerable rise in price. Exports from Calcutta during 1922-23 made a great recovery from the previous year. The quantity advanced by 37 per cent. from 197,412 cwt. to 269,487 cwt., and the value from Rs. 26·93 lakhs to Rs. 36·68 lakhs.

**Jute Technological Research.**—Good progress has been made on the five year scheme of

technological research on jute recommended by the Indian Central Jute Committee, which proposes to devote a sum of Rs. 1,80,000 per annum for the first three years and Rs. 1,00,000 per annum for the next two.

The Technological Research Laboratories which it is proposed to set up at Tollygunge near Calcutta, will have two blocks of buildings, the first comprising the spinning laboratory, manager's office, staff office, sample store and library.

The programme of work to be carried out in the laboratories includes examination of typical samples representing the various physical and chemical characters and trade classifications. In the spinning laboratories an attempt will be made in the beginning to determine the minimum size of sample which will give reliable information regarding spinning behaviour and yarn quality. It is also proposed to have an investigation at an early date of the influence of certain valuable factors (machine speeds, etc.), on yarn quality in order that the degrees of control necessary in the various operations of a standard process may be determined. When this has been done, a standard process suitable for comparing the quality of small samples of fibre will be available, and it will be possible to proceed with the work of correlating spinning quality with measurable characters and the testing of new strains, etc.

One of the main functions of the technological research scheme is the testing of strains of jute produced by the agricultural research staff of the Committee and samples received from other sources.

The total non-recurring capital cost of the whole project will be about Rs. 3,80,000.

**Statistics and Information.**—The Indian Central Jute Committee hopes shortly to conclude an arrangement by which the newly appointed Indian Trade Commissioner to the United States of America will supply the Committee with periodical reports on all points bearing on the consumption of jute and jute goods in the North American Continent. Similar arrangements are likely to be made to obtain information from Europe, South Africa, Australia, and the Far East. A correspondent has already been appointed in the Argentine for this purpose.

The purpose of the Committee's scheme for the collection and distribution of statistics and information regarding jute is to collect and make available to the various interests concerned as much reliable information as possible on the production and consumption of jute and its products.

## THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

Wool exported from India consists not only of wool grown in India itself, but of imports from foreign sources, these latter coming into India both by land and by sea. Imports by sea come chiefly from the Commonwealth of Australia, but a certain quantity from Persia, also comes by land, while the main imports are from Afghanistan, Central Asia, Tibet and Nepal. Quetta, Shikarpur, Amritsar and

Multan are the main collecting centres for wool received by land from Afghanistan and Persia, whence it is almost invariably railed to Karachi for subsequent export overseas.

**Imports and Exports.**—A considerable amount of wool is imported annually from Tibet, and in normal years, from Afghanistan. Imports of raw wool in 1937-38 amounted to Rs. 84,80,000 as compared to Rs. 60,35,000

during 1936-37, while imports of woollen manufactures amounted to Rs 3,30,07,000 compared to Rs 2,05,40,000 during 1936-37.

Exports of raw wool in 1937-38 amounted to Rs 2,64,56,000, compared to Rs 2,85,92,000 in 1936-37, and of wool manufactures amounted to Rs 1,07,81,000 during 1937-38 compared to Rs 90,08,000 for 1936-37.

**Production in India.**—No definite information is available regarding production of wool. The population of sheep in India is estimated at about 43 million. A reference in this connection is also invited to the estimate made in Appendix IV (pages 112-113) of the Report of the Indian Tariff Board on the Woollen Textile Industry.

All Indian wools are classed in the grade of carpet wools, and it is correct to say of perhaps fully half the breeds of sheep found on the plains of India that they yield a kind of hair rather than of wool. They are reared chiefly on account of the mutton, and the fleece has been generally regarded as of subsidiary interest. In many respects, in actual fact, the Indian plains sheep approximate more nearly to the accepted type of the goat rather than of the sheep. Short remarks in his manual on Indian cattle and sheep, particularly with respect to the Madras type, that they "resemble a greyhound with tucked up belly, having some coarseness of form, the feet light, the limbs bony, sides flat and the tail short."

**Mill manufacture.**—The number of mills in British India in 1935, the latest year for which

details are available, was 21 of which four were in the United Provinces. The paid-up capital of these mills was Rs. 66,59,842 and the number of looms and spindles was 1,334 and 54,068, respectively. The average number of workers employed daily in these mills was 6,909. There are no complete figures of production, the last year for which they are available being 1921 when the quantity of woollen goods produced was 3,820,879 lbs. valued at Rs 1,17,99,896. As regards Indian States there were five woollen mills of which four were in Mysore and one in Baroda. The paid-up capital of these mills was Rs. 40,32,707 and the number of looms and spindles was 239 and 9,744 respectively. These mills produced woollen goods of 2,838,806 lbs. in weight in 1933, the value being Rs. 23,51,175. The bulk of the wool used by the Indian mills is Indian wool, although it is supplemented to some extent by the importation of merinos and cross-breeds from Australia for the manufacture of the finer classes of goods. Their market for manufactured goods is almost entirely in India itself.

**Blanket weaving and carpet manufacture** are carried on in various parts of the country notably in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Woollen pile carpets are made in many of the jails. Amritsar had a considerable trade at one time in weaving shawls from *pashm*, the fine under fleece of the Tibetan goat, but its place has been taken to some degree by the manufacture of shawls from imported worsted yarns, but more generally by the manufacture of carpets of a fine quality which find a ready sale in the world market. This work is done entirely on hand looms and the carpets fetch a high price.

## Silk.

In the early days of the East India Company the Indian Silk trade prospered greatly, and various sub-tropical races of the Silkworm were introduced. But the trade gradually declined for the following reasons:—

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries India's chief competitor in the silk trade was the Levant Company. Successful efforts, however, were made to acclimatise in Europe one or two races of a temperate worm, procured from China and Japan. When sericulture became part of the agriculture of France and Italy, a quality of silk was produced entirely different from that of India and Turkey, and its appearance created a new demand and organized new markets.

All subsequent experience seems to have established the belief that the plains of India, or at all events of Bengal, are never likely to produce silk that could compete with this new industry. On the lower hills of Northern India, on the other hand, a fair amount of success has been attained with this (to India) new worm, as, for example, in Dehra Dun and Kashmir. In Manipur, it would appear probable that *Bombyx mori*, possibly obtained from China,

has been reared for centuries. The caprice of fashion has, from time to time, powerfully modified the Indian silk trade. The special properties of the *Morah* silk were formerly much appreciated but the demand for them has now declined. This circumstance, together with defective systems of rearing and of hand-reeling and weaving, accounts largely for the present depression in the mulberry silk trade of India.

India has three well-known purely indigenous silkworms; the *tasar*, the *muga* and the *eri*. The first is widely distributed on the lower hills, more especially these of the great central tableland, and feeds on several jungle trees. The second is confined to Assam and Eastern Bengal and feeds on a laurel. The third exists in a state of semi-domestication, being reared on the castor-oil plant. From an art point of view the *muga* silk is the most interesting and attractive, and the cocoon can be reeled readily. The *eri* Silk, on the other hand, is so extremely difficult to reel that it is nearly always carded and spun—an art which was practised in the Khasi Hills of Assam long before it was thought of in Europe.

## Indigo.

Indigo dyes are obtained from the Indigofera, a genus of Leguminosae which comprises some 300 species, distributed throughout the tropical and warm temperate regions of the globe, India having about 40. Western India may be described as the headquarters of the species, so far as India is concerned, 25 being peculiar to that Presidency. On the eastern side of India, in Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Burma, there is a marked decrease in the number of species but a visible increase in the prevalence of those that are met with.

There is evidence that when Europeans first began to export the dye from India, it was procured from the Western Presidency and shipped from Surat. It was carried by the Portuguese to Lisbon and sold by them to the dyers of Holland, and it was the desire to obtain a more ample supply of dye stuff that led to the formation of the Dutch East India Company and so to the overthrow of the Portuguese supremacy in the East. Opposition to indigo in 17th century Europe was keen owing to its interference with the wood industry, but it was competition to obtain indigo from other sources than India that led on the first decline of the Indian indigo industry. In the middle of the eighteenth century, when the cultivation of indigo in the West Indies had been given up—partly on account of the high duties imposed upon it and partly because sugar and coffee were found to be more profitable—the industry was revived in India, and, as one of the many surprises of the industry, the province of Bengal was selected for this revival. It had no sooner been organised, however, than troubles next arose in Bengal itself through misunderstandings between the planters, their cultivators and the Government, which may be said to have culminated in Lord Macaulay's famous *Memoirandum* of 1837. This led to

another migration of the industry from Lower and Eastern Bengal to Tirhut and the United Provinces. Here the troubles of the industry did not end, for the researches of the chemical laboratories of Germany threatened the very existence of any natural vegetable dye. They first killed the madder dye of Europe, then the safflower, the lac and the al dyes of India, and are now advancing rapidly with synthetic indigo, intent on the complete annihilation of the natural dye. Opinions differ on many aspects of the present vicissitude; meantime the exports from India have seriously declined, and salvation admittedly lies in the path of cheaper production both in cultivation and manufacture. These issues are being vigorously faced and some progress has been accomplished, but the future of the industry can scarcely help being described as of great uncertainty. The issue is not the advantage of new regulations of land tenure, but one exclusively of natural *versus* synthetic indigo.

According to him, the future of natural indigo is by no means a hopeless one provided steps are taken to realise such improvements as are clearly possible. Indigo soils have deteriorated due to lack of proper manuring. Continual cropping has resulted in phosphate starvation. This can be checked by proper manuring with superphosphates. Improvements by botanical selection and better business organisation and methods of marketing the product will also aid in hastening recovery.

**Decline of the Industry.**—Since synthetic indigo was put upon the market in 1897, the natural indigo industry of India has declined very rapidly; apart from slight recoveries in 1906-07 and 1911-12, the decline continued without a break until the revival due to the impossibility of obtaining artificial dyes in sufficient quantities during the war.

## OILS AND OIL CAKES.

A pamphlet on the subject published by the Commercial Intelligence Department points out that it is both economically and industrially unsound for India to export her oil seeds instead of manufacturing the oils and oil cakes in India. It allows other countries to reap the manufacturers' profits and at the same time deprives Indian agriculture of the great potential wealth, as cattle-food and manure, contained in the oil cakes. An immense quantity of oil is, as a matter of fact, already manufactured in this country by more or less crude processes. Village oil mills worked by bullocks and presses worked by hand exist in all parts of the country and supply most of the local demand for oil. There has also been a great increase in recent years in the number of oil mills worked by steam or other mechanical power. These crush all the commoner oil seeds and development has been especially marked

in the case of mustard oil, castor oil and groundnut oil. In spite of all this there has been a perceptible diminution in the export of oil from India, particularly of cocoanut oil and linseed oil, and an increase in the export of oil seeds, which is particularly marked in the case of copra and groundnuts. The situation created by the War has naturally led to too much discussion of the possibility of developing on a large scale the existing oil-milling industry in India.

There are three difficulties with which any proposal to develop in India an oil-milling industry on a great scale is faced. In the first place, there exist high protective tariffs in European countries which encourage the export from India of the raw material rather than the manufactured product. Secondly, there is a better market for the oil cake in Europe than in India and the freight on oil seeds is less than



the freight on cake. Thirdly, it is much easier and less expensive to transport oil seeds by sea than it is to transport oil. While this has been the position in the European markets, Indian made oils, other than coconut oil, have made enough headway in Eastern markets to suggest the possibility of a development of those markets.

The problem of finding a market for oil cakes is equally important. The value of oil cakes is much better appreciated in Europe than in India. The Indian cultivator is prejudiced against the use of machine-made cake as a cattle food or as manure because he considers that it contains less oil and therefore less nourishment than the village-made cake.

He is therefore unwilling to buy it except at a reduced price. His prejudices on this point have no justification in fact since experts are agreed that mill cake is a better food for cattle than village-made cake. Even when the mill cake contains less oil than the village cake, there is still more oil in the cake than cattle can digest. The excess of oil in the village cake, where it exists, is a drawback and not an advantage to the use of the cake as food. A considerable amount of demonstration work has been done by the Agricultural Departments of Government in order to remove the cultivator's prejudices and there is said now to be an increasing demand for most classes of mill cake.

## Tea.

Among plantation crops in India tea is the most important. The indigenous tea plant, growing in a wild condition, was first discovered in Assam about 1820. It soon drew the attention of the East India Company, which after some enquiries started an experimental garden in 1835. After working for five years, the plantations of the Government were sold in 1840 to the Assam Company, the first tea concern, and to this day the largest company in India. It was anything but prosperous during the first ten years of its existence. But about 1852, its condition began to improve and its success made the prospects of the industry appear so promising

and attractive that speculators eagerly rushed into it. The discovery of the indigenous tea in Sylhet and Cachar gave the impetus for an expansion of the industry into the Surma valley, and in a few years thereafter the whole of the upper portions of the province of Assam (both Brahmaputra and Surma valley) was converted into a huge tea plantation. Thus the foundations of the present tea industry were laid during the fifties of the last century. Since that period the growth of the industry has been phenomenal and "in less than a hundred years the British Empire has become the tea garden and tea-shop of the world."

The following table shows the growth of the industry since 1885:—

### Progress of the Industry.

Year.	Area under tea in '000 acres.	Production in '000,000 lbs.	Year.	Area under tea in '000 acres.	Production in '000,000 lbs.
1885-89 (average).	311	91	1928	776	404
1900-1904 ..	525	201	1929	788	433
1910 ..	564	268	1930	804	391
1915 ..	685	372	1931	807	394
1920 ..	704	345	1932	809	434
1925 ..	728	364	1933	818	384
1926 ..	739	393	1934	826	399
1927 ..	756	391	1935	832	394
			1936	834	395

It will be seen from the above table that during the last sixty years, while the area under tea has risen by over 400 per cent., the production has increased more than ten times.

Assam and Bengal are the two most important centres of the tea industry in India, Assam alone accounting for more than half the total production.

The following table shows the relative importance in 1936 of the various provinces from the point of view of the tea industry:—

Province.	Area under crop '000 acres.	Production '000 lbs.	Average daily working strength (permanent and temporary.)
Assam .. .. .	439	228,325	605,837
Bengal .. .. .	203	99,420	203,398
Madras .. .. .	78	32,676	65,189
Coorg .. .. .	*	188	350
Punjab .. .. .	10	2,388	10,658
United Provinces .. .. .	6	1,824	3,769
Bihar .. .. .	4	1,125	2,521
Total British India .. .. .	740	360,946	791,732
Indian States .. .. .	94	34,234	81,822
Total India .. .. .	834	395,180	873,554

\* Less than 500 acres.

Although India produces such large quantities of tea its consumption of tea is comparatively very little, being about 92 million lbs. as compared with 463 million lbs. in the United Kingdom. The low domestic consumption, however, enables India to export large quantities to other countries, the principal among which is the United Kingdom. In 1936-37, 77 per cent. of the total quantity of tea produced in India was exported abroad.

The year 1932-33 was one of the worst for the tea industry. In addition to the world-wide depression, there was considerable over-production with the result that producers of tea all over the world were faced with declining prices and accumulation of stocks. The preference granted to Empire teas did not prove sufficiently effective to check the consumption of cheap Java teas. Besides this there was only a small difference in the price of medium and common teas and there was thus no inducement to grow the former.

To check over-production a scheme was therefore introduced to restrict production and to limit exports. A Bill giving legislative effect to the scheme was passed at the autumn session of the Legislative Assembly in 1933. During the

first year of its operation the hopes engendered by the regulation scheme were, to a considerable extent, justified, and the industry was enabled to meet what were undoubtedly very disturbing conditions. During the year 1934-35 which was the second year of the working of the scheme, the results were however, not so satisfactory. In common with other commodities tea seems to have suffered from the diminished purchasing power of consumers and the restriction on international trade. A feature of the year was the shifting of demand from the higher to the lower and medium grades of tea.

The export quota for the year 1936-37, the fourth year of the working of the tea restriction scheme was as in the preceding year fixed at 82½ per cent. of the standard exports and the year saw a steady recovery from the depressed conditions that characterised the trade in 1934-35. Stocks in the United Kingdom were not much above the normal and amounted to 174 million lbs. at the end of March 1937 as compared with 249 million lbs. at the end of March 1936, and there was a further recovery in prices. Good quality was in great demand and a wide difference in price was recorded between good and common tea than was the case in the preceding year.

The following table explains briefly the position as regards the export of tea from India:—

Year.	Amount exported (million of lbs.)	Value in lakhs of rupees.
1	2	3
1926-27 .. .. .	349	29.04
1927-28 .. .. .	362	32.48
1928-29 .. .. .	360	26.60
1929-30 .. .. .	377	26.01
1930-31 .. .. .	356	23.56
1931-32 .. .. .	341	19.44
1932-33 .. .. .	379	17.15
1933-34 .. .. .	318	19.85
1934-35 .. .. .	325	20.13
1935-36 .. .. .	313	19.82
1936-37 .. .. .	302	20.04

The following figures show the proportion of exports of tea from India by sea sent to different parts of the world to the total exports:—

	1928-29 per cent.	1936-37 per cent.
To United Kingdom ..	83.0	84.9
To Rest of Europe ..	2.0	1.6
To Asia ..	5.8	5.1
To America ..	5.7	7.6
To Australasia ..	1.6	0.4
To Africa ..	1.9	0.4
	100	100

A considerable quantity of Indian tea imported into the United Kingdom is normally re-exported to other foreign countries.

From 1923 to 1927 the prices obtained for tea were good; but in 1928 a decline set in, and in 1929 and 1930 prices fell further still. The price of Indian common tea particularly fell more than that of others. While as compared to 1923, 'all tea' fluctuated in the London market within a range of 25 per cent., Indian common tea fell by about 50 per cent.

In 1932-33 the fall in tea prices was almost catastrophic. The average price of tea per lb. realised at the Calcutta auction sales during 1932-33 was 5 as. 2 p. as against 6 as. 5 p. in 1931-32 and 9 as. 4 p. in 1930-31. The position, however, has improved considerably since then.

The following table shows the variations in the average prices of Indian tea sold at auction sales in Calcutta and the index numbers of these prices with base 1901-02 to 1910-11 = 100 :—

	Average price at auction sales.			Average price at auction sales.	
	Price per lb. As. P.	Index Number.		Price per lb. As. P.	Index Number.
1901-02 to 1910-11 ..	6 0	100		9 7(a)	160(a)
1927-28 .. ..	14 10	247	1933-34 ..	4 10(b)	81(b)
1928-29 .. ..	11 4	189		8 9(a)	146(a)
1929-30 .. ..	9 11	165	1934-35 ..	5 2(b)	88(b)
				9 5(a)	167(a)
1930-31 .. ..	9 4	156	1935-36 ..	4 10(b)	81(b)
1931-32 .. ..	6 5	107		10 1(a)	168(a)
1932-33 .. ..	5 2	86	1936-37 ..	4 8(b)	78(b)

(a) For teas sold with export rights.

(b) For teas for internal consumption.

The rate of duty under the Indian Tea Cess Act of 1903 was raised to Rupee one and annas four per 100 lbs. with effect from February 17th, 1937. The total amount of duty collected in 1936-37 was Rs 22,82,000.

With the exception of male settled labourers, the wages of workers on tea plantations showed

some improvement during the year 1935-36. Among settled labourers, the average wages of men, women and children in Assam were Rs. 6-9-0, Rs 5-2-2 and Rs 3-9-8 respectively as against Rs 6-11-9, Rs 4-13-9 and Rs 3-2-0, respectively in 1934-35.

## Coffee.

Such historical evidence as is available on the subject shows that coffee was first introduced into India from Mecca as early as the 16th century. The first coffee garden was planted by a European about 1840 but the industry thus started did not flourish till 1860.

The production of coffee in India is mostly confined to the South. The area under coffee in 1936-37 (including plantations of less than 10 acres) was nearly 190,000 acres, an increase of 25 per cent. over the figures for 1925-26.

The total exports of coffee increased from 150,000 cwts. in 1926-27 to 277,000 cwts. in 1927-28. In 1928-29 and 1929-30 the shipments declined and amounted to 198,000 cwts and 184,000 cwts. respectively, but exports again rose in 1930-31 and amounted to 293,000 cwts. In 1931-32 the shipments declined to 156,000 cwts but in 1932-33 exports again rose and amounted to 173,000 cwts. There was a further rise during 1933-34, the total exports amounting to 186,000 cwts. In 1934-35 the exports again declined to 141,000 cwts., but

in 1935-36 there was a pronounced rise in the quantity exported which amounted to 216,000 cwts. It, however, again declined to 211,000 cwts. in 1936-37. The principal markets for Indian coffee were the United Kingdom, France and Norway. During 1936-37, the share of the United Kingdom declined from 73,000 cwts. to 35,000 cwts while that of France increased from 83,000 cwts. to 87,000 cwts. Shipments to the Netherlands and Belgium increased from 1,500 cwts. and 13,000 cwts. to 5,700 cwts. and 20,000 cwts respectively. Norway doubled her requirements from 17,000 cwts. to 34,000 cwts. Germany and Italy on the other hand curtailed their requirements from 10,000 cwts. and 6,500 cwts. to 7,000 cwts. and 3,100 cwts., respectively.

Not only does India export coffee in large quantities, but till a few years ago it also used to import it, chiefly, from Java, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, which it used to re-export to Mascat Territory, Iraq and the Bahrain Islands. During 1936-37, however, there were no imports of Coffee into India.

The following table gives the figures of the production and exports of Indian coffee:—  
*Production and Export of Indian Coffee in thousands cwts.*

12 Months ending June 30th.						Production.	Export.	Surplus available for Home consumption.
1927	..	..	..	..	..	308.1	241.3	64.8
1928	..	..	..	..	..	317.5	261.5	56.0
1929	..	..	..	..	..	247.9	138.3	109.6
1930	..	..	..	..	..	352.0	279.4	72.6
1931	..	..	..	..	..	294.4	208.4	86.0
1932	..	..	..	..	..	300.1	162.0	138.1
1933	..	..	..	..	..	295.0	168.7	126.3
1934	..	..	..	..	..	308.8	186.6	122.2
1935	..	..	..	..	..	292.6	147.5	145.1
1936	..	..	..	..	..	367.6	230.0	137.6
1937	..	..	..	..	..	303.6	162.4	141.2

The total production of cured coffee in India during the year 1936-37 was 34 million lbs. as compared with 41.1 million lbs. during the previous year. The Indian Coffee Cess Act, providing for the creation of a fund to be expended by a Committee specially constituted in this behalf for the promotion of the cultivation, manufacture and sale of Indian Coffee, was passed in November, 1935. It provides for the levy of a customs duty on all coffee produced in India and exported therefrom to any place beyond the limits of British India or to Burma at a rate, not exceeding one rupee per cwt., fixed by the Governor-General in Council on the recommendation of the Coffee Cess Committee. The present rate is 8s. as per cwt.

The daily average number of persons employed in the plantations during 1936-37 was returned at 101,837 of whom 63,797 were permanently employed (namely, garden labour 42,950 and outside labour 20,847) and 38,040 temporarily employed (outside labour), as compared with

102,908 persons (40,684 garden and 22,142 outside labour permanently employed and 40,082 temporary outside labour) in 1935-36.

The general trade depression did not fail to affect the coffee industry but in addition to the general slump in trade there was an additional factor which depressed coffee prices and this was the exceptionally heavy crops of Brazilian coffee. Since the year 1925 there has been a general downward trend in coffee prices. Until the end of 1929 the fall was comparatively slow, but since then it has been very rapid. This will be clearly seen from the fact that while the average wholesale price of Indian coffee in London was 140s. in 1923 and 127s. in 1920 it fell to 86s. in 1930.

The declared value per cwt. of coffee was Rs. 60-11-9 in 1931-32 as against Rs. 65-8-1 in 1930-31. It rose to Rs. 68-6-7 in 1932-33 but fell to Rs. 55-1-4 in 1933-34. Since then it has continued to decline, the declared value being Rs. 59-11-7 in 1936-37.

## Sugar.

Sheltered behind an adequate tariff wall, the Indian sugar industry has made phenomenal progress in spite of the economic depression. Besides the duty, various other special advantages—consequences of the depression—have helped the rapid growth of the industry. As a result, India is now the largest sugar producing country in the world. And, the capital invested in the industry is variously estimated at between Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 crores.

An important landmark in the history of the sugar industry was the year 1930-31, when the question of protection was referred to the Tariff Board by Government. Pending consideration of the Tariff Board's report, the revenue duty was enhanced to Rs. 7-4 per cwt. in March, 1931. In addition, a revenue surcharge of 25 per cent. (amounting to Rs. 1-13 per cwt.) was imposed in September, 1931. In accordance with the Tariff Board's recommendations, Government issued a *communiqué* on January 30, 1932, fixing the protective duty at the rate of Rs. 7-4 per cwt. of all classes of sugar until March 31, 1938. The total import duty along with the surcharge was Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt. till 31st March, 1934. From 1st April, 1934, the protective duty was enhanced to Rs. 7-12, but the surcharge was reduced to Rs. 1-5-0 and made equivalent to the excise duty of Rs. 1-5-0 imposed on internal production. Thus the total import duty remained the same, viz. Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt. From the 28th February, 1937, the protective duty was decreased to Rs. 7-4-0, and a surcharge was imposed at the rate of Rs. 2-0-0 per cwt., equivalent to the increased excise duty of Rs. 2 per cwt. on internal production from the same date. The total import duty from 28th February, 1937, was Rs. 9-4-0 per cwt. With effect from 1st April, 1939, the protective duty was reduced to Rs. 8-12-0 per cwt. A Tariff Board Enquiry was instituted in March 1937, for determining the extent of pro-

tection to be conferred on the industry for the remainder of the period of 8 years. The Tariff Board submitted its Report in December, 1937, but as the Government of India could not complete their examination of the Report before March, 1938, they continued the existing import duty on sugar up to 31st March, 1939. On the 30th March, 1939, the Government of India published the Tariff Board's Report—after a period of 15 months. The Tariff Board had recommended continuance of the protection at the existing rate, viz. Rs. 9-4-0 per cwt. up to 31st March, 1940, but the Government not agreeing with this recommendation, announced their decision to decrease the protection by Rs. 0-8-0 per cwt. pending a further Tariff Board Enquiry in 1940, and passed an Act giving protection to the industry at the rate of Rs. 8-12-0 per cwt. for a period of two years, ending 31st March, 1941, when fresh proposals will be made for determining the extent of protection to be conferred on the industry up to 1946.

With a view to check a too rapid growth of the industry under artificial stimuli and in order to replace losses of revenue from this source, an excise duty of Rs. 1-5 per cwt. on factory produced sugar was imposed during the financial year 1934-35. Besides, it was proposed to set aside from the proceeds of the excise duty an amount equivalent to one anna per cwt. to be distributed among the provinces "for the purpose of assisting the organisation and operation of co-operative societies among the cane-growers so as to help them in securing 'fair' prices." The excise duty was enhanced to Rs. 2-0-0 per cwt. from 28th February, 1937, and the total protection was reduced from Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt., allowing for the increase in the import duty corresponding to the excise duty on internal production of sugar.

Statistics given below, show the progress of the industry in recent years :-

Year.	No. of Factories.	Quantity of sugar manufactured from cane Tons.	Quantity of sugar refined from gur. Tons.	Quantity of Khandasari production Tons. (Est.)	Total quantity of sugar. Tons.
1929-30 .. .. .	27	89,768	21,150	200,000	310,918
1930-31 .. .. .	29	119,589	31,791	200,000	351,550
1931-32 .. .. .	32	158,581	69,539	250,000	478,119
1932-33 .. .. .	57	290,177	80,106	275,000	645,283
1933-34 .. .. .	112	453,965	61,094	200,000	715,059
1934-35 .. .. .	130	578,115	30,103	150,000	757,218
1935-36 .. .. .	137	932,000	50,067	125,000	1,107,167
1936-37* .. .. .	137	1,111,400	19,500	100,000	1,230,900
1937-38 .. .. .	136	930,700	16,500	125,000	1,072,200
1938-39 (Estimate)	143	684,000	16,000	100,000	800,000

Area under sugar-cane increased to 4,232,000 acres in 1936-37.

\* Factories in Burma and production in Burma, excluded after 1936-37.

The area under cultivation of sugar-cane has kept pace with increased production; from 2,677,000 acres in 1929-30, it increased to 4,440,000 acres in 1936-37 but fell to 3,869,000 acres in 1937-38 and to 3,108,000 acres in 1938-39. Prior to 1932-33, there were only 31 cane factories; 25 new factories were added in 1932-33 alone while another 65 new factories were started in the following year—an increase of 400 per cent in two years. Since 1933-34, about 34 new factories of large cane crushing capacity have been established, and in 1936-37, no less than 137 factories were working. Production of sugar in India may be classified under three main heads—by modern factories working with cane, by modern refineries working with raw sugar (*gur*) and by indigenous open pan concerns. Sugar production in India a few years ago amounted approximately to half the estimated total consumption within the country. Since 1931-32, the volume of factory produced sugar has increased by approximately 700 per cent. During 1936-37, India produced over 1,230,000 tons of sugar, i.e., slightly more than her estimated consumption of about 1,150,000 tons in 1936-37.

Along with a rapid increase in internal production, there has been a sharp decline in imports. For instance, from an average of approximately one million tons in the years up till 1930-31, imports fell by about 45 per cent. in the following year and dropped to about 250,000 tons in 1933-34 and decreased further to 221,000 tons in 1934-35. During 1935-36, imports fell further to 193,888 tons, and in 1936-37, the net import was only 11,960 tons. As a result of dwindling imports Government are losing revenue from this source. The

import during 1937-38 is 18,000 tons. Because of the heavy duty, the yield from this source diminished from over Rs. 10 crore in 1930-31, to about Rs. 3.81 crores for the financial year ended March 31, 1936, to 3.2 crores for the year ended March 31st, 1936 to Rs. 43 lakhs, during 1936-37, and Rs. 25 lakh in 1937-38. During 1937-38, the Government realised a revenue of about Rs. 20,00,000 only, excluding Burma from import of sugar. But owing to the shortage of production of sugar in India in the 1938-39 season owing to shortage of cane, bad cane-crop, due to floods in United Provinces and Bihar, the expected factory production of sugar is about 24 lakhs tons smaller than previous years, and therefore there will be an import of about 2 lakh tons of sugar from Java during 1939-40, to meet the country's demand for sugar. The total revenue from this source will therefore be about Rs. 3,50,00,000 from import of sugar. The imposition of the excise duty at the rate of Re 1-5-0 per cwt on factory sugar, and Re 0-10-0 on Khandasari sugar, from April 1st, 1934, has yielded a revenue to the Government of Rs. 97,22,000 in 1934-35, and Rs. 1,58,24,000 in 1935-36, and Rs. 2,52,62,000 in 1936-37. With the increase in excise duty on factory sugar to Rs. 2 per cwt, and Re 1 per cwt on Khandasari sugar, the yield during 1937-38 was Rs. 3,31,48,000, on sugar produced in India excluding Burma.

Since the imposition of the excise duty it is noteworthy, that the Khandasari production has gone down considerably. From 1st March 1939, the duty on Khandasari sugar was decreased to Re 0-8-0 per cwt, but the deficit of "factory" in the Sugar Excise Duty Act 1934, was amended, so as to omit the referent

to the number of workers employed with a view to enable duty being charged even in premises where less than 20 workers are employed. The Government of India expect that with the definition of 'factory' thus amended even with the reduced duty on Khandasari of Re 0-8-0 per cwt there will be a revenue of about Rs 6,00,000 during 1939-40.

In view of the astounding growth of the industry within such a short time, the following table of estimate of annual consumption and of the margin for import of sugar into India, up to 1939-40, is of interest:—

	1933-34	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37. (Est.)	1937-38 (Est.)	1938-39 (Est.)	1939-40. (Est.)
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Indian sugar production of the preceding cane-crushing season .. ..	645,283	715,059	787,218	1,107,167	1,230,900	1,072,200	800,000
Consumption of sugar in India during the official year .. ..	880,757	932,000	1,015,000	1,010,000	1,150,000	1,100,000	1,000,000
Difference between production and consumption, representing margin for imported sugar entering into consumption during the official year ..	238,474	216,941	267,782	—67,167	—80,900	17,800	200,000

During the year 1937, there was a precipitate fall in the price of sugar and in order to avert internal unrestrained competition a Sugar Syndicate was brought into existence, comprising over 90 mills. Later in the year, the industry approached the Government for legislative interference with a view to avoid over-production of sugar and to overcome internal unrestrained competition, which brought down the price of sugar to an uneconomically low level. The Governments of the U.P. and Bihar, to whom these representations were made, have passed Sugar Factory Control Acts, and have made it compulsory for every mill to obtain a licence for working sugar factories from the Government. One of the conditions of the grant of licence to a factory has been membership of the Indian Sugar Syndicate. The Indian Sugar Syndicate has thus been given legislative recognition by the Governments of the U.P. and Bihar, and all mills working in the provinces of the U.P. and Bihar are compelled to sell their sugar through the Syndicate. The Governments of the U.P. and Bihar have also appointed a Joint Control Board consisting of the representatives of the U.P. and Bihar Governments, the representatives of the industry, and of cultivators and consumers.

During the year 1937, the Government of India imposed a ban on the export of sugar from India, by sea, to any country except to Burma, for a period of five years.

During the 1938-39 season, the price of sugar rose considerably due to the high price of cane fixed by the Governments of United Provinces

and Bihar, the higher cost of production due to scarcity of cane, and curtailment of the crushing season, and the necessity of importation of foreign sugar. The price of indigenous sugar was also determined by the price of imported sugar at the ports.

It is also of interest to note that the production of *gur* for direct consumption is increasing since 1931-32.

	<i>gur</i> . (Tons.)
1931-32 .. ..	2,758,000
1932-33 .. ..	3,240,000
1933-34 .. ..	3,486,000
1934-35 .. ..	3,701,000
1935-36 .. ..	4,101,000
1936-37 .. ..	4,481,000
1937-38 (Est) ..	4,200,000

It may be noted also as a matter of interest that India is the largest producer of sugar among all the countries in the world, the total yield of raw sugar (*gur*) being 5,275,000 tons. (Vide the Indian Sugar Industry—1938 & 1939, Annual by Mr. M. P. Gandhi.)

The Indian Sugar Industry is now the second largest industry, next in importance to only the Cotton Textile Industry, giving employment to over 100,000 workers.

## INDIAN TOBACCO.

The tobacco plant was introduced into India by the Portuguese about the year 1605. As in other parts of the world, it passed through a period of persecution, but its ultimate distribution over India is one of the numerous examples of the avidity with which advantageous new crops or appliances are adopted by the Indian agriculturist. Five or six species of *Nicotiana* are cultivated, but only two are found in India, namely, *N. Tabacum* and *N. rustica*. The former is a native of South or Central America, and is the common tobacco of India. About the year 1829 experiments were conducted by the East India Company towards improving the quality of leaf and perfecting the native methods of curing and manufacturing tobacco. These were often repeated, and gradually the industry became identified with three great centres, namely, (1) Eastern and Northern Bengal more especially the District of Rangpur; (2) Madras, Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Coconada and Calicut in Southern India; and (3) Rangoon and Moulmein in Burma. Bengal is the chief tobacco growing Province, but little or no tobacco is manufactured there. The chief factories are near Dindigul in the Madras Presidency, though, owing to the imposition of heavy import duties on the foreign leaf used as a cigar wrapper, some cigar factories have been moved to the French territory of Pondicherry.

India ranks with China and the United States as one of the three largest tobacco growing countries of the world. The position was recently described as follows in an official report — "The indigenous varieties of tobacco grown on nearly a million acres in this country give a product which is good enough for the hooka and the bhi, but which is not suitable for the manufacture of cigarettes. India requires a tobacco of the colour, flavour and texture of that which is commonly called Virginian. Trials with some well-known American tobaccos at Pusa have shown that these exotics can be successfully grown in this country, and that it may be possible to produce a bright cigarette tobacco with the curing methods devised." Before the War some cigarettes were rolled locally from imported leaf but imports of leaf amounted only to a quarter of a million lb. a year. No cigarette tobacco leaf was grown. Total imports of cigarettes in 1918-14 were only 1½ million lb. After the War cigarette smoking began to extend beyond the European population and those who had partially adopted European habits.

Already in 1920 the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, a subsidiary of the Imperial Tobacco Company of India, had been experimenting with American varieties in the Gunur district of the Madras Presidency, and by 1925 had succeeded in producing on a commercial scale a cigarette tobacco, but with a colour (the product was air cured) far short of that desirable in a good cigarette leaf. That Company has consistently continued and extended its efforts and experiments. In 1925-27 experiments, which included comparison of American varieties, cross breeding, methods of cultivation

and sue curing were started at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, with the definite object of solving the question of the regular local supply of a good cigarette tobacco leaf of the American type. Much progress has been made. Several of the Provinces have also undertaken the work, which since 1934-35 has been co-ordinated and aided by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Local tastes in cigarettes differ and most of the leaf grown, though acceptable locally, is unsuited in flavour for the cigarette trade of the United Kingdom. But the object of this research and experiment is not merely the partial satisfaction of a local demand. In the past few years a proportion of the cigarette leaf grown in India has been sufficiently good in texture and mild and neutral in flavour to be used in the manufacture of cigarettes in the United Kingdom when blended with other leaf. This is an instance of the beneficial long range results of the grant of preference. A pressing local need set a problem to local scientific agriculture, but the prospect of entry into the United Kingdom market raised by the grant of preference has given to that problem a high and definite standard for ultimate achievement.

In 1923, no Indian leaf was sue-cured. Imports of unmanufactured leaf and cigarettes each amounted to 5 million lb. In the three years 1934-35 to 1936-37 these imports only averaged 3 million lb. and three-quarters of a million lb. respectively. No detailed figures of the local production of cigarettes are available. But it is estimated that in 1935 over 2,000 sue-curing barns were in operation and 13 reconditioning plants, that 40,000 acres were planted with seed of Virginian types and another 65,000 acres with indigenous types and crosses producing leaf which could be used in the manufacture of cigarettes for local consumption; that 30 million lb of leaf were used locally in the manufacture of cigarettes, and that whereas ten years previously all the tobacco exported from India to the United Kingdom was sun-cured country leaf, nowadays probably approaching 90 per cent. of it is sue-cured "American" leaf, a portion of which is, as we said, suitable for and used in cigarettes in the United Kingdom.

In 1937, the latest year for which complete figures are available, no less than 19,052 thousands lbs of Indian tobacco were exported to the United Kingdom, and it is believed the 1938 figures are even higher. The United Kingdom, indeed, offers great scope for expansion of the Indian tobacco trade, but lately there have been complaints that prospects of wider sales have been militated against by the inferior quality of some of the leaf exported from India.

In India, weight of leaf rather than quality has for centuries most frequently been the basis of sales by the small cultivators. The better grade tobaccos, including the best of the recent kinds suited for cigarettes, are grown for the most part on contract for manufacturers or merchants definitely interested in them. Large manufacturing interests in the United Kingdom obtain their supplies of Indian leaf chiefly from

or through allied interests in India. Most of the remaining leaf which reaches the United Kingdom is shipped, not by growers but by small merchants and financiers to merchants or brokers for sale on consignment.

As a first step in the improvement of marketing methods an effort is being made to introduce into both the internal and the export trade some system of uniform grading.

In the early months of 1937 legislation applicable to the whole of British India (excluding Burma) was passed by the Central Legislature to provide for the grading and marketing of certain agricultural produce, including tobacco. The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) (Tobacco) Rules, issued under this legislation in March 1937, prescribe grade designations, definitions of quality, methods of marking and packing for unmanufactured flue-cured and sun-cured Virginia and sun-cured Natu (country) tobacco. Anyone desiring to grade and mark tobacco with the prescribed grade designation marks must first secure the authorisation of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser. Grading is not compulsory, but the grower or dealer can, if he wishes, obtain an official grade for the produce he wishes to sell. It is intended that these grades should be used for trading not only on the internal market but also for export. The outcome of these experiments will be of interest to other Empire growers, for successful grading and better marketing should strengthen the competitive position of Indian tobaccos in the

United Kingdom market. There have been despatched to the United Kingdom trial consignments of Guntur cigarette tobacco graded and marked in accordance with the rules. These consignments have been favourably received and the export trade in tobacco shows every sign of entering a flourishing period.

The most important tobacco tracts in British India are—(i) the Coimbatore and Dindigul tract of Madras, where the *Uti-Kappal* and *Wara Kappal* varieties are largely grown, the former supply the Trichinopoly cigar, (ii) the Godavari Delta of Madras; (iii) the Rangpur tract of Bengal; (iv) the Districts of Bihar and Orissa; (v) Guzerat in Bombay and (vi) the delta tract of Burma.

The season for harvesting varies in different localities ranging from December to June, but the bulk of the crop is harvested during the months of February, March and April. The leaves when quite dry, are assorted and placed in heaps in stacks to ferment. They are then tied into bundles of 25 or 30, a slender leaf being employed for tying each bundle. The leaves are laid perfectly flat, the bundles being fan-shaped. In this condition they are baled, the broom-like ends projecting outwards. By varying the degree of fermentation of the leaves, different qualities of tobacco are obtained. A black variety is used in India for cake tobacco, and this is the most common product but a certain amount of yellow leaf is grown for cigar making.

## THE LAC INDUSTRY.

Lac is a resinous substance secreted by an insect which lives in the twigs of certain trees. The insects are extensively cultivated, especially in Northern India. Lac is an important constituent in numerous industrial processes.

The chief use of lac in India is in polishing furniture. But this can obviously absorb only a limited quantity of the produce. Another use is in "hot" lacquering of wooden toys, pen-holders, etc., but here again the consumption, though increasing, is still very small. Refuse lac is sometimes used in the manufacture of bangles and for filling hollow gold and silver articles. But all the above uses together probably do not account for 1 per cent. of the total lac produce.

Shellac moulding appears to be confined in India only to the manufacture of gramophone records, and this manufacture, partly for climatic reasons, is not extensive. Shellac was only one of many other materials for the moulding trade till the rise of the gramophone industry gave shellac the unique place which it now occupies, no synthetic resin having yet been

able to replace it. Among high-class gramophone records, those with a shellac base are undoubtedly the best.

The steady improvement in the lac industry since 1900 has been largely due to the growth of the gramophone industry. At present 40 to 50 per cent. of the total world output of lac is consumed in the manufacture of gramophone records. There is yet a large potential market for gramophones in the East.

With improvements in heat resistance and mechanical strength, a wide field of application which the synthetic resins have opened up can still be exploited by shellac, either alone or in combination with other resinous materials. The Indian Lac Research Institute at Mumuk in Bihar and its fellow research organisations in London and New York are engaged in investigating these openings, together with the possibilities of improvements in cultivation, pest control, &c., which will lead to the production of a better grade of raw material.



## INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY.

The Indian Film Industry at the present time claims to occupy eighth place among the industries of India. It is 25 years old and celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1930 by holding a Congress and Exhibition in Bombay.

The first Indian film "Harsichandra" was produced by Mr D. G. Phalke in the year 1913, and since then the development of the industry has been both extensive and rapid. With the coming of talkies the pace of progress substantially increased. Early development took place in Bombay, which has been described as the "Hollywood of India." From Bombay the industry spread to other provinces, and it is now well established in Bengal as also in Madras, in which it has made remarkable progress in recent years. The principal film producing studios in India are located at Bombay,

Poona Kolhapur, Calcutta, Bangalore, Madras, Coimbatore, Erode, Rajahmundry, Salem, Vizagapatam, Lahore, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Karachi.

Although exact figures are not available in certain cases, it is estimated roughly that about Rs 17 crores are invested in the production, distribution and exhibition branches of the industry, in which about 40,000 people earn their livelihood. There are about 75 film producing concerns, and the total production of feature films, of an average length of 14,000 ft., comes on an average to about 200, at an average cost of about Rs 1,00,000 per film. It is thus estimated that about Rs 2,00,00,000 are spent annually in the production of pictures.

## FEATURES AND SHORTS.

The following table gives the number of short and feature films exhibited in India. The table has been compiled from reports of censored films published by the Boards of Film Censors at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras

and Lahore. The figures show that while in feature films the production of the Indian industry has considerably increased there has not been as great an increase in the production of shorts —

Year	FEATURES		SHORTS		GRAND TOTAL	
	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign
1920 (figures not available)		..	.	.		
1922 (figures not available)			.	.	.	
1924	59	405	28	903	85	1308
1926	95	456	53	1076	148	1532
1928	117	598	120	1009	237	1607
1930	261	699	63	1629	324	1728
1931	342	472	138	989	480	1461
1932	237	393	96	1133	333	1526
1933	202	449	69	1491	271	1940
1934	196	417	109	1470	305	1887
1935	217	397	91	1416	338	1813
1936	229	399	97	1425	326	1824
1937	180	395	64	1181	244	1576

The following Table gives the country of origin of feature films exhibited in India and also the percentages for the five years 1933 to 1937.

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
India .. .	202 (31 5%)	196 (32 0%)	247 (38 4%)	229 (36 5%)	180 (31 3%)
America .. .	338 (52 7%)	309 (50 4%)	308 (47 8%)	314 (50 0%)	312 (54 8%)
Britain .. .	94 (14 7%)	104 (16 9%)	85 (13 2%)	83 (13 2%)	80 (14 0%)
Germany .. .	6	2	1	1	1
France .. .		1	3		1
Italy .. .				1	
Russia .. .					1
Japan .. .		1			
Jerusalem .. .	1				1
Total .. .	641	613	644	628	576

There are about 250 distributors, mainly in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Lahore, Bangalore, Karachi and Bhusawal to supply cinemas throughout the country with pictures for exhibition.

The number of cinemas has been rapidly increasing and there are about 996 cinemas, of which 532 show Indian films, 266 Indian and foreign films, while 198 show exclusively foreign films only. In addition there are about 500 touring cinemas.

The 464 cinemas showing foreign films are catered for by about a dozen distributors,

the majority of whom represent American and the rest English producers. These distributors import on an average 400 feature films and 1,200 shorts every year. It is claimed that the industry has paid Rs. 1,25,00,000 to the Central Government in import duties on raw and exposed films since 1921. The revenue has grown from year to year from about Rs. 2 lakhs a year to about Rs. 15 lakhs in a period of 17 years.

In addition to this the industry also contributes to central revenues appreciable amounts in Income-Tax and through Railways.

### IMPORTS OF FILMS.

The following table giving in footage and value the totals of raw and exposed films imported into India and of the import duty paid to Government —

Year	Footage		Value	Total Import Duty
1922-23	73,10,420		13,23,393	2,55,935
1923-24	72,01,655		14,10,637	2,25,407
1924-25	94,44,760		15,02,823	2,60,709
1925-26	130,17,109		21,05,533	3,54,265
1926-27	174,82,664		23,21,508	4,22,854

	Raw Films		Exposed Films		
	Footage	Value	Footage	Value	
1927-28	12,372,093	5,89,355	10,372,283	20,28,975	4,42,330
1928-29	19,161,293	8,00,478	10,792,341	19,81,911	4,99,691
1929-30	21,500,579	8,49,321	10,247,051	19,06,341	5,17,695
1930-31	28,309,211	11,07,665	10,179,699	19,60,405	6,03,984
1931-32	22,346,043	8,96,722	8,979,862	17,00,000	7,63,174
1932-33	25,579,887	10,86,247	9,501,623	19,10,051	9,48,370
1933-34	36,917,201	15,19,735	10,826,360	27,79,462	12,81,237
1934-35	60,101,131	21,49,246	9,026,721	24,88,818	13,59,483
1935-36	60,669,534	21,02,262	8,820,808	25,80,421	13,99,206
1936-37	67,832,111	23,73,899	9,107,888	24,80,887	14,45,544
1937-38	74,235,103	25,44,444	22,278,338	38,14,738	14,89,382

### IMPORTS OF CINEMA EQUIPMENT.

The following table gives the figures of imports into India of cinema talkies apparatus and equipment —

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Cinema projecting apparatus and parts and accessories	8,65,447	12,39,660	9,86,536
Sound recording apparatus and parts and accessories	3,29,416	5,72,751	3,94,758

### IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY.

The following figures give the imports into Bombay, of cinema talkie apparatus and cinematograph films —

	1938-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
	Rs in Lakhs	Rs in Lakhs	Rs in Lakhs	Rs in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs.
Cinema-talkie apparatus, etc				8 57	13 85
Cinematograph films	24 13	31 06	29 67	30 86	34 08

## The Cocaine Traffic.

The form of cocaine chiefly used in India is Cocaine Hydrochloride. This salt forms light shining crystals, with a bitterish taste, and is soluble in half its weight of water. The alkaloid cocaine—of which this is a salt—is obtained from the dried leaves of the Erythroxylon Cocaine which grows in Bolivia, Peru, Java, Brazil and other parts of South America. The leaves are most active when freshly dried and are much used by the Natives as a stimulant. Tea made from them has a taste similar to green tea and is said to be very effectual in keeping people awake.

**Spread of the habit**—The cocaine traffic in India which seems to be reaching in alarming proportion in spite of legislation and strict preventive measures is of comparatively recent growth; though it is impossible to estimate how widespread it was in 1903 when the Bombay High Court for the first time decided that cocaine was a drug included within the definition of an intoxicating drug in the Bombay Abkari Act. Since that date the illegal sale of cocaine in India has largely increased and the various provincial Excise Reports bear witness to the spread of the "Cocaine habit." The consumers of the drug, which is notoriously harmful, are to be found in all classes of society and in Burma even school children are reported to be its victims; but in India as in Paris the drug is mostly used by prostitutes or by men as an aphrodisiac. The habit has spread chiefly to those classes which are prohibited by religion or caste rules from partaking of liquor and the well-known Indian intoxicating drugs.

**Smuggling.**—So far as the cases already detected show, the persons who smuggle the drug by sea from Europe and places outside India, into India, are chiefly sailors, stewards, firemen and sometimes engineers and officers of foreign ships. The ports through which cocaine enters India are Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras, Marmagao and Pondicherry. The main inland distributing centres are Delhi, Lucknow, Meerut, Lahore, Mooltan, Surat and Ahmedabad. Delhi especially is notorious for the cocaine trade. Great ingenuity is employed in smuggling cocaine through the Customs houses. It is packed in parcels of newspapers, books, toys and piece-goods and in trunks which have secret compartments. The retail trade in the towns is very cunningly organized and controlled. In addition to the actual retailers, there is a whole army of watch-

men and patrols whose duty is to shadow the Excise and Police officials and give the alarm when a raid is contemplated. During the War several cases of importation of Japanese cocaine were detected, the importers being Japanese and Chinese sailors. The original marks on the packets and phials are usually destroyed so that the name of the manufacturing firm may not be found out.

The Review of the Customs Administration in India for 1935-36 shows that the total quantity of cocaine seized by the Customs Authorities during the year was 139 ozs 330 grs. The entire quantity was seized by the Customs Staff, Calcutta. Seized cocaine is purified and supplied to the Government Medical Stores Depots in India and to some extent to licensed chemists and druggists.

It is no longer possible to buy cocaine from any betelnut seller as it was ten years ago, but scores of cases in the Police Courts show that the retail trade thrives, though to a diminished extent, in Bombay. High profits ensure the continuance of the trade.

**The Law in regard to Cocaine.**—This varies in different provinces. A summary of the law in Bombay is as follows. No cocaine can be imported except by a licensed dealer and importation by means of the post is entirely prohibited. The sale, possession, transport and export of cocaine are prohibited except under a license or permit from the Collector of the District. A duly qualified and licensed Medical practitioner is allowed to transport, or remove 20 grains in the exercise of his profession; and as far as 6 grains may be possessed by any person if covered by a *bona fide* prescription from a duly qualified Medical practitioner. The maximum punishment for illegal sale, possession, transport, etc., under Act V of 1878 as amended by Act XII of 1912 is as follows: Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or fine which may extend to Rs. 2,000 or both and on any subsequent conviction imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years or fine which may extend to Rs. 4,000 or both. The law in Bombay has been further amended so as to enable security to be taken from persons who have been convicted of cocaine offences. The new Act also contains a section for the punishment of houseowners who let their houses to habitual cocaine sellers.

## The Opium Trade.

Mention opium and half the Western world directs its thought to India, as though India were a most unscrupulous producer of the most noxious drug on earth. Refer to the League of Nations' proceedings in regard to opium and again, mainly under the leadership of American representatives, one finds India and the Government of India held up to humanity as traffickers in opium and as thereby obstacles to making the world a better place to live in. In fact, neither India nor the Government of India has anything to be ashamed of in its opium history. Whatever may be the case in other countries, centuries of inherited experience have taught the people of India discretion in the use of the drug and its misuse is a negligible feature in Indian life. Abuse of its properties is rarer in India than the abuse of alcohol in Western countries. So much for the internal position.

The record as regards exports is equally clean. India has never driven hard bargains to secure the sale of the product overseas. Where it has been bought the reason is its superiority over other supplies because of the stringent regulations by which its manufacture has always, under the British authorities, been regulated in India, in order to secure the purity and cleanliness of the finished product. Directly any importing country has expressed a desire to have the trade reduced, the Government of India have responded by stiffening their restrictions on export. There have, in recent years, mainly at the instance of America, been numerous international conferences with a view to making opium and drugs derived from it more difficult to obtain and in every case it has been found that India had already given the lead in the special regulations which it was proposed to lay down.

**The China Trade.**—The classic case of Indian restriction of her export opium trade is provided by China. There is a long history of Indo-Chinese negotiations on the subject, but it is unnecessary to go further back into these than 1911. On 8th May of that year, there was drawn up between India and China an agreement under which the Government of India assented to (1) the payment of an import duty three times the existing amount in return for the promised abolition of provincial taxes; (2) the partial closure of China to Indian opium by provinces, including not only stoppage of transit passes, but also treaty port closure, Shanghai and Canton excepted, (3) the total extinction of trade before 1917 on proof of total cessation of opium production in China; and (4) revision of the agreement on due notice by either party. This agreement, as its terms indicate, was on the side of China the outcome of a professed desire to stamp out the opium trade and opium consumption in her midst. And on her side China, in the agreement, undertook, among other things, to reduce production in China *pari passu* with the reduction of exports from India.

In addition to the limit to the China trade imposed by the agreement, the Government

of India undertook in order to lessen the danger of smuggling into China, and as an earnest of their desire to assist that country, strictly to confine the remainder of Indian opium export to the legitimate demands of the non-China markets. A figure was elaborately calculated for these markets and India drastically cut her non-China exports down to it in 1911. In subsequent years, she progressively reduced the permissible export limit and in 1913 she stopped exports to China altogether.

The financial sacrifice thereby undertaken by India in order to help the Chinese in their professed desire for reform amounted to many millions sterling a year. China never carried out her side of the bargain. She is still demonstrably the greatest opium producing country in the world and the only effect of the reduction, and eventual abolition, of imports from India is better trade for Chinese opium producers and merchants and largely increased imports of opium into China from Persia and Turkey.

**Agreements observed by India.**—The Government of India have carried out to the letter their side of the 1911 agreement. They have gone further. Not only were exports to China stopped and exports to non-China countries in the East limited in accordance with the agreement with China, but exports to non-China countries have, on the voluntary initiative of India, been subjected to successive restraining agreements with the countries concerned. The Government of India introduced, with effect from 1st January 1923, a certificate system recommended by the League of Nations, whereby all exports of opium must be covered by certificates from the Government of the importing country that its consignment is approved and is required for legitimate purposes. The pressure exerted by the League of Nations in this regard was not pressure upon the Government of India but upon the Governments of the importing countries and, so far as India was concerned, the new system was welcomed because it removed from the shoulders of the Government of India all responsibility in regard to opium consumption in the importing countries and laid it upon their own respective Governments. In 1926, in order to fulfil the spirit of her international agreements, India decided, though she was in no way bound by their letter to do so, to reduce her exports to Far Eastern countries for other than medical and scientific purposes by 10 per cent yearly, so as to extinguish them altogether by December 1935, and effect has been given to that policy at considerable financial sacrifice. India is the only country that has made any considerable sacrifices of the kind.

**Indian Uses of Opium.**—There is a fundamental difference between the problem in India and that in foreign countries, particularly in America and Europe. America and Europe are principally concerned with the problem of the vicious consumption of cocaine and morphia and it is on the experience of the abuse

of these drugs in those countries that much of the condemnation of Indian policy is based. It is accepted that the consumption of opium in America and Europe is in effect hardly less disastrous than that of morphia and cocaine. And the reason is that to Americans and Europeans opium is an unaccustomed drug. The habit of its use being both new and strange to them, it is never used to moderation but always abused, and the results have no relation to the result of moderate opium eating in India. The fact appears to be that peoples acquire a tolerance to drugs to the use of which they are long habituated. Opium has been used in India since the 16th century at least. The method of use is eating and in India, generally speaking, eating seems to do little, if any, harm. Smoking, which is the habit of the Far Eastern races, rather than of the Indian races, seems to do much more harm in India than eating, while on the other hand where smoking is in ordinary use competent authorities (e.g., the Royal Commission on opium in Malaya) think eating to be more harmful than smoking.

The Government of India have fully participated in the different International Conferences on the drug question and responded to the obligations which her assent to their conclusions has placed upon her in regard to home consumption. But the principal effect upon India to these international discussions has been to draw the fresh attention of her Government and people to the opium situation in her midst, to cause consultations on the subject between the Government of India and the Indian Legislature and to produce what may be described as considerable intelligent progress in the development of those regulations upon the use of opium which are time-honoured.

**Present Policy.**—The current attitude and policy of the Government of India were lately explained in their behalf to the League of Nations at Geneva. Their representative declared that any genuine measure of reform initiated by a Provincial Minister in connection with it would receive encouragement and support from the Central Government and showed that the policy of that Government is, and has been, one of non-interference with the moderate use of raw opium, whether the object of the consumer be some real or supposed physical benefit or merely the indulgence of the almost universal desire of human beings, particularly those whose occupations involve exposure or severe bodily exertion, for a stimulant or narcotic. Excessive indulgence it is and always has been the desire of Government to express.

Opium is under the current Indian constitution a Provincial Transferred Subject. Nevertheless, owing to the jealous watching and criticism by observers in every continent, the Government of India called an official All-India Conference, which was opened at Simla by Lord Irwin, on 5th May 1930, to consider the question of certain areas where opium consumption was alleged to be unduly high. This followed on the prosecution of special provincial inquiries by committees set up by the Local Governments at the special instance of His

Majesty's Government. The Conference, after an exhaustive discussion of the phenomena presented by the various areas selected for investigation, and in the light of the personal knowledge of the representatives of the different Provinces and of the reports of the local committees, concluded that it appeared that certain parts of Assam and Calcutta might correctly be regarded as having excessive consumption and that Orissa and the Ferozepore District of the Punjab might be held to provide cases for further inquiry. In other cases the Conference considered that there was no evidence of prevalent excess. But they gave a series of examples to show that there were simple explanations showing harmless causes for what appeared to be excessive consumption in many places.

Opium policy has on several occasions during the past few years come under discussion in the Central Indian Legislature and in regard to it the Government of India and the non-official members of the Legislature have been in accord. Cultivation of the poppy in British India is confined, except for a few wild and inaccessible regions, to the area that supplies the Government of India Factory at Ghazipur in the United Provinces where it can only be cultivated under license. Importation into British India from the Indian States is controlled by prohibition of imports except on Government account and by agreement with the States concerned that they will not allow exports to British India except by arrangement. Cultivation in British India is progressively and rapidly being reduced. The sown area in British India which produced the crop of 1931-32 was 37,012 acres, i.e., 26.3 per cent. of the area in 1922-23, and 20 per cent. of that in 1912-13. The process of reduction was stayed in 1931-1932 because it was found that the rate before 1931 had been too rapid so that stocks were brought to a dangerously low level. Progressive and rapid reduction was resumed in 1933.

The population of British India according to the 1931 Census is 271,526,992, and the consumption per head in British India, excluding Aden, inclusive of the opium used for veterinary purposes but excluding that consumed for medicinal purposes was 11.04 grs per head of the population. The population of Aden in 1931 was 50,809 and the opium consumption per head was 123 grs. Since 1931 the consumption rate has further diminished.

Close supervision is maintained over the licensed vendors in all parts of British India; the conditions of their licenses require that the shops shall always be open to inspection, that no opium shall be sold to children or bad characters, that sales shall only be made on the licensed premises and during the prescribed hours, that only unadulterated Government opium shall be sold, that credit shall not be allowed, that no consumption shall be permitted on the premises, that full accounts shall be maintained and that the names and addresses of purchasers of more than one or two tolas shall be recorded. These conditions are effectively enforced by the excise departments of the various provinces.

## GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

Glass was manufactured in India centuries before Christ. Pliny mentions "Indian glass" as being of superior quality.

As a result of recent archaeological excavations, a number of small crude glass vessels, indicative of the very primitive stage of the industry at the time, have been discovered.

The first Indian references to glass are in the Mahavamsa the Chronicles of the Sinhalese, Kings (806 B.C.) when glass mirrors were carried in processions.

It is certain, according to Sir Alfred Chatterton that by the sixteenth century, glass was an established industry in India, producing mainly bangles and small bottles. The quality of the materials was bad and the articles turned out were rough.

Manufacture of glass in India on modern European lines dates from the nineties of the last century, when some pioneer efforts were made in this direction. Since then, a number of concerns have started. Some of them have failed. They devote themselves mainly to the manufacture of bangles and lampware side by side with bottlenaking on a small scale.

In its present stage, the industry takes two well-defined forms—(1) Indigenous Cottage Industry and (2) the modern Factory Industry. The Indigenous Cottage Industry, which is represented in all parts of the country, has its chief centres in the Firozabad District of the United Provinces and Belgium District in the South. It is mainly concerned with the manufacture of cheap bangles made from glass cakes or blocks, made in larger factories. The industry at present is in a flourishing state and supplies nearly one-third of the Indian demand for bangles. However, it is now faced with Japanese competition, and already the Japanese "silky" bangles are ousting the old type Indian products.

The modern Factory Industry in glass is still in its infancy in India. The existing factories mostly stop at producing glass cake for bangles

as in Firozabad or a simple kind of lampware and bottles. There is one factory in the United Provinces, which since 1929 has been manufacturing sheet glass. The Indian glass industry has not advanced to the stage of manufacturing artistic glassware.

Records of the earlier ventures have shown that failure in some cases was due in part at least to preventable causes. Foremost among these, were lack of enlightened management, lack of expert attention and, in many cases, small attention to choice of site. Specialisation, too, has been lacking, some factories in their initial stages trying to manufacture three or four different kinds of glassware simultaneously, like lampware, bottles and bangles. Paucity of sufficient fluid capital for initial expenses has also been another contributory factor in bringing such ventures to grief.

In October 1931, the inquiry into the glass industry was referred by the Government of India to the Indian Tariff Board. The Board submitted its report in March 1932. It recommended the grant of protection for ten years and outlined proposals for protective duties on the following basis:—(1) Sheet and Plate Glass including figured and ribbed glass—Rs 4 per 100 sq feet or 25 per cent., *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, bangles, beads and false pearls—50 per cent., *ad valorem*; glass and glassware of certain specified types, like tumblers, tiles, shades, chandeliers—50 per cent., *ad valorem*.

These findings however were not acceptable to the Government of India, who considered that the absence of indigenous supplies of raw materials constituted a disadvantage to the industry, which could not possibly be balanced by any advantages which it might possess in other respects. This, however, does not imply rejection of the recommendation, because Government have decided to postpone their final decision in the matter. For the present Government have decided to afford the glass manufacturing industry a certain measure of relief by way of a rebate of duty on imported soda ash.

## HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

India's local manufactures of skins and leather have steadily increased in recent years. The trade and the craft in leather manufacture are in the hands either of Mahomedans or of low caste Hindus, and are on that account participated in by a comparatively small community. The traffic is subject to considerable fluctuations concomitant with the vicissitudes of the seasons. In famine years for instance the exports of untanned hides rise to an abnormal figure. The traffic is also peculiarly affected by the difficulty of obtaining capital and by

the religious objection which assigns it to a position of degradation and neglect. It has thus become a monopoly within a restricted community and suffers from the loss of competition and popular interest and favour.

**Uses of Indian Hides**—The fifteenth report of the Imperial Economic Committee states that Indian hides, both raw and partially tanned, are largely used for the upper leather of boots partially tanned skins are used for fancy leather articles, bookbinding and for covering the small rollers used in cotton mills for drawing

the thread. Raw sheepskins are used for similar articles and also for gloves. They are exported mostly to Germany, France and Italy. Raw goatskins are used almost entirely in the manufacture of glove kid, of which commodity the United States is the chief producer.

The chief markets for Indian raw hides are in Central and Southern Europe, Hamburg being an important distributing centre. Directly after the war an effort was made to direct more of this trade to the United Kingdom, but it has drifted back to Germany. The assortment and grading of raw hides exported from Calcutta before the war, largely the result of the work of German firms established there, had reached a high standard. After the war the trade became somewhat disorganised from a variety of causes, among which may be cited fiscal changes, the entry into the trade of new and at first inexperienced firms, the increased cost of arranging for supervision at up-country points. It has, however, been recovering its reputation.

**Protecting the Industry**—The report of the Industrial Commission pointed out that the principal difficulty at present in the hides and leather industry was the lack of organisation and expert skill. Government action to foster the industry was first taken in September 1910, when a Bill was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. The effect of this Bill was officially described as follows: "It is to impose an export duty of 15 per cent. on hides and skins with a rebate of 10 per cent. on hides and skins exported to other parts of the Empire, and there tanned. Its object is to ensure that our hides and skins shall be converted into fully tanned leather or articles of leather so far as possible in India and failing this in other parts of the Empire, instead of being exported in a raw state for manufacture in foreign countries." Sir George Barnes who was in charge of the Bill and described the tanning industry as one of the most promising Indian industries ex-

plained that "the present position is that we have in India at the present time some hundreds of tanneries for the tanning of hides, a large number of which have come into existence in order to satisfy military requirements during the war. We have, in fact, the foundations of a flourishing tanning industry, but there is reason to fear that it may tend to dwindle and disappear with the diminution of military requirements, if some other support is not given. We want to keep this industry alive, and we believe that in this case protection in the shape of a 15 per cent. export duty is justifiable and ought to be effective. It is clearly just also that the same measure of protection should be extended to the tanners of skins whose business, as I have already stated, was injured by the necessities of the war. Though Indian tanneries have enormously increased in number during the past three years, they can only deal with a comparatively small proportion of the raw hides and skins which India produces, and it is to the advantage of India and the security of the Empire generally that this large surplus should, so far as possible, be tanned within the Empire, and with this end in view the Bill proposes a 10 per cent rebate in respect of hides and skins exported to any place within the Empire. I should add that it is proposed to limit by notification the benefit of this rebate to hides and skins actually tanned within the Empire, and Indian hides and skins re-exported from an Empire port for the purpose of being tanned abroad will not be entitled to any rebate." The export duty on raw skins was abolished by the budget for 1935-36.

**Indigenous methods**—India possesses a large selection of excellent tanning materials such as *Acacia* pods and bark, Indian *sumach*, the Tanner's *casia*, *Mangroves*, and *Myrabolanam*. By these and such like materials and by various methods and contrivances, hides and skins are extensively cured and tanned and the leather worked up in response to an immense, though purely local, demand.

## COIR.

Coir is the trade name given to the fibre obtained from the husk of the coconut fruit. India and Ceylon have a virtual monopoly in the production of this by-product of the coconut industry and its development in these countries has been rendered possible by the fact that these coconuts are usually harvested when the husk of the fruit is still green, though the coconut within is ripe. Good quality coir can only be produced from the fresh green husk of the ripe fruit. If the nut is not fully ripe the fibre in the husk has not developed its full strength, and if the fruit has dried out the fibre is weak, dark coloured and difficult to extract.

In Ceylon, the extraction is done by mechanical means on a factory scale after the husks have been retted in water for two or three weeks, and under such methods it is not possible to obtain either the colour or cleanliness of the fully retted Indian coir. The process consists of holding

the husk against a revolving spiked drum which combs and extracts the fibre. The shorter fibres collect in the drum and after cleaning are classed as "mattress fibre." The longer fibres are retained in the hand of the operator and are classed as "bristle fibre," which is exported and used in the manufacture of brushes, etc. About 75 per cent of the Ceylon produce is exported as raw fibre, and only 25 per cent. as yarn or manufactured coir.

The Indian industry, as far as the export trade is concerned, is confined to the backwater regions of the Malabar coast, Cochin, Travancore, and to the Laccadive and Divi Islands, which are administered by the Madras Government. The extraction of the fibre and the manufacture of coir yarn forms a well organised cottage industry. The freshly harvested nuts are purchased by merchants who convey them down the backwaters to suitable places for a retting.

Such places are situated along the tidal reaches of the backwaters, and sites for retting are selected in places where the ground contains a considerable admixture of sand. Here, pits are dug, either in the backwater itself or on the banks and after lining these with palm leaves they are filled with the husks. When filled they are covered with plaited coconut leaves and weighed down with soil or mud. The husks are left to ret in these pits for a period of about eight months, the tidal rise and fall of the water and the porous nature of the ground ensuring constant water movement through the mass of retting husks and thus supplying aeration for the necessary bacterial action. At the end of this period, the husks are removed from the retting pit, washed in clean water and distributed among the local people who extract the fibre. This is usually spare time work done by the women of the house. Firstly, the outer skin of the husk is removed and the husk is then beaten with a wooden mallet on a block of wood or stone. This separates the fibre from the decaying pithy matter in which it is embedded in the husk. The fibre thus extracted is dried in the shade and then beaten or willowed with thin bamboo canes. The fibre is then returned to the merchant who further cleans this in a revolving drum furnished with projecting cane spikes. The fibre is sorted out into colour grades and distributed among the local people who spin this into yarn. The fibre is first made into "silvers" and is then either spun by hand or on a wheel. This is again returned to the merchant who again grades this for colour and splices the short lengths into a continuous length of 450 yards. It is then tied into bundles and is disposed of to the factories where it is either baled up for export or is manufactured into matting, door mats, braid, ship's fenders, rope, etc.

The yarn is very carefully graded, both for manufacture and for export, according to its

colour, which is, in reality, a gauge of proper retting. The best quality of coir is a golden-yellow colour and the lowest grade is a grey colour which shows that the husks have either been over-retted or that the condition for retting have not been satisfactory.

Properly retted coir is of the highest quality. It is much more easily spun than machine made coir, because the fibres are clean and free from adhering pith and a much more even yarn is obtained. It is much stronger than machine-made coir because none of the long or "bristle" fibres have been removed in the process of extraction. The colour is not only attractive, but is an indication that retting has been carried through to the correct stage.

Coir fibre, when made into ropes, is extremely elastic and thus yields to heavy strains, and it therefore has special use. It does not rot easily when exposed to atmospheric conditions, or to salt or fresh water, and in manufacture it is found to take dyes readily.

The value of the Indian trade is considerable: the imports into Great Britain alone, which represent less than 20 per cent of the Indian exports, are shown in the Board of Trade returns to amount in value to more than one million pounds per annum. It is an industry which provides a profitable occupation to the densely populated back water tracts of Western India, and it provides the raw material in the shape of yarn and fibre for a considerable industry in Europe. More than 80 per cent. of the manufactured coir products imported into the United Kingdom are produced in India and more than 90 per cent of the coir yarn. The imports of coir fibre from India are inconsiderable and amount to only 25 per cent of the quantity imported. The export of coir fibre from India represents in value only 0.35 per cent. of that of the total Indian exports of coir and coir products.

## INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

While India will have to depend for some time to come on foreign manufacturers for her supply of textile machinery, power plants and other industrial requirements, Indian engineers and chemical experts will have ample opportunity to exercise their inventive skill in various other directions. These may include agricultural implements, domestic appliances, drying and moistening apparatus, labour-saving devices, small manufactures in hardware, pumps, water lifts, furniture and metal wares, construction of roads and permanent ways, railway signalling and controlling, railway vehicles, buildings and structures, valves and cocks, latrines, closets and sanitary appliances. There will also be new chemical processes an apparatus including the manufacture of vegetable products, foodstuffs, treatment of oil seeds, the use of by-products and waste materials, use of starchy raw materials for the sizing of yarn and cloth, tallow substitutes, manufacture of caustic soda, soda ash, bleaching powder and chlorine and other chemical products for use in the various industries which the country will be engaged in developing in the near future.

A hand book to the Patent Office in India which is published by the Government Press, Delhi, gives the various Acts, rules and instructions bearing on the subject together with hints for the preparation of specifications and drawings, hints for searchers and other valuable information that has not hitherto been readily accessible to the general public in so convenient a form. In the preface the Controller of Patents and Designs explains the scope of the Patent laws in India and indicates wherein they differ from English law and procedure.

The existing Indian Patent Law is contained in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, as amended in 1930 and the Rules of 1933. The Patent Office does not deal with trade marks or with copyright generally in books, pictures, music and other matters which fall under the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914. There is, in fact, no provision of law in British India for the registration of Trade Marks which are protected under the Merchandise Marks Act, (IV of 1889) which forms Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code.



On the whole, Indian law and procedure closely follow that in the United Kingdom for the protection of inventions and the registration of designs, as they always have done in matter of major interest. One main difference exists however, as owing to the absence of provision of law for the registration of Trade Marks, India cannot become a party to the International Convention under which certain rights of priority are obtainable in other countries.

The first Indian Act for granting exclusive privileges to inventors was passed in 1856, after an agitation that had been carried on fitfully for some twenty years. Difficulties arising from an uncertainty as to the effect of the Royal Prerogative prevented earlier action and, owing to some informalities, the Act itself was repealed in the following year. In 1859 it was re-enacted with modifications, and in 1872 the Patents and Designs Protection Act was passed. The protection of Inventions Act of 1883, dealing with exhibitions, followed, and then the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888. All these are now replaced by the present Act of 1911.

The existing Acts extend to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas. This of course includes Burma, but it does not embrace the Native States. Of the latter Hyderabad (Deccan), Mysore, Gwalior, Baroda, Travancore, Marwar, Cochin, Kashmir and Jammu have ordinances of their own, for which particulars must be obtained from the Government of the States in question as they are not administered by the Indian Patent Office in Calcutta. A patent granted in British India does not extend to the United Kingdom or to any other British Possession, but under the reciprocal arrangement an applicant for an Indian patent has 12 months priority in the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Irish Free State, the Union of South Africa and Ceylon and vice versa. The object of the Act of 1911 was to provide a simpler, more direct, and more effective procedure in regard both to the grant of patent rights and to their subsequent existence and operation. The changes made in the law need not here be referred to in detail.

**New Legislation**—Part I (Patents) of the Act of 1911 has been further amended by Act VII of 1930 and includes the following:—

If an Application comprises more than one invention the additional inventions may be made the subject-matter of additional applications bearing the same date as the original application.

The term of the Patent will be 16 years instead of 14 years.

Patent of Addition will be granted on the original patent without the payment of additional renewal fees but the additional patent will expire with the date of the original patent.

Fresh provisions are made for the use of an invention by Government.

Government will grant licences to the public on application if the Patentee refuses to do so on reasonable terms.

Several other facilities are given under the Indian Amended Act of 1930 on the lines of the present British Patent Act.

#### What constitutes patentable invention.—

The term invention means any manner of new manufacture and includes an improvement, while manufacture includes any art, process or manner of producing, preparing or making an article and also the article prepared or produced by manufacture.

Thus a bare discovery or a new principle cannot be patented, the invention or improvement must include some form or manner of manufacture, and may consist of a machine or apparatus or a composition or compound or a process of manufacture. It must be in the form of a method or means or production of a vendible article.

A game of skill or chance without the means of playing it or a method of calculation or writing music, medical prescriptions, vegetable or natural substances suitable for food, an ornamental design for a piece of furniture or for a sari or other textile fabric do not constitute patentable inventions.

Patents will, however, be granted for new and useful inventions or improvements relating to any art or process or a machine or article of manufacture or a composition of matter. Thus a machine or appliance will constitute a mechanical patent; a new method of manufacturing an article which reduces a number of steps to a single operation will form a process patent while metal alloys, chemicals, paints, soaps, varnishes and dyes will be included in compound or composition patents.

A patent may be obtained for a new method of applying a known article or a new contrivance applied to a new object or purpose and which yields a new result. A new contrivance or device applied to old objects for producing a new and useful result is also patentable. An old substance produced by a new process is a new manufacture; so also a novel and ingenious combination of old parts yielding useful results.

The mixture of two or more substances in certain definite proportions forming a compound substance of advantage and utility for its useful properties will be subject-matter for a patent as also a chemical process with or without the mechanical devices necessary for it.

In the case of chemical inventions the chemical and physical properties of bodies and their constitutions cannot form subject-matter for a patent, but they may be utilised for manufacturing foodstuffs, dyes, beverages and other useful and vendible compounds or compositions which can be covered by a patent. It should also be noted that in chemical processes the article or substance if produced may be old, but if the mode of producing the known substance is new the process will be patentable.

# ABSORPTION OF GOLD (both coin and bullion) IN INDIA (In lakhs of Rupees.)

	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
1. Production (b) ..	3.40	3.20	3.39	2.72	2.95	2.26	2.54	2.78	2.93	3.04	3.06	3.04
2. Imports ..	16.85	32.79	(a) 9.53	(a) 30.66	33.68	6.54	1.32	1.10	72	95	1.61	1.57
3. Exports ..	7.50	4.64	(a) 3.01	(c) 8.28	18	37.26	66.84	53.15	53.26	38.31	29.46	17.90
4. Net imports (i.e., 2-3) ..	9.35	28.15	(a) 6.52	(a) 22.38	33.50	-30.72*	-65.52*	-37.05*	-52.54*	-37.36*	-27.85*	-16.33*
5. Net addition to stock (i.e., 1+4) ..	12.75	31.51	- 10.26	25.10	15.75	-28.46	-62.08	-54.29	-49.61	-31.32	-24.79	-13.29
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasury and Currency and Gold Standard Reserve ..												
7. Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stock held in mint, etc., as compared with the preceding year ..	0.57	19.11	16.93	27.92	25.79	38.20	41.53	41.56	41.55	41.62†	41.63†	41.56†
8. Net absorption (i.e., 5-7) ..	-3.25	+4.47	-1.02	+99	+4.95	+1.87	+6	+3	-1	+7	+1	-7
9. Progressive total of additions to stock ..	16.00	27.04	11.28	24.11	30.80	-30.83	-63.04	-54.32	-49.60	-34.39	-24.80	-13.22
10. Net progressive absorption ..	1.58.81	2.77.15	3.72.61	4.66.83	6.51.53	6.56.81	6.10.44	5.56.15	5.06.54	4.72.22	4.47.43	4.34.14
	1.59.34	2.58.04	3.55.68	4.38.92	6.25.75	6.18.61	5.68.92	5.14.60	4.65.00	4.30.61	4.05.81	3.92.59

Note.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 8 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(a) Includes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

(b) Net exports.

(c) Net imports.

† Represents gold held as part of the Assets of the Issue Department in India of the Reserve Bank of India and the amount held on Government Account in Mints and Treasuries.

## Insurance in India.

(Figures taken from the Government of India Indian Insurance Year Book 1937)

Total Number of Companies	379
Total Number of Indian Companies (Mostly Life)	232
Total Number of Non-Indian Companies (Mostly non-Life)	147
Average Value of Life Policy issued in 1936 with Indian Companies	Rs 1,504
Average Value of Life Policy issued in 1936 by non-Indian Companies	,, 3,148

### LIFE BUSINESS

	New Business in 1936	Total Business in force at the end of 1936, (including Reversionary Bonuses)
Number of Policies Issued	273,000	1,261,000
Number of Policies with Indian Companies	239,000	980,000
Number of Policies with non-Indian Companies	34,000	272,000
Sums Assured	46 75 Crores	261 Crores
Sums Assured with Indian Companies	36 00 "	168 "
Sums Assured with non-Indian Companies	10 75 "	93 "
Premium Income	2 41 "	13 "
Premium Income of Indian Companies	1 84 "	7 875 "
Premium Income of non-Indian Companies	57 "	5 125 "

### NON-LIFE BUSINESS

	Rs
Total Net Premium Income during 1936	2 75 Crores
Total " " of Indian Companies	74 "
Total " " of non-Indian	2 0 "
Total Fire Premium Income	1 37 "
Total Marine Income	53 "
Total Miscellaneous Premium Income	85 "

There has been a large expansion of insurance business in India during the last decade. This is shown by the fact that the total business remaining in force with Indian Life Offices at the end of the year 1927 was Rs 60,00,00,000 and by the end of 1936, had grown to Rs 1,75,00,00,000. The total new sums assured by the offices in 1936 amounted to nearly Rs. 38,00,00,000, the largest of any of the previous ten years. Again, the total life assurance income of Indian companies was Rs. 4,29,00,000 in the year 1927, while in 1936 it was Rs 11,35,00,000, a figure which exceeded the preceding year's income by over Rs. 2,00,00,000.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES

The total number of companies which are subject to the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act of 1912 and the Indian Insurance Companies Act of 1928 was 379 according to the "Indian Insurance Year Book 1937." Of this total 232 are constituted in India and the rest abroad. The total number of Indian Life Offices which are subject to the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act is 213, 178 being proprietary and 35 mutual.

Of the 232 Indian Companies, Bombay heads the list of Provinces with 69 companies, Bengal comes second with 50. Other provinces have the following number of companies — Madras, 41, the Punjab, 30; the United Provinces, 12, Delhi 10, the Central Provinces, 5; Bihar, 4, Sind and Ajmer-Merwara, 3 each,

Assam and Burma, 2 each, and the North West Frontier Province, 1. Out of the 147 non-Indian Companies 70 were constituted in the United Kingdom, 30 in the British Dominions and Colonies, 17 in the Continent of Europe, 16 in the United States, 9 in Japan, and 5 in Java.

Most of the Indian companies carry on life assurance business only. They are 185 in number, and of the remaining 47 Indian companies, 28 carry on life business along with other insurance business and 19 carry on insurance business other than life. Most of the non-Indian companies carry on insurance business other than life. Out of the total number of 147 non-Indian companies, 122 carry on insurance business other than life, 12 carry on life business only and 13 carry on life business along with other insurance business. Of the latter 25 companies, 16 are constituted in the United Kingdom, 7 in the British Dominions and Colonies and 1 each in Germany and Switzerland.

During the year 1936, 4 Indian companies were established with the object of transacting life assurance business and 2 commenced life assurance business under the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act. Of these companies, 2 were established in the Bombay Presidency, 2 in Bengal, and 1 each in Madras and the Punjab. During the last five years, the number of new life assurance companies formed in India is approximately 90. As against these

new companies, 21 companies went into liquidation during the same period of which over a half were established in Sind and came to grief mainly on account of the unsound business they were transacting on the dividing plan

#### DIVIDING INSURANCE BUSINESS

Some Indian companies transact life assurance business on the dividing plan under which the sum assured is not fixed but depends on the division of a portion of each year's premium income amongst the claims arising in that year. The defects of dividing insurance business are many. Most of the companies which transacted dividing insurance business realised that they could not continue this business for long. This class of dividing business as well as the other on the call system has been prohibited under the new Insurance Act, 1938. "It is accordingly highly essential that those companies which still transact this class of business should stop it forthwith and consult actuaries with a view to converting their existing business into ordinary life assurance business on sound principles," declares the 'Insurance Year Book'.

#### PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES

In addition to the insurance companies which are subject to the provisions of the two Acts of 1912 and 1928, there are 554 societies which are registered under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912 and transact mostly dividing insurance business. The remarks about 'Dividing Insurance Business' are applicable to these societies also. Very few of the existing provident societies are survivors of those which a quarter of a century ago numbered about 1,200. When the Provident Societies Act of 1912 was passed, the majority of these societies ceased to exist. Of the existing 554 societies, 290 are established in Bengal, 47 in the Bombay Presidency, 60 in the Madras Presidency, 82 in the Punjab and 26 in Sind, and the remaining societies are scattered over the other provinces of India.

#### NEW LIFE BUSINESS

The total new life assurance business (excluding business on the dividing plan) effected in India during the year 1936 amounted to 273,000 policies assuring a sum of Rs 46½ crores and yielding a premium income of Rs 241

lakhs, of which the new business done by Indian companies amounted to 239,000 policies assuring a sum of Rs 36 crores and having a premium income of Rs 184 lakhs. The share of the British companies in respect of new sums assured was Rs 4½ crores, of the Dominion and Colonial companies Rs 5½ crores, of the single German company Rs 1 crore and of the single Swiss Company Rs ¼ crore.

The average sum assured under the new policies issued by Indian companies was Rs 1,504 and under those issued by non Indian companies Rs 3,148.

The total life assurance business effected in India and remaining in force at the end of 1936 amounted to 1,261,000 policies assuring a total sum of Rs 261 crores, including reversionary bonus additions and having a premium income of Rs 13 crores. Of this the share of Indian companies is represented by 989,000 policies assuring a sum of Rs 168 crores and having a premium income of Rs 7½ crores.

#### ANNUITY BUSINESS

Annuity business continues to be slight in India. This class of business, for various reasons, does not appear to be as popular as in the West. The total new annuity business effected during the year 1936 was for the amount of Rs 14½ lakhs per annum, of which the share of Indian companies was Rs 30,000 per annum. The total annuity business remaining in force at the end of that year was for the amount of Rs 86 lakhs per annum of which the amount payable by Indian companies was Rs 1½ lakhs per annum. Some Indian Life Offices have extended their operations outside India, mostly in British East Africa, Ceylon and Straits Settlements. The total new sums assured by these offices outside India in 1936 amounted to Rs 1½ crores yielding a premium income of 11 lakhs and the total sums assured, including reversionary bonus additions remaining in force at the end of 1936, amounted to Rs 7 crores having a premium income of Rs 36½ lakhs.

The total new sums assured by Indian Life Offices in 1936 amounted to nearly Rs 38 crores and exceeded the previous year's figure by Rs 5 crores.

#### INDIAN LIFE OFFICES' BUSINESS

The following table shows the New Business effected by Indian Life Offices during each year since 1926, the Total Business remaining in force at the end of the year, the Total Life Assurance Income of Indian Companies and the Life Assurance Funds

Year	New business of Indian Life Offices written during the year.	Total business of Indian Life Offices remaining in force at the end of the year	Total Life Assurance Income of Indian Companies	Life Assurance Funds of Indian Companies.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
1926	10 36 crores	53 crores	3 32 crores	13 75 crores,
1927	12 77 "	60 "	4 29 "	15 71 "
1928	15 41 "	71 "	4 23 "	17 16 "
1929	17 29 "	82 "	4 02 "	18 73 "
1930	16 50 "	89 "	5 40 "	20 52 "
1931	17 76 "	98 "	5 87 "	22 44 "
1932	19 66 "	106 "	6 88 "	25 07 "
1933	24 83 "	119 "	8 15 "	28 71 "
1934	28 92 "	137 "	8 34 "	31 87 "
1935	32 81 "	152 "	9 33 "	35 19 "
1936	37 80 "	175 "	11 35 "	40 24 "

The total deposits made by Indian Life Offices with the Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, under section 4(1) of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, up to the 31st December, 1937, amounted to Government securities of the face value of Rs 1,94,77,000 as against securities of the face value of Rs 1,73,88,000 in deposit on the 31st December 1936

#### TOTAL LIFE INCOME

The total life assurance income of the Indian companies in 1936 amounted to Rs 11 35 crores and exceeded the preceding year's income by over two crores. The income consisted of Rs 844 lakhs under premiums, Rs 173 lakhs under interest and Rs 118 lakhs under other receipts

#### LIFE FUNDS AND INTEREST YIELD

The life assurance funds increased by Rs 4½ crores during 1936 and amounted to Rs 40½ crores at the end of that year. The average rate of interest earned on the life funds during the year after deduction of income tax at the source, was 4½ per cent

The net rates of interest realised by the Indian Life Offices in each of the past six years are as follows —

Year	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Rate of Interest	5.42	5.38	5.17	5.08	4.93	4.60

#### POST OFFICE INSURANCE FUND

Besides the Indian Life Offices, there are some pension funds, mostly connected with Government services, which are exempt from the operation of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act of 1912. The Indian Post Office Insurance Fund is also exempt from the operation of that Act. The Post Office Insurance Fund was instituted by the Government of India in 1883 for the benefit of the postal employees, but gradually admission to it has been thrown open to almost all classes of Government servants who are employed on civil duties. The following are some of the important particulars relating to the business of the Fund for the year ending 31st March, 1937 — total number of policies 94,588, total sums assured and bonuses Rs 19,56,73,000, total income Rs 1,02,09,000, Life Assurance Fund Rs 7,45,34,000

#### NON-LIFE BUSINESS

The net Indian premium income of all companies under insurance business other than life assurance during 1936 was Rs 2½ crores of which the Indian companies' share was Rs. 74 lakhs and that of the non-Indian companies Rs 2 crores

The total amount is composed of Rs 137 lakhs from fire, Rs 52 lakhs from marine and Rs. 85 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business

The Indian companies received Rs 36 lakhs from fire, Rs 11 lakhs from marine, and Rs 27 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business. The non-Indian companies received Rs 101 lakhs from fire, Rs 42 lakhs from marine, and Rs 58 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business.

From the net figures given above it is not possible to form a correct estimate of the total business effected in India as a considerable portion of Indian business of both Indian and non-Indian companies is re-insured outside India. The Indian companies which transact a substantial amount of marine insurance business also operate outside India. These companies had a net premium income of Rs 70 lakhs in 1936 from business outside India

#### ASSETS OF COMPANIES

The following is a summary of the assets of Indian Companies —

	Rs.
Mortgages on property	1,95 lakhs
Loans on policies within their surrender value	4,40 „
Loans on stocks and shares, etc	14 „
Indian Government Securities	25,84 „
Securities of Indian States	33 „
British Colonial and Foreign Government Securities	43 „
Municipal, Port and Improvement Trust Securities, etc	4,93 „
Shares in Indian Companies	3,40 „
Land and House Property	2,96 „
Agents' balances, outstanding premiums, outstanding and accrued interest, etc	2,32 „
Deposit, cash and stamps	2,19 „
Miscellaneous	1,32 „
	<hr/> 50,21 „ <hr/>

It will be seen that the bulk of the investments are in stock exchange securities which constitute about 70% of the total assets and amount to Rs 34½ crores after allowing for an investment fluctuation fund of Rs 76 lakhs provided for in the balance sheets

The total assets in India of non-Indian companies amount to Rs 49 crores. The bulk of this amount — Rs 38 crores — represents the Indian assets of companies constituted in the United Kingdom and Rs 10 crores those of companies constituted in the Dominions and Colonies. The Indian assets of the American companies amount to Rs 2 lakhs, those of the Continental companies to Rs 27 lakhs, of the Japanese to Rs 7 lakhs and of the Japanese to Rs 1,000 only. Out of this total amount of Rs 49 crores, Rs 44 crores represent Indian assets of companies which carry on life assurance business in India either solely or along with other insurance business.

The expenses of management of Indian companies in 1936 was 24.1 per cent of the total income as against 24.8 in 1935. In 1913 the percentage was 18.0

The dividend to shareholders in 1936 was 7 per cent as against 5 in 1935. It was the lowest in 1915, 1918, 1924, and 1930 being 3, and the highest in 1928 being 18.

### CLAIMS AND VALUATIONS

In 1913 the claims by death were responsible for 32 per cent of the companies' outgo, and those by survivorship for only 9.7. In 1923, the figures were by death, 21.0, and by survivorship, 15.7. In 1933, the respective figures were 13.9 and 13.3, and in 1936, they were 13.6 and 12.8.

One hundred and sixty-five Life Offices submitted their accounts and business returns for the year 1936 under the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act. The Insurance Year Book contains the results of the latest valuations of 91 of these Life Offices, a majority of which have undergone more than one valuation. The valuations disclosed a surplus in the case of 72 companies and deficit in the case of 19 companies. The total surplus of these 72 companies amounted to Rs. 4,11,00,000, of which Rs. 3,65,00,000 was allocated to policy-holders and Rs. 80,00,000 to shareholders and the balance was either set aside as an additional reserve or was carried forward unappropriated. The deficit in the case of 19 companies amounted to Rs. 6,25,000. Of these the deficit in the case of 17 companies, was covered by the paid-up capital, thus proving their solvency but precluding the payment of bonus or dividend. In the case of the remaining two companies, the deficit was not covered by available assets, and they were taking steps to transfer their business to other Life Offices.

### NEW INSURANCE LEGISLATION

Fundamental changes have been made in the Insurance Law by the new Insurance Act which came into operation on July 1st 1939.

The Central Government have adopted legislation regarding compulsory third party motor insurance, as a result of the report made by the Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee. The Central Government have, however, left it to the Provincial Government to put this provision into effect within four years of the date of the Act

coming into force. The Act came into force on July 1st 1939. As a result of comprehensive enquiries made by the Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee in all quarters of India, it was found that the rate of deaths per motor vehicle was at least 93 per 10,000 compared with 59.4 (the highest figure) in Italy and 7.4 (the lowest) in New Zealand.

The figures for non-fatal accident in India were also found to be high, though there is reason to believe that a large number of such accidents were not reported.

The Committee pointed out that the introduction of compulsory insurance will not suffice by itself to eradicate the dangerous incidental to motor transport. If steps were not taken to minimise the number of accidents, any scheme of compulsory insurance might fail because of its expense.

One quotation will serve to show how necessary are the proposals urged in the Report —

"We have received evidence that overloading of public vehicles, both passenger and goods, is common. We ourselves observed, at a place in Sind, a bus full inside, with a heavy load of luggage on the roof and a further complement of passengers on top. Goods vehicles are frequently loaded beyond the maker's specifications, with a dangerous strain on their machinery particularly the brakes.

"We were informed in Bombay that accidents had been caused by such vehicles bringing down the ghats, loads which were in excess of the limit of safety. In Karachi town the statistics show that on an average every goods lorry plying in the town has an accident involving injury to a person once every 15 months."

### SOCIAL INSURANCE

Social Insurance Legislation is foreshadowed by the Bombay Government for certain types of workers and for this purpose statistics and other data are being collected.

## Finance.

The gradual evolution of the present financial organisation of India is in many respects a reflection of her constitutional development. In the earliest days of British rule, the Provinces, and especially the older Presidencies, were for all practical purposes independent of the central government and responsible only to the authority sitting in London. After the middle of the nineteenth century the process was reversed, and the Government of India was all-powerful, controlling the Provinces down to the smallest items of their expenditure. This centralisation reached its highest point during the long Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, who was so jealous of his supreme authority that he sought to deprive the Presidency Governors of their right to correspond direct with the Secretary of State for India. This system was found top-heavy in the days of his successors, and a continuous process of devolution set in. In the matter of finance the measures took the form of long-term "contracts" with the Provincial Governments, and later in the assignment of definite heads of revenue to the Provincial Governments, thus removing the dual authority and responsibility which had clogged progress. A much clearer cut was made when the great reform scheme embodied in the Government of India Act of 1919 was passed. Here, for all practical reasons, Provincial finance was entirely separated from the finances of the Government of India, and with one reservation the Local Governments were made masters in their own financial houses. The reservation arose from the circumstance that the funds of the Government of India did not then permit them to do entirely without contributions from the Provinces. These contributions were fixed in the shape of definite sums, which the Provincial Governments had to find from their own resources and pay to the Government of India in cash. They varied between Province and Province, on a scale which at first sight seemed inequitable, but which had a definite logical basis. The total of these contributions was a little less than ten crores of rupees. This was admittedly a temporary expedient, to last only so long as was necessary for the Government of India to reduce its post-war expenditure and develop its revenues to the point when they would balance without drawing from the Provinces. They were an open sore, each Province claiming that it paid an undue proportion of the total contribution, and that it was starved in consequence. There was no possibility of adjusting these differences, so the contributions were reduced as fast as the finances of the Government of India permitted. They finally disappeared from the Budget in 1928-29.

But this did not end the discussion. Indeed it was only the first phase. The Government of India had taken the growing heads of revenue those which issue from taxes on income and customs. The Provinces were left with resources either almost static, like land revenue, or actually declining, as with excise where steps are being taken to reduce the consumption of alcoholic liquor in response to the strong Indian sentiment towards prohibition. At the same time the Provinces were con-

fronted with the great growing sources of expenditure, like those on education and sanitation which bulk largely in Provincial budgets.

### A Review.

The financial organisation was, of course, reviewed as part of the work of the Round Table Conference. A sub-committee of the Federal Structure Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Peel to examine the question of federal finance and the principles embodied in the sub-committee's report were endorsed by the parent Committee as a suitable basis. A Federal Finance Committee with Lord Eustace Percy as Chairman was appointed at the end of 1931 to subject to the test of figures, the suggested classification of revenues by the Peel Committee and to estimate the probable financial position of the Federal and of the Provincial Governments under the proposed scheme. In the course of their report the Federal Finance Committee said that the transfer to the Provinces of taxes on income though defensible in principle would leave the Centre in deficit. Therefore the Peel Committee suggested a method of transferring to each Province a percentage of the share of income tax estimated to be attributable to it. But in view of the incomplete data on which the estimates were made a special review is said to be necessary at the time federation is established in order to fix the initial percentages. A strict allocation on a percentage basis would still leave some Provinces in deficit and so as to right their finances the committee suggested spreading the charge over the other Provinces by giving them back less in income tax than they were entitled to.

Regarding possible new sources of revenue, Federal or Provincial, the Federal Finance Committee reported as follows —

### Federal.

**Excise on Tobacco**—The present position in regard to this tax appears to be that a substantial revenue may be expected from a system of vend licences and fees, but that an excise duty imposed in the near future could not be relied on to yield a substantial revenue. There is general agreement that such a duty could not be imposed on the cultivator, and it is doubtful whether a duty on the manufactured product could be successful while manufacture continues to be so largely carried on in small establishments and even as a domestic industry. Vend licences and fees can obviously be imposed only by the Governments of the Units, and their imposition by the Provincial Governments is now being encouraged by the Government of India. The difficulties in the way of a federal excise may be overcome in course of time, but it would be unsafe for us to rely on this in the near future.

**Excise on Matches**—The imposition of an excise duty on matches is already under active consideration, and we feel justified in contemplating the existence of such a duty from the outset of federation. We are advised that the probable net yield of the tax for all-Indis at a reasonable rate, with due allowance for reduced consumption, would be about 3 crores, of which at least 2.50 crores would be raised in British India.

**Other Excises.**—It is possible that other excise duties may occupy an important place in the fiscal Policy of India in the future, but we do not feel warranted in relying upon the introduction of such measures in the early years of federation.

**Monopolies.**—We have examined the suggestion, made at the Round Table Conference, that federal revenues should be augmented by a few selected monopolies. From the fiscal point of view it is only in very special circumstances that a monopoly, whether of production, manufacture or sale, is to be preferred to an excise duty as a means of raising revenue. Except in so far as the proposals already noticed in regard to tobacco may be regarded as a monopoly, we can suggest no new commodity to which the monopoly method could be applied with advantage. The manufacture of arms and explosives, which has been suggested as a possible monopoly, is already subject to licence. Public utility monopolies stand on rather a different footing, but the only new federal monopoly of this kind that has been suggested to us is broadcasting, the revenue from which must be entirely problematical.

**Commercial Stamps.**—In the Peel Report it was observed that "There is much to be said for federalising Commercial Stamps on the lines of various proposals made in the past," but no definite recommendation was made. We have examined this suggestion, but on the whole we cannot recommend it, at least as an immediate measure.

In proposing that the proceeds of commercial stamps should be assigned to the Units, we have to some extent been influenced by a doubt whether the problems arising from the imposition of federal stamp duties in the States might not be disproportionate to the revenue involved. We do not, however, wish to prejudice the possibility that, as part of the general federation settlement with the States, it might be found desirable to include these duties among the sources of federal revenue. This consideration might well outweigh the reasons which have led us to recommend that commercial stamps should not be made a source of federal revenue.

**Corporation Tax.**—From the financial point of view, it seems clear that, if a corporation tax were imposed on companies registered in the States on the same basis as the present super-tax on companies in British India, the yield at present would be negligible.

### Provincial.

**Taxation of Tobacco.**—We have already dealt briefly with this question and have suggested that the taxation of tobacco, otherwise than by excise on production or manufacture, should rest with the Units, but that the Federal Government should be given the right to impose a general federal excise. This distinction is, we think, justified by the fact that *ex hypothesi* the introduction of excise duties on manufacture will be difficult, if not impossible, until manufacture becomes more highly industrialised, and as that development takes place an excise levied at the factory by one Unit of the Federation would be a tax on consumers in other Units.

It will be seen from our later proposals in regard to powers of taxation that the federalisation of tobacco excise would not preclude the Federal Government from assigning the proceeds to the Units, if it so desired.

There is, unfortunately, no material which would enable us to estimate the yield of any of these forms of taxation. The provincial taxes will take some time to mature, but eventually they may be expected to form at least a very useful additional source of provincial revenue.

**Succession Duties.**—Bombay is, we believe, the only Provincial Government which has attempted legislation for the imposition of succession duties, and the attempt was unsuccessful. We understand that even that Government would have preferred that legislation should have been undertaken by the Government of India. We propose elsewhere that succession duties should be classed among taxes leviable by the Federal Government for the benefit of the Units, but clearly the facts would not justify reliance on them as a source of revenue in the near future. (Here it may be noted that in 1938 the Government of India deputed a special officer, Sir Alan Lloyd, of the Central Board of Revenue, to conduct an investigation into the possibilities of instituting a system of death duties in India. The upshot of the investigation was that the Government of India decided not to proceed with the proposal to impose death duties, as most provincial Governments were opposed to it.)

**Terminal Taxes.**—We have been asked to weigh the issues which arise from the proposal to introduce terminal taxes generally as an additional source of revenue for the Provinces. We are not prepared to regard terminal taxes as a normal source of revenue.

**Taxation of Agricultural Incomes.**—We have not considered the broad issues of policy involved in the taxation of agricultural incomes, but we have considered, as we were commissioned to do, the more limited question of "the possibility of empowering individual Provinces, if they so desire, to raise, or appropriate the proceeds of a tax on agricultural incomes." In view of the close connection between this subject and land revenue, we agree that the right to impose such taxation should rest with the Provinces. For the same reason, we think that this right should be restricted to the taxation of income originating in the Province concerned. There will presumably be no difficulty in drafting into the constitution a definition of agricultural income which has so long been recognized in Indian income-tax law and practice.

We are not prepared to express a final opinion as to whether agricultural and non-agricultural income should be aggregated for the purpose of determining the right of the assessee to exemption and the rate of taxation to which he is liable on either section of his income; and we doubt whether any provision need be inserted in the constitution on this point since we are advised that, in practice, it would scarcely be possible for either the Federal or a Provincial Government to take into consideration income not liable to taxation by it, except with the consent and co-operation of the other Government.



We are aware of no reliable data for estimating the yield of such taxation (Here it may be noted that during 1938 more than one Provincial Government expressed its intention of taxing agricultural incomes. The Government of Bihar took steps to introduce legislation to this end, while the Governments of Bombay and Madras were known to be examining the position)

### Niemeyer Report.

A necessary prelude to the introduction of the Constitutional Reforms was an investigation of their safety in the light of the financial situation and prospects of India. The investigation was carried out by Sir Otto Niemeyer whose report was published in April 1936. The Report proposed immediate financial assistance from the beginning of provincial autonomy to certain provinces partly in the form of cash subventions and partly in the form of cancellation of the net debt incurred previous to April 1, 1936, and partly in the form of distribution to the jute growing provinces of a further 12½ per cent. of the jute tax

Annual cash subventions are as follows: To the U. P. Rs 25 lakhs for 5 years only, to Assam Rs 30 lakhs, to Orissa Rs 40 lakhs, to the N. W. F. Province Rs 100 lakhs (subject to reconsideration after 5 years), and to Sind Rs. 105 lakhs to be reduced by stages after 10 years.

The total approximate annual relief in lakhs aimed at by Sir Otto Niemeyer is as follows:—Bengal Rs. 75, Bihar Rs. 25, C. P. Rs. 15, Assam Rs. 45, N. W. F. Province Rs. 110, Orissa Rs. 50, Sind Rs. 105, and U. P. Rs. 25, extra recurrent cost to the centre Rs. 192 lakhs

Orissa is to get a further non-recurrent grant of Rs. 19 lakhs and Sind of Rs 5 lakhs by six equal steps beginning from the sixth year from

the introduction of provincial autonomy, but subject to the proviso to section 138 (2) of the Act. The centre is to distribute the income-tax to the provinces so that finally 50 per cent. of the distributable total has been relinquished in the intermediate five years, so long as the portion of the distributable sum remaining with the centre, together with any contribution from the Railways, aggregates 13 crores.

As regards the provincial share of the proceeds from income-tax, Sir Otto Niemeyer recommended that half of the proceeds should remain with the Centre, while the other half should be distributed among the provinces on the following percentage division:—Madras 15, Bombay 20, Bengal 20, U. P. 15, Punjab 8, Bihar 10, C. P. 5, Assam 2, N. W. F. Province 1, Orissa 2 and Sind 2.

Sir Otto Niemeyer suggested that the Centre would not be in a position to distribute any part of income-tax proceeds for the first five years from beginning of provincial autonomy but that it might be in a position to distribute some of the proceeds, though not necessarily the percentage allocated, within the first ten years of provincial autonomy. But this, he said, largely depended on the financial condition of the railways and their ability once again to contribute to general revenues. His remarks on this point were:—

"The position of the railways is frankly disquieting. It is not enough to contemplate that in five years' time the railways may merely cease to be in deficit. Such a result would also tend to prejudice or delay the relief which the provinces are entitled to expect

"I believe that both the early establishment of effective co-ordination between the various modes of transport and the thorough going overhaul of railway expenditure in itself are vital elements in the whole provincial problem."

### RECENT INDIAN FINANCE.

India, in common with other countries of the world, felt the full force of the economic blizzard which began in 1930 and attained its maximum the following year. The net result from the Government of India's point of view was the introduction during 1931 of two Budgets, the ordinary Budget in the spring of the year and a supplementary Budget containing fresh taxation proposals in September. When Sir George Schuster faced the Legislative Assembly at the end of February, he had a sorry tale to tell. Trade depression, coupled with civil disobedience movement, had completely vitiated the estimates made for 1930-31. These estimates showed a surplus of Rs. 86 lakhs; the revised estimates worked up to a deficit of Rs. 13.56 crores, which the Finance Member said would remain uncovered and would be added to the unproductive debt.

Turning to the estimates for 1931-32, the Finance Member said they must face a fall in tax revenue, as compared with the current Budget estimates, of no less than Rs 13.16 crores, including a drop of Rs. 8 crores in Customs and 4½ crores in income-tax. The total

deterioration under Finance headings was Rs 376 lakhs and on commercial departments Rs 118 lakhs. This meant a total deterioration of Rs. 18.10 crores as compared with the Budget estimates for the current year, and as those provided for a surplus of Rs. 86 lakhs the net deficit would be Rs. 17.24 crores. To meet this deficit the Finance Member announced a cut of Rs 175 lakhs in army expenditure and retrenchment to the extent of Rs. 98 lakhs in civil expenditure, making a total saving of Rs. 273 lakhs. The estimated deficit was reduced thereby to Rs. 14.51 crores, which he proposed to cover by fresh taxation.

**Supplementary Budget.**—It soon became evident that the worsening of the trade depression had seriously vitiated the revenue estimates in the February budget, and in September Sir George Schuster came before the Legislative Assembly with a Supplementary Finance Bill. He proposed to deal with the situation on three distinct lines, firstly, to reduce expenditure secondly, to impose an emergency cut in salaries and thirdly, to impose fresh taxation.

**The 1932-33 Budget.**—Presenting the 1932-33 budget on March 7, 1932, the Finance Member explained that the circumstances were somewhat unusual. The supplementary budget had been introduced only six months earlier. He did not, therefore, propose to ask the House at the present stage to approve any extensions or modifications of the plan for raising revenue put forward in September 1931.

**The 1933-34 Budget.**—In introducing the budget, the Finance Member summarised the results for the two previous years. He estimated the general position for 1933-34 to be the same as for the current year, neither better nor worse, and in particular that India would be able to maintain the same purchasing power for commodities imported from abroad.

**The 1934-35 Budget.**—In order to provide an even balance for 1934-35 it was necessary to find means of improving the position to the extent of Rs 153 lakhs. The Finance Member announced the imposition of an excise duty on sugar, a reduction in the silver import by 2½ annas to 5 annas per ounce and the abolition of the export duty on raw hides. Announcing that the Government intended to hand over half the jute export duty to the jute producing Provinces, the Finance Member said that the Government of India would recoup their losses by imposing a levy on matches at the rate of Rs 2-4-0 per gross of boxes on matches made in British India. Favourable changes in postal and telegraph charges were announced.

**The 1935-36 Budget.**—This Budget was expected to show a surplus of Rs 150 lakhs available for tax reduction. The Silver duty was reduced to 2 annas an ounce. The export duty on raw skins was abolished. The remaining surplus of Rs 1.42 lakhs was disposed of, first, in restoring the emergency cuts in pay, and second, in taking off some of the surcharge on income-tax. This surcharge was reduced by one-third, the cost was Rs 1.36 lakhs, leaving a nominal surplus of Rs 6 lakhs.

**The 1936-37 Budget.**—In opening the 1936-37 budget the Finance Member announced that the final accounts for 1934-35 had exceeded the anticipated surplus of Rs 327 lakhs and had actually provided a surplus of Rs 4.95 lakhs. The revised forecast for 1935-36 also anticipated a surplus of Rs 242 lakhs. For 1936-37 the revenue expected was Rs 87.35 lakhs.

The Finance Member then announced that the remaining sum of Rs 1.97 lakhs from 1935-36 would be transferred to a revenue reserve fund to help out the finances of the first year of Provincial Autonomy. The surplus for 1936-37 was estimated at Rs 2.05 lakhs, and this was disposed of in two ways. First, the remaining surcharge on income-tax and supertax was cut by a half, leaving it at one-twelfth of the original figure; further, income-tax on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 a year was abolished. Second, a postal concession was made by increasing the weight of the one-anna letter from half to one tola, and adopting a scale of an additional half-anna for every additional tola. The effect of these changes was to reduce the surplus to Rs 7 lakhs.

**The 1937-38 Budget.**—Shortly the story of the 1937-38 Budget speech was that for the year about to close an anticipated surplus of Rs. 6 lakhs had turned into a deficit of Rs. 197 lakhs. This disappointment was largely due to smaller receipts from customs and income-tax. For the year about to open it was shown that it was necessary to fill up a gap of Rs. 158 lakhs, which would have been Rs. 342 lakhs except for an amount available in the revenue reserve fund. This prospective deficit was met by a series of imports. The import and excise duties on sugar and silver were raised. On silver, both duties were raised from two annas an ounce to three annas an ounce. On sugar there was an increase in the excise duty on *Lhandsari* sugar from ten annas per cwt to Rs 1-5 per cwt., and on sugar other than *Lhandsari* or *palmyra* from Rs 1-5 per cwt to Rs 2-0 per cwt. At the same time, the import duty on sugar was raised from Rs. 0-1-0 per cwt to the rate at which the excise duty was leviable on sugar other than *Lhandsari* or *palmyra* plus Rs. 7-4 per cwt. Further, the existing salt duty which was due to expire was continued for another year. Lastly certain changes were introduced in the postal rates for book-pattern and sample packets, and for parcels. The existing rates of income-tax and super-tax were continued for a further period of a year.

**The 1938-39 Budget.**—Introducing the 1938-39 Budget, the Finance Member explained that expenditure for the year about to close had been increased through the cost of military operations made necessary in Waziristan which totalled Rs 176 lakhs. The results showed that the financial year would require Rs 109 lakhs from Revenue Reserve Fund to balance the Budget. When it was introduced the estimate was for a nominal surplus of Rs 7 lakhs after utilising the whole of the Revenue Reserve Fund of Rs 184 lakhs.

**Revenue** for 1938-39 was expected to be Rs 85.92 lakhs, with expenditure at Rs 85.83 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs 9 lakhs. No changes in the taxation system were proposed, so that the 1938-39 Budget was generally regarded as a *status quo* budget, although it had certain special features in respect of defence expenditure and the financing of provincial autonomy.

**Defence.**—The outstanding feature of the Budget was the increase in defence expenditure. Rs 88 lakhs of increase was to be taken from the ordinary revenue. An additional sum of Rs 80 lakhs was to be expended representing a free balance in the Defence Reserve Fund and balances in the military expenditure equalisation funds not immediately required. This sum would finance improvements in India's coastal defences, the erection of a factory to make India self-sufficient in the manufacture of high explosives and would pay for a scheme of mechanisation of certain Indian units for further consideration. The sum of £100,000 a year hitherto paid to the British Government towards the naval defence of India was no longer to be paid. The British Government agreed to forego the amount on condition that the Government of India maintained a seagoing fleet of not less than six modern escort vessels to be free to co-operate

with the Royal Navy for the defence of India and, in addition, to fulfil their responsibility for local naval defence of Indian ports.

The Finance Member's chief aims in connection with the 1938-39 Budget were to find the money required to pay for the inauguration of Provincial autonomy and to hand over to the Provinces as large a share of revenue as possible, while at the same time safeguarding the Central finances on which the progress and prosperity of the Centre and the Provinces alike depend. While the separation of Burma caused a net loss of Rs 2½ crores, the payments to the Provinces under the Nelmeyer Award had that year amounted to Rs 1,98 lakhs. Thus to start the Provinces in a sound state their previous debts to the Centre were to a considerable extent cancelled and the remainder consolidated at a lower rate of interest, at a loss to the Centre, but of course with a corresponding gain to the Provinces of about a crore. Additional grants-in-aid to deficit Provinces amounted to Rs 56 lakhs and there were additional payments from the proceeds of the Jute duty of Rs 54 lakhs besides Rs 2,19 lakhs on account of the original 50 per cent of this duty. Then with the improvement in railway revenues a start was made on the distribution of income-tax receipts to the Provinces—Rs 1,38 lakhs in 1938-39 and an expected Rs 1,28 lakhs in 1939-40.

With only a nominal surplus at the end of 1938-39 there could be no question of reducing taxation. Nor could any further central grants be afforded for rural development. Since the main responsibility for social and economic betterment had devolved on the Provinces, the Centre's primary obligation was to hand over as much revenue as possible to the Provincial Governments for them to spend on their own schemes of rural development and on other ameliorative measures. A good start was made that year and the steps taken to ensure the soundness of the Central finances were designed to provide for the continuance of the task of releasing 7 crores of income-tax to the Provinces to the fullest extent possible.

**The 1939-40 Budget.**—Presenting the 1939-40 Budget, the Finance Member stated that the position as at March 31, 1939 disclosed a net deficit of Rs 2,65 lakhs. This would be met out of the sum of Rs 3,00 lakhs provided in the 1938-39 Budget for reduction or avoidance of debt, which meant that there would be virtually no debt repayment from revenue during the year about to close, though fortunately there would be no net addition to indebtedness. The basic reason for the deficit was the trade recession during the past year which had resulted in a drop in receipts from Customs Duties of Rs 3,67 lakhs. On the Expenditure side there was a net diminution of Rs 1,18 lakhs, made up of a reduction of Rs 18 lakhs in Civil Estimates counterbalanced by an increase of Rs 1,00 lakhs in Defence Services. Increased receipts came from Central Excise duties, Corporation Tax, Taxes on Income and Plumber Duties, decreases were recorded by Currency and Mint, and Railways' contribution. The net result was as stated above.

**Revenue.**—Turning to the financial year 1939-40, total revenue estimates amounted to

Rs 82,15 lakhs as compared to Rs 88,00 lakhs in the revised estimates for the past year. Customs Duties were estimated to yield Rs 40,10 lakhs as against the last year's revised estimates of Rs 40,14 lakhs. The former figure allowed for a sum of Rs 39 lakhs payable to the States of Cochin and Travancore as their share of the customs revenue of Cochin Port, so they were really budgeting under customs for an increase of Rs 35 lakhs. The estimate for Central Excise duties, at Rs 8,28 lakhs, followed the previous revised estimates with minor variations. The main component of this figure was Rs 4,00 lakhs from the duty on sugar. As a result of a proposed change in the system of levying excise on *khandasari* sugar, an increase of Rs 51 lakhs was expected under this head, this increase being included in the previous figure of Rs 4,00 lakhs.

The new system of income-tax, based upon the Income-Tax (Amendment) Act and the "slab system" of assessment (for details of which see under "Income Tax") was expected to yield an increase of Rs 1,31 lakhs over the previous year. But after allowing for the decline in trade the net increase would be only Rs 50 lakhs. The Posts and Telegraphs Department, it was anticipated, would produce an extra Rs 12 lakhs over the year 1938-39.

**Expenditure.**—On the Expenditure side, the total figure was Rs 82,65 lakhs, or Rs 3,00 lakhs less than the revised estimates for the previous year. This was largely explained by decreases of Rs 1,73 lakhs under Interest Charges and Rs 1,00 lakhs under Defence, coupled with the continuance of certain economy measures. The Defence Budget stood at Rs 45,18 lakhs, the reduction already mentioned being due to three heads: (1) The receipt of an additional £500,000 under the Gurran contribution from the British Exchequer, (2) The transfer to the Imperial Establishment of four British Battalions, one Cavalry Regiment and five Tank Companies and (3) Drawing on military Sinking Funds to the extent of Rs 49 lakhs. Under Interest Charges, savings were possible through reduced bonuses payable on Post Office Cash Certificates, and through a large scale conversion operation the previous summer. Thus, on the basis of the adoption of the new rates for income-tax, etc., and of the maintenance of existing taxation, the position as at March 31, 1940 would be as follows: Revenue, Rs 82,15 lakhs. Expenditure, Rs 82,65 lakhs. Prospective Deficit, Rs 50 lakhs.

**Changes.**—This prospective deficit the Finance Member proposed to meet by an increase of 100 per cent in the tariff duty on imported raw cotton. The previous duty was six pies per lb, it was raised to one anna per lb. As foreign cotton was entering the country at the rate of 700,000 bales per annum, this doubling of the duty was estimated to yield Rs 55 lakhs thus converting the prospective deficit into a nominal surplus of Rs 5 lakhs.

The other changes embodied in the Budget were the new rates of income-tax and super-tax drawn up on the "slab system," and a decrease in the exercise duty on *khandasari* sugar from one rupee to eight annas per cwt. At the same time, the definition of "factory" in the Sugar

Excise Duty Act was altered to omit any reference to the number of men employed, thus bringing all *khandasari* factories within it and raising the actual yield from the excise by Rs 51 lakhs. For the rest, it was provided that the existing inland postage rates and the existing salt duty should be continued for a further period of one year.

## WAYS AND MEANS.

The following is a summary of the estimates of ways and means in India during 1938-39 and 1939-40 —

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Budget, 1938-39	Revised, 1938-39	Budget, 1939-40.
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	9	—2.65	5
New Loan		26.31	.
Treasury Bills issued (net)	5.00	6.70	—6.00
Post Office Cash Certificates (net)	—3.50	—6.2	—50
Post Office Savings Bank Deposits (net)	6.64	4.78	5.02
Other Unfunded Debt (net)	—4.25	—4.56	—3.06
Discount Sinking Fund	1.17	14	1.18
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	3.00	3.00	3.00
Railway Depreciation Fund	5.92	5.04	6.33
Posts and Telegraphs Renewals Reserve Fund	4	5	1
Telephone Development Fund	2.10	2.16	—35
Defence Reserve and Equalisation Fund	—1.50	—44	—1.05
Revenue Reserve Fund	—75	—1.08	...
Other Deposits and Advances (net)	1.71	35	—14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>39.18</b>	<b>11.21</b>
<b>OPENING BALANCE</b>	<b>9.41</b>	<b>11.31</b>	<b>9.47</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>25.08</b>	<b>50.49</b>	<b>20.68</b>
<b>Capital Outlay—</b>			
<b>Railways</b>	<b>6.83</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>4.75</b>
<b>Posts and Telegraphs</b>	<b>2.72</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Civil</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	
<b>Commutation of Pensions</b>	<b>—4</b>	<b>—7</b>	<b>—10</b>
<b>Discharge of Permanent Debt</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>29.69</b>	<b>3.17</b>
<b>Civil Aviation</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Economic development and improvement of rural areas</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Broadcasting</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Development in tribal areas in the N W F P</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>....</b>
<b>Loans to public (net)</b>	<b>—69</b>	<b>—1.12</b>	<b>—49</b>
<b>Payments to Reserve Bank for Surplus Silver</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>
<b>Transfers through Reserve Bank (net)</b>			
<b>Provincial requirements (net)</b>	<b>—1.39</b>	<b>—1.44</b>	<b>—1.18</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16.33</b>	<b>41.02</b>	<b>11.93</b>
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>8.75</b>	<b>9.47</b>	<b>3.75</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>25.08</b>	<b>50.49</b>	<b>20.68</b>

## General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure.

[ In thousands of Rupees ]

	Revised Estimate, 1938-39	Budget Estimate, 1939-40
	Rs.	Rs.
<b>REVENUE—</b>		
<b>Principal Heads of Revenue—</b>		
Customs .. .. .	40,14,00	40,65,00
Central Excise Duties .. .	8,25,00	8,28,00
Corporation Tax .. .	1,87,00	1,88,00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	12,67,00	12,88,00
Salt .. .	8,33,00	8,35,00
Opium .. .	52,54	49,15
Other Heads .. .	1,01,03	1,01,36
<b>TOTAL—PRINCIPAL HEADS</b>	<b>72,79,57</b>	<b>73,54,51</b>
Railways Net Receipts (as shown in Railway Budget)	31,90,98	31,75,66
Irrigation Net Receipts	1,47	77
Posts and Telegraphs Net Receipts	74,73	73,34
Debt Services	68,21	63,23
Civil Administration .. .	1,02,37	1,03,77
Currency and Mint	48,64	67,22
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	32,15	30,97
Miscellaneous	1,56,47	1,39,65
Defence Services	5,90,54	8,75,26
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments		
Extraordinary Items .. .	4,05,63	2,95,57
<b>TOTAL REVENUE ..</b>	<b>1,19,56,76</b>	<b>1,21,79,95</b>
<b>DEFICIT ..</b>	<b>2,64,75</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,22,21,51</b>	<b>1,21,79,95</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE—</b>		
Direct Demands on the Revenue .. .	4,25,13	3,90,11
Capital Outlay on Salt Works charged to Revenue	18	54
Railways Interest and Miscellaneous Charges (as shown in Railway Budget) .. .	29,92,05	29,62,25
Irrigation .. .	10,26	9,78
Posts and Telegraphs .. .	78,81	73,02
Debt Services	14,38,46	12,85,66
Civil Administration .. .	10,94,20	11,04,14
Currency and Mint	36,30	35,09
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements .. .	2,69,94	2,78,28
Miscellaneous .. .	3,69,52	3,52,21
Defence Services	52,08,54	58,93,26
Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	3,06,44	3,05,78
Extraordinary Items .. .	1,68	1,67
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE</b>	<b>1,22,21,51</b>	<b>1,21,76,79</b>
<b>SURPLUS ..</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>3,16</b>
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>1,22,21,51</b>	<b>1,21,79,95</b>

## THE LAND REVENUE.

The principle underlying the Land Revenue system in India has operated from time immemorial. It may be roughly formulated thus—the Government is the supreme landlord and the revenue derived from the land is equivalent to rent. On strict theoretical grounds, exception may be taken to this statement of the case. It serves, however, as a substantially correct description of the relation between the Government and the cultivator. The former gives protection and legal security. The latter pays for it according to the value of his holding. The official term for the method by which the Land Revenue is determined is "Settlement." There are two kinds of settlements in India—Permanent and Temporary. Under the former the amount of revenue has been fixed in perpetuity, and is payable by the landlord as distinguished from the actual cultivator. The Permanent Settlement was introduced into India by Lord Cornwallis at the close of the eighteenth century. It had the effect intended of converting a number of large revenue farmers in Bengal into landlords occupying a similar status to that of landowners in Europe. The actual cultivators became the tenants of the landlords. While the latter became solely responsible for the payment of the revenue, the former lost the advantage of holding from the State. This system has prevailed in Bengal since 1793 and in the greater part of Oudh since 1859. It also obtains in certain districts of Madras.

Elsewhere the system of Temporary Settlements is in operation. At intervals of thirty years, more or less, the land in a given district is subjected to a thorough economic survey, on the basis of the trigonometrical and topographic surveys carried out by the Survey Department of the Government of India. Each village area, wherever the Temporary Settlement is in vogue, has been carefully mapped, property-boundaries accurately delineated, and records of rights made and preserved. Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal the occupant does not enjoy these advantages. The duty of assessing the revenue of a district is entrusted to Settlement Officers, members of the Indian Civil Service specially delegated for this work. The duties of a Settlement Officer are thus described in Strachey's *India* (revised edition, 1911):—"He has to determine the amount of the Government demand and to make a record of all existing rights and responsibilities in the land. He has a staff of experienced subordinates, almost all of whom are natives of the country, and the settlement of the district assigned to him is a work which formerly required several years of constant work. The establishment of agricultural departments and other reforms have however led to much simplification of the Settlement Officer's Proceedings, and to much greater rapidity in the completion of the Settlements. All the work of the Settlement Officer is liable to the supervision of superior officers, the assessments proposed by him require the sanction of the Government before they become final in binding: and his judicial decisions may be

reviewed by the Civil Courts. It is the duty of the Settlement Officer to make a record of every right which may form the subject of future dispute, whether affecting the interests of the State or of the people. The intention is to alter nothing, but to maintain and place on record that which exists."

## The Two Tenures.

Under the Temporary Settlement and tenures fall into two classes—peasant-holdings and landlord-holdings, or *Ryotwari* and *Zemindari* tenures. Broadly speaking, the difference between the two in a fiscal sense is that in *Ryotwari* tracts the *ryot* or cultivator pays the revenue direct; in *Zemindari* tracts the landlord pays on a rental assessment. In the case of the former, however, there are two kinds of *Ryotwari* holdings—those in which each individual occupant holds directly from Government, and those in which the land is held by village communities, the heads of the village being responsible for the payment of revenue on the whole village area. This latter system prevails in the North. In Madras, Bombay, Burma and Assam, *ryotwari* tenure is on an individual basis, and the Government enters into a separate agreement with every single occupant. The basis of assessment on all classes of holdings is now more favourable to the cultivator than it used to be. Formerly what was believed to be a fair average sum was levied on the anticipated yield of the land during the ensuing period of settlement. Now the actual yield at the time of assessment alone is considered, so that the cultivator gets the whole of the benefit of improvements in his holding subsequently brought about either by his own enterprise or by "unearned increment." The Government, however, may at a new settlement re-classify a holding so as to secure for itself a fair share in an increment that may have resulted from public works in the vicinity, such as canals and railways, or from a general enhancement of values. But the principle that improvements effected by private enterprise shall be exempt from assessment is now accepted by the Government and provided for in definite rules.

## Incidence of the Revenue.

The incidence of the revenue charges varies according to the nature of the settlement, the class of tenure, and the character and circumstances of the holding. Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal Government derive rather less than £3,000,000 from a total rental estimated at £12,000,000. Under Temporary Settlements, 50 per cent. of the rental in the case of *Zemindari* land may be regarded as virtually a maximum demand. In some parts the impost falls as low as 35 and even 25 per cent, and only rarely is the proportion of one-half the rental exceeded. In regard to *Ryotwari* tracts it is impossible to give any figure that would be generally representative of the Government's share. But one-fifth of the gross produce is the extreme limit, below which the incidence of the revenue charge

varies greatly. About sixteen years ago, the Government of India were invited in an influentially signed memorial to fix one-fifth of the gross produce as the maximum Government demand. In reply to this memorial and other representations the Government of India (Lord Curzon being Viceroy) issued a Resolution in defence of their Land Revenue Policy. In it was stated that "under the existing practice the Government is already taking much less in revenue than it is now invited to exact" and "the average rate is everywhere on the down grade." This Resolution, together with the statements of Provincial Governments on which it was based, was published as a volume; it is still the authoritative exposition of the principles controlling the Land Revenue Policy of the Government of India. In a series of propositions claimed to be established by this Resolution the following points are noted—(1) In *Zemindari* tracts progressive moderation is the keynote of the Government's policy, and the standard of 50 per cent. of the assets is more often departed from on the side of deficiency than excess; (2) in the same areas the State does not hesitate to interfere by legislation to protect the interests of the tenants against oppression at the hands of the landlords; (3) in *Ryotwari* tracts the policy of long-term settlements is being extended, and the proceedings in connection with new settlements simplified and cheapened; (4) local-taxation (of land) as a whole is neither immoderate nor burdensome; (5) over-assessment is not, as alleged, a general or widespread source of poverty, and it cannot fairly be regarded as a contributory cause of famine. At the same time the Government laid down as principles for future guidance—(a) large enhancements of revenue, when they occur, to be imposed progressively and gradually, and not *per saltum*; (b) greater elasticity in revenue collection, suspensions and remissions being allowed according to seasonal variations and the circumstances of the people, (c) a more general resort to reduction of assessments in cases of local deterioration.

### Protection of the Tenants.

In regard to the second of the five propositions noted above, various Acts have been passed from time to time to protect the interests of tenants against landlords, and also to give greater security to the latter in possession of their holdings. The Oudh Tenancy Act of 1886 placed important checks on enhancement of rent and eviction, and in 1900 an Act was passed enabling a landowner to entail the whole or a portion of his estate, and to place it beyond the danger of alienation by his heirs. The Punjab Land Alienation Act, passed at the instance of Lord Curzon, embodied the principle that it is the duty of a Government which derives such considerable proportion of its revenue from the land, to interfere in the interests of the cultivating classes. This Act greatly restricted the credit of the cultivator by prohibiting the alienation of his land in payment of debt. It had the effect of arresting the process by which the Punjab peasantry were becoming the economic serfs of money-lenders. A good deal of legis-

lation affecting land tenure has been passed from time to time in other provinces, and it has been called for more than once in Bengal where under the Permanent Settlement (in the words of the Resolution quoted above), "so far from being generously treated by the *Zemindars*, the Bengal cultivator was rack-rented, impoverished, and oppressed."

### Government and Cultivator.

While the Government thus interferes between landlord and tenant in the interests of the latter, its own attitude towards the cultivator is one of generosity. Mention has already been made of the great advantage to the agricultural classes generally of the elaborate systems of Land Survey and Records of Rights carried out and maintained by Government. In the Administration Report of Bombay for 1911-12, it is stated—"The Survey Department has cost the State from first to last many lakhs of rupees. But the outlay has been repaid over and over again. The extensions of cultivation which have occurred (by allowing cultivators to abandon unprofitable lands) have thus been profitable to the State no less than to the individual, whereas under a *Zemindari* or kindred system the State would have gained nothing, however much cultivation had extended throughout the whole of 30 years' leases." On the other hand, the system is of advantage to the *ryots* in reducing settlement operations to a minimum of time and procedure. In the collection of revenue the Government consistently pursues a generous policy. In times of distress, suspensions and remissions are freely granted after proper inquiry.

Land revenue is now a provincial head of revenue and is not shown in the All-India accounts. It may be taken roughly at £28 million, as compared with £84 million said to have been raised annually by Aurungzebe from a much smaller Empire.

Since the coming into operation of provincial autonomy in April 1937, there has been a great impetus towards land revenue reform in most provinces, the primary object being to better the lot of the tenant by modifying *Zemindari* rights and usages, and by altering the system of land revenue assessment. To this end, legislation has been introduced in practically all the autonomous provinces during the years 1937 to 1939 and widespread changes are in process of being made everywhere.

The literature on the subject is considerable. The following should be consulted by readers who require fuller information—"Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government," 1902 (Superintendent of Government Printing); Baden Powell's "Land Systems of British India"; Sir John Strachey's "India, its Administration and Progress, 1911," (Macmillan & Co.); M. Joseph Chailley's "Administrative Problems of British India" (Macmillan & Co., 1910), and the Annual Administration Reports of the respective Provincial Governments.

## EXCISE.

The Excise revenue in British India is derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, toddy and opium. It is a common place amongst certain sections of temperance reformers to represent the traffic in intoxicating liquors as one result of British rule. There is, however, abundant evidence to show that in pre-British days the drinking of spirituous liquors was commonly practised and was a source of revenue.

The forms of intoxicating liquor chiefly consumed are country spirit, fermented palm juice, beer made from grain; country brands of rum, brandy, etc., locally manufactured malt beer and imported wine, beer and spirits. Country spirit is the main source of revenue, except in the Madras Presidency, and yields about two-thirds of the total receipts from liquors. It is usually prepared by distillation from the *Mhowra* flower, molasses and other forms of unrefined sugar, fermented palm juice and rice. In Madras a very large revenue is derived from fresh toddy. The British inherited from the Native Administration either an uncontrolled Out-Still System or in some cases a crude Farming System and the first steps to bring these systems under control were the limitation of the number of shops in the area farmed, and the establishment of an improved Out-Still System under which the combined right of manufacture and sale at a special shop was annually granted. This of course was a kind of control, but it only enabled Government to impose haphazard taxation on the liquor traffic as a whole by means of vend fees. It did not enable Government to graduate the taxation accurately on the still-head duty principle nor to insist upon a standard of purity or a fixed strength of liquor. Moreover for political and other reasons the extent of control could not at first be complete.

There were tribes of aborigines who regarded the privilege of making their own liquor in their private homes as a long established right and who believed that liquor poured as libations to their god should be such as had been made by their own hands. The introduction of any system amongst these peoples had to be worked very cautiously. Gradually as the Administration began to be consolidated the numerous native pot-stills scattered all over the country under the crude arrangements then in force began to be collected into Central Government enclosures called Distilleries, thus enabling Government to perfect its control by narrowing the limits of supervision; and to regularize its taxation by imposing a direct still-head duty on every gallon issued from the Distillery. Under Distillery arrangements it has also been possible to regulate and supervise thoroughly the manufacture of its liquor and its disposal subsequent to leaving the Distillery by means of a system of transport passes establishment supervision, improved distribution and vend arrangements.

## Various Systems.

The Out-Still System may be taken to include all systems prior in order of development to the imposition of Still-head duty. Briefly stated the stages of development have been—

First: farms of large tracts; Second: farms of smaller areas. Third: farms of the combined right to manufacture and sell at particular places without any exclusive privilege over a definite area. Fourth: farms of similar right subject to control of means and times for distilling and the like. The Provincial Governments have had to deal with the subject in different ways suited to local conditions, and so the order of development from the lower forms of systems to the higher has not been always everywhere identical in details. Yet in its essence and main features the Excise Administration in most provinces of British India has progressed on uniform lines the keynote lying in attempts, where it has not been possible to work with the fixed duty system in its simplest form, to combine the farming and fixed duty systems with the object of securing that every gallon of spirit should bear a certain amount of taxation. The Out-Still System has in its turn been superseded by either the Free-supply system or the District Monopoly system. The Free-supply system is one of free competition amongst the licensed distillers in respect of manufacture. The right of vend is separately disposed of. The District monopoly system on the other hand is one in which the combined monopoly of manufacture and sale in a district is leased to a farmer subject to a certain amount of minimum still-head duty revenue in the monopoly area being guaranteed to the State during the term of the lease.

## Reforms.

The recommendations of the Indian Excise Committee of 1905-06 resulted in numerous reforms in British India, one of them being that the various systems have been or are gradually being superseded by the Contract Distillery System under which the manufacture of spirit for supply to a district is disposed of by tender, the rate of still-head duty and the supply price to be charged are fixed in the contract and the right of vend is separately disposed of. This is the system that now prevails over the greater portion of British India. The other significant reforms have been the revision of the Provincial Excise Laws and Regulations, and the conditions of manufacture, vend, storage and transport, an improvement in the quality of the spirit, an improved system of disposal of vend licenses, reductions and re-distributions of shops under the guidance and control of Local Advisory Committees and gradual enhancement of taxation with a view to checking consumption.

Excise was made over entirely to the Provincial Governments, and the duties vary from province to province. The governing principle in fixing these rates is the highest duty compatible with the prevention of illicit distillation.

Sap of the date, palmyra, and cocoanut palms called toddy, is used as a drink either fresh or after fermentation. In Madras and Bombay the revenue is obtained from a fixed fee on every tree from which it is intended to draw the liquor and from shoplicense fees. In Bengal and Burma



the sale of shop licenses is the sole form of taxation. Country brands of rum, and so-called brandies and whiskeys, are distilled from grape juice, etc. The manufacture is carried out in private distilleries in various parts of India. A number of breweries has been established mostly in the hills, for the manufacture of a light beer for European and Eurasian consumption.

### PROHIBITION.

Since the introduction of provincial autonomy in April 1937, it has become the avowed policy in principle of all provincial Governments to discourage the consumption of alcoholic beverages, but the Congress administrations have gone further and have adopted an active policy of enforcing prohibition within a period of years. The measures taken by them have varied from province to province, but generally speaking, they have taken the form of declaring certain areas, either urban or rural, "dry," and within those areas the production, sale and consumption of liquor has been banned. Thus in Madras, the Salem district has been declared "dry," a special excise regime has been set up and active steps are being taken to wean the populace from the use of liquor. Early reports indicated that a considerable measure of success had been attained, but more recently it has been officially admitted that "enthusiasm for prohibition is waning." In the United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam, similar steps are being taken to prevent the people of certain areas from drinking alcohol.

In Bombay, the experiment (although the Government decline to regard the scheme as experimental, holding it to be their settled policy) has gone a stage further. The second largest city in the province, Ahmedabad, has been officially "dry" since September 1938, and it has been announced that the capital, Bombay, is to go "dry" as from August 1939. In each case a system of personal permits is allowed. In Ahmedabad, these permits, giving the right to consume a limited number of "units" of alcohol a month, are granted to Europeans and "confirmed addicts." In Bombay, it is proposed to restrict "permits" to persons of non-Asiatic domicile, though an appeal has been made even to them to conform to Indian sentiment on the subject. In Madras, newspapers and magazines published within the province are forbidden to publish liquor advertisements, in Bombay, Government propose to enact a similar law.

Although Excise is a provincial subject, it may be noted that foreign liquor is subject to an import duty at the tariff rates, which are set out in the Customs Tariff. The proceeds of this duty go to the Government of India, and there is as yet no indication that the Central authorities have adopted prohibition as a general principle. Indeed, the prospects are that the provinces which favour prohibition will have to attempt their own enforcement without the active assistance of the Central Customs Department at the ports. Thus the cost of enforcement, already high, may be increased by the need to employ a special Customs preventive staff controlled by the provinces concerned. As to the financial implications of Prohibition, they are far-reaching. In Bombay Province alone,

Government propose during the year 1939-40 to sacrifice a revenue of Rs. 1.40 lakhs derived from Excise, while in a full year the sacrifice will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 250 lakhs (for total prohibition in the province), or about a quarter of the whole provincial revenue. This loss it is proposed to make good by a series of new taxation measures. A further complication is caused by the existence of Indian States, whose territory is inextricably mingled with British India, which have not yet adopted a prohibitionist policy. The Congress Governments rely upon their co-operation to prevent smuggling, but the fact remains that in many States alcohol is manufactured on a large scale and forms a considerable proportion of the State revenues.

**Drugs.**—The narcotic products of the hemp plant consumed in India fall under three main categories, namely ganja or the dry flowering tops of the cultivated female hemp plant charas, or the resinous matter which forms an active drug when collected separately; and bhang, or the dried leaves of the hemp plant whether male or female cultivated or uncultivated. The main features of the existing system are restricted cultivation under supervision, storage in Bonded Warehouses, payment of a quantitative duty before issue, retail sale under licenses and restriction on private possession. Licenses to retail all forms of hemp drugs are usually sold by auction. The sale of charas has been prohibited in the Bombay Presidency except Sindh from the 1st April 1922.

**Opium.**—Opium is consumed in all provinces in India. The drug is commonly taken in the form of pills; but in some places, chiefly on social and ceremonial occasions, it is drunk dissolved in water. Opium smoking also prevails in the City of Bombay and other large towns. The general practice is to sell opium from the Government Treasury, or a Central Warehouse, to licensed vendors. The right of retail to the public is sold by annual auction to one or several sanctioned shops. Further legislation against opium smoking in clubs and dens is now under contemplation.

The revenue from opium is derived mainly from exports of what is called provision opium to foreign countries and from the sale to Provincial Governments of excise opium for internal consumption in India. The entire quantity is now exported under the system of direct sales to Foreign and Colonial governments, the system of auction sales in Calcutta to traders for export to foreign countries having been stopped with effect from 7th April 1926. In no case are exports permitted without an import certificate by the Government of the country of import as prescribed by the League of Nations.

It was decided to reduce the total of the opium exported since the calendar year 1926 by 10 per cent. annually in each subsequent year until exports were totally extinguished at the end of 1935.

Excise opium is sold to Provincial Governments for internal consumption in India at a fixed price based on the cost of production. This opium is retailed to licensed vendors at rates fixed by the Provincial Governments and varying from Province to Province.

## SALT.

The salt revenue was inherited by the British Government from Native rule, together with a miscellaneous transit dues. These transit dues were abolished and the salt duty consolidated and raised. There are four great sources of supply; rock salt from the Salt range and Kohat Mines in the Punjab; brine salt from the Sambhar Lake in Rajputana, salt brine condensed on the borders of the lesser Rann of Cutch; and sea salt factories in Bombay, Madras and at the mouth of the Indus.

The Salt Range mines contain an inexhaustible supply. They are worked in chambers excavated in salt strata, some of which are 250 feet long, 45 feet wide and 200 feet high. The Rajputana supply chiefly comes from the Sambhar Lake where brine is extracted and evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat and the product is known as Baragara salt. Important works for the manufacture of that salt were opened in Dhrangadhra State in 1923. In Bombay and Madras sea water is let into shallow pans on the sea-coast and evaporated by solar heat and the product sold throughout India. In Bengal the damp climate together with the large volume of fresh water from the Ganges and the Brahmaputra into the Bay of Bengal render the manufacture of sea-salt difficult and the bulk of the supply, both for Bengal and Burma, is imported from Liverpool, Germany, Aden, Bombay and Madras.

Broadly, one-half of the indigenous salt is manufactured by Government Agency, and the

remainder under license and excoise systems. In the Punjab and Rajputana the salt manufacturing is under the control of the Northern India Salt Department, a branch of the Commerce and Industry Department. In Madras and Bombay the manufacturing is under the supervision of Local Governments. Special treaties with Native States permit of the free movement of salt throughout India, except from the Portuguese territories of Goa and Daman. On the frontiers of which patrol lines are established to prevent the smuggling of salt into British India.

From 1888-1903 the duty on salt was Rs. 2-8 per maund of 82 lbs. In 1903, it was reduced to Rs. 2; in 1905 to Rs. 1-8-0; in 1907 to Rs. 1 and in 1916 it was raised to Rs. 1-4-0. The successive reductions in duty have led to a largely increased consumption, the figures rising by 25 per cent., between 1903-1908. In 1923 the duty was doubled bringing it again to Rs. 2-8. In 1924 it was reduced to Rs. 1-4-0. The duty remained at Rs. 1-4-0 from March 1924 to 29th September 1931. It was raised to Rs. 1-9-0 with effect from 30th September 1931. Prior to 17th March 1931, the excise duty and import duty on salt were always kept similar, but by the Indian Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act XIV of 1931, a temporary additional customs duty of 4½ annas per maund was imposed on foreign salt. In March 1933 the customs duty was reduced by 2 annas. In April 1936 the import duty was reduced to 1½ annas per maund, while the excise duty remained the same.

## CUSTOMS.

The import duties have varied from time to time according to the financial condition of the country. Before the Mutiny they were five per cent., in the days of financial stringency which followed they were raised to 10 and in some cases 20 per cent. In 1875 they were reduced to five per cent., but the opinions of Free Traders, and the agitation of Lancashire manufacturers who felt the competition of the Indian Mills, induced a movement which led to the abolition of all customs dues in 1882. The continued fall in exchange compelled the Government of India to look for fresh sources of revenue and in 1894 five per cent. duties were reimposed.

The Customs Schedule was completely reast in the Budget of 1916-17 in order to provide additional revenue to meet the financial disturbance set up by the war.

The Customs Tariff was further raised in the Budget of 1921-22 in order to provide for the big deficit which had then to be faced.

The Senior Collectors were Covenanted Civilians specially chosen for this duty, before the introduction of the Imperial Customs Service in 1906. Since that date, of the five Collectorships at the principal ports (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Karachi) three are ordinarily reserved for Members of the I. C. S. (i.e., "Covenanted Civilians"). The other two are reserved for members of the Imperial Customs Service.

Assistant Collectors in the Imperial Customs Service are recruited in two ways. (a) from members of the Indian Civil Service—3 vacancies, and (b) by the Secretary of State—19 vacancies. There are in addition a few Gazetted Officers in what is known as the Provincial Customs Service. These posts are in the gift of the Government of India, and are usually filled by promotion from the subordinate (in the Government sense of the word) service. The "subordinate" staff is recruited entirely in India.

## INCOME TAX.

The income tax was first imposed in India in 1860, in order to meet the financial dislocation caused by the Mutiny. It was levied at the rate of four per cent. or a little more than 9d. in the pound on all incomes of five hundred rupees and upwards. Many

changes have from time to time been made in the system, and the present schedule was consolidated in the Act of 1886. This imposed a tax on all incomes derived from sources other than agriculture which were exempted. On incomes of 2,000 rupees and upwards it fell

at the rate of five pias in the rupee, or about 6½d. in the pound; on incomes between 500 and 2,000 rupees at the rate of four pias in the rupee or about 5d. in the pound. In March 1903 the minimum taxable income was raised from 500 to 1,000 rupees. The income-tax schedule was completely revised, raised, and graduated in the Budget of 1916-17 in the general scale of increased taxation imposed to meet the deficit arising out of war conditions.

Since then the process has been almost continuous and in every financial difficulty the authorities turn to the Income-Tax as a means of raising fresh revenue.

The Supplementary Finance Bill of 1931 imposed surcharges on income-tax and super-tax

to meet the emergency of that year. The surcharges were subsequently scaled down in succeeding years, but were not completely abolished until after the passage of the Income-Tax (Amendment) Act of 1939. That Act itself was the sequel to an exhaustive inquiry from 1935 onwards by a committee consisting of Khan Bahadur J. B. Vachha, C.I.E., Commissioner of Income-Tax in Bombay, and Messrs C. W. Auers and S. P. Chambers of the British Indian Revenue Department. Their report covered a wide field and made numerous recommendations, most of which were incorporated in the Act of 1939, a summary of which is given below. Among other recommendations was that for the adoption of the "slab" system instead of the "step" system, and this was duly done in the India Budget of 1939.

## RATES OF INCOME-TAX

### BASED ON SLAB SYSTEM

#### INCOME-TAX

(a) *Individuals, Unregistered Firms, Hindu Undivided Families and Associations of persons (other than Companies) —*

	Rate
First Rs. 1,500 of income	Nil
Next „ 3,500 „ „	9 pias in the rupee
„ „ 5,000 „ „	1 anna 3 pias in the rupee
„ „ 5,000 „ „	2 annas in the rupee
Balance of income	2 annas 6 pias in the rupee

No tax payable on incomes not exceeding Rs. 2,000, Income-Tax on incomes just above Rs. 2,000 to be restricted to half the excess of the income above Rs. 2,000.

(b) *Rate for Companies and local authorities—2 annas 6 pias in the rupee*

#### SUPER-TAX

(a) *Assessees other than Companies —*

	Rate
First Rs. 25,000	Nil
Next „ 10,000	1 anna in the rupee
„ „ 20,000	2 annas in the rupee
„ „ 70,000	3 annas in the rupee
„ „ 75,000	4 annas in the rupee
„ „ 1,50,000	5 annas in the rupee
„ „ 1,50,000	6 annas in the rupee
Balance of income	7 annas in the rupee

(b) *Companies and local authorities —*

1 anna in the rupee on the whole income (no exempted slab)

No surcharge is charged in respect of either Income-Tax or Super-tax.

## INCOME-TAX REFORMS.

As already mentioned, the publication of the Income-Tax Inquiry Report in 1936 was followed by important reforms and far-reaching legislation. Among the reforms was the bringing into force, as from April 1, 1939, of the "slab" system of income tax assessment details of which are given in the foregoing table. The post of Income-Tax Officer to the Government of India was created and Mr S P Chambers was appointed to it.

The new Income-Tax (Amendment) Act of 1939, which was passed after protracted debate in and much modification by the Central Legislature, was intended to bring up to date the procedure of the Income-Tax Department and to render its methods more efficient. It embodied provisions designed to stop up existing loopholes and prevent evasion of income-tax law, also to adjust categories of income-tax payers so as to mulct the wealthy minority more while giving relief to the small man. The chief operative clause was Clause 4, the provisions of which are —

In respect of foreign income, persons who are not resident in British India pay on income arising or received in British India only. Persons who are resident but not ordinarily resident in British India pay on income arising in British India and on foreign income brought into British India. Persons who are resident and ordinarily resident in British India pay on income arising in British India, on foreign income brought into British India, and also on foreign income not brought into India, with a deduction of Rs 4,500 on the last mentioned class of income. Where foreign income-tax is payable on income arising abroad, one-half of the Indian tax, or one-half of the foreign tax, whichever is the lower, is allowed as a deduction from the tax payable. Where foreign income cannot be brought into India owing to exchange restrictions, the income-tax on that income is not collected until such time as it can be brought in.

As to the definitions of "residence", they are as follows. To be resident, a person must either be in British India for at least half the year or have a house maintained in British India and visit it at least once during the year, or have been in British India for at least 365 days out of the previous four years and visited British India at least once during the year. To be ordinarily resident, a person must have been resident for nine out of the previous ten years and must also have been in British India for 730 days in the previous seven years. A company is deemed to be resident in India if it is controlled in India or if more than half its income arises in British India.

Other important provisions of the Act are those providing for the setting up of an Appellate Tribunal (to start functioning after two years) whose personnel will consist of an equal number of judicial members and accountant members and whose purpose will be to hear appeals by assesses from the findings of the Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, relief to be granted in respect of life insurance premiums, provident fund contributions and superannuation contributions fund with special concessions to Hindu undivided families, the abolition of the previous exemption of leave salary, that is, salary earned in India but payable out of India to assesses while they are on leave out of the country, a changed system of depreciation allowance from the former prescribed percentage of the original cost of the asset to a prescribed percentage of the "written down value" of the asset, and finally, a most important change, extension of the liability to pay income-tax from all persons called upon by an income-tax officer to make a return, to all persons whose total income exceeded Rs 2,000 in the previous year. This liability to pay income-tax becomes obligatory upon those whose incomes exceeded Rs 2,000 in the previous year and failure to ask for and fill in a return form without reasonable cause involves a liability which may be as much as one and a half times the tax payable.

## HISTORY OF THE COINAGE.

The Indian mints were closed to the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public from the 26th June 1893, and Act VIII of 1893, passed on that date, repealed Sections 19 to 26 of the Indian Coinage Act of 1870, which provided for the coinage at the mints for the public of gold and silver coins of the Government of India. After 1893 no Government rupees were coined until 1897, when, under arrangements made with the Native States of Ropal and Kashmir, the currency of those States was replaced by Government rupees. The re-coinage of these rupees proceeded through the two years 1897 and 1898. In 1899 there was no coinage of rupees, but in the following year it seemed that coinage was necessary, and it was begun in February 1900, the Government purchasing the silver required, and paying for mainly with

the gold accumulated in the Paper Currency Reserve. In that and the following month a crore of rupees was coined and over 17 crores of rupees in the year ending the 31st March 1911 including the rupees issued in connection with the conversion of the currencies of Native States. From the profit accruing to Government on the coinage it was decided to constitute a separate fund called the Gold Reserve Fund as the most effective guarantee against temporary fluctuations of exchange. The whole profit was invested in sterling securities, the interest from which was added to the fund. In 1906 exchange had been practically stable for eight years, and it was decided that of the coinage profits devoted to this fund, six crores should be kept in rupees in India, instead of being invested in gold securities. The Gold

Reserve Fund was then named the Gold Standard Reserve. It was ordered in 1907 that only one-half of the coinage profits should be paid into the reserve, the remainder being used for capital expenditure on railways.

### Gold.

Since 1870 there had been no coinage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs before 1918 in which year coinage was resumed, was in the year 1891-92.

A Royal proclamation was issued in 1918 establishing a branch of the Royal Mint at Bombay. It stated.—Subject to the provision of this proclamation the Bombay Branch Mint shall for the purpose of the coinage of gold coins be deemed to be part of the Mint, and accordingly, (a) the Deputy Master of the Bombay Branch Mint shall comply with all directions he may receive from the Master of the Mint whether as regards the expenditure to be incurred or the returns to be made or the transmission of specimen coins to England or otherwise and (b) the said specimen coins shall be subject to the trial of the pyx under section 12 of the Coinage Act, 1870, so that they shall be examined separately from the coins coined in England or at any other branch of the Mint, and (c) the Deputy Master of the Bombay Branch Mint and other officers and persons employed for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Branch Mint may be appointed, promoted, suspended and removed and their duties assigned and salaries awarded and in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the Coinage Act, 1870. Pending the completion of the arrangements at the Branch, Royal Mint, power was taken by legislation to coin in India gold mohurs of the same weight and fineness as the sovereign. Altogether 2,109,703 pieces of these new coins of the nominal value of Rs 3,16,45,545, were struck at the Bombay Mint. The actual coinage of sovereigns was begun in August, 1918, and 1,295,372 sovereigns were coined during the year. This branch of the Royal Mint was closed in April, 1919, owing to difficulties in supplying the necessary staff.

The Indian Currency Act of 1927 established a new ratio of the rupee to gold. It established this ratio at one shilling and six pence by enacting that Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten pices per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government, sterling, for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost of transport from Bombay to London. A rate of one shilling and five pence forty-nine sixths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations. Great Britain and India left the gold standard in September 1931 but the buying and selling rates for sterling are still maintained.

With the receipt of large consignments of gold, the Bombay Mint made special arrangements for the refining of gold by the chlorine process and at the end of the year 1919-20 the Refinery Department was capable of refining a daily amount of 6,000 ounces of raw gold.

### Silver.

The weight and fineness of the silver coin are—

	FINE SILVER grains	ALLOY grains	TOTAL grains.
Rupee .. .	165	15	180
Half-rupee .. .	82½	7½	90
Quarter-rupee or 4-anna piece .. .	41½	3½	45
Eighth of a rupee or 2-anna piece .. .	20½	1½	22½

One rupee = 165 grains of fine silver.  
One shilling = 80½ grains of fine silver.  
One rupee = shillings 2 0439.

### Copper and Bronze.

Copper coinage was introduced into the Bengal Presidency by Act XVII of 1835 and into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies by Act XXII of 1844.

The weight of the copper coins struck under Act XXIII of 1870 remained the same as it was in 1835. It was as follows—

	Grains troy
Double pice or half-anna	200
Pice or quarter-anna	100
Half-pice or one-eighth of an anna	50
Pice being one-third of a pice or one-twelfth of an anna	33½

The weight and dimensions of bronze coins are as follows—

	Standard weight in grains troy.	Diameter in millimetres.
Pice	75	25.4
Half-pice	37½	21.15
Pice	25	17.45

### Nickel

The Act of 1906 also provided for the coinage of a nickel coin. It was directed that the nickel one-anna piece should thenceforth be coined at the Mint and issued. The notification also prescribed the design of the coin, which has a waved edge with twelve scallops, the greatest diameter of the coin being 21 millimetres and its least diameter 19.8 millimetres. The desirability of issuing a half-anna nickel coin was considered by the Government of India in 1909 but after consultation with Local Governments it was decided not to take action in this direction until the people had become thoroughly familiar with the present one-anna coin. The two-anna nickel coin was introduced in 1917-18; and the four-anna and eight-anna nickel coins in 1919. The eight-anna nickel has been withdrawn from circulation. In March 1932, it was announced that a new half-anna coin was to be introduced about September in the same year. The coin will be of cupro-nickel, of the same design as the square-cut two-anna nickel piece, but much smaller in size.

## The Currency System.

### I. THE SILVER STANDARD.

Prior to 1893 the Indian currency system was a mono-metallic system, with silver as the standard of value and a circulation of silver rupees and notes based thereon. But with the opening of new and very productive silver mines in the United States of America the supply of silver exceeded the demand and it steadily receded in value. The result was that the gold value of the rupee, which was nominally two shillings, fell continuously until it reached the neighbourhood of a shilling. These disturbances were prejudicial to trade, but they were still more prejudicial to the finances of the Government. The Government of India has to meet every year in London a substantial sum in the form of payment of interest on the debt, the salaries of officials on leave, the pensions of retired officials, as well as large payment for stores required for State enterprises. As the rupee fell in its gold value the number of rupees required to satisfy these payments rose. The total reached a pitch which seriously alarmed the Government, which felt that it might be called upon to raise a sum in rupees which would necessitate a considerable increase in taxation, which should be avoided if possible. It was therefore decided to take measures to raise and fix the gold value of the rupee for the purposes of exchange.

**Closing the Mints.**—The whole question was examined by a strong committee under the presidency of Lord Herschell, whose report is commonly called the Herschell Report. It was decided in 1893 to close the mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver. This step led, as was intended, to a gradual divergence between the exchange value of the rupee and the gold value of its silver content. Government ceased to add rupees to the circulation. Rupees remained unlimited legal tender and formed the standard of value for all internal transactions. Since Government refused, and no-one else had the power to coin rupees, as soon as circumstances led to an increased demand for rupees, the exchange value of the rupee began to rise. By 1898 it had approached the figure of one shilling and four pence. Meantime, in response to the undertaking of Government to give notes or rupees for gold at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound sterling, gold began to accumulate in the Paper Currency Reserve. These purposes having been attained, a second committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Fowler to consider what further steps should be adopted in the light of these conditions. The report of the Fowler Committee as it was called marked the second stage in Indian currency policy.

### II. THE NEW STANDARD.

The Fowler Committee rejected the proposal to re-open the Mints to the free coinage of silver. They proposed that the exchange value of the rupee should be fixed at one shilling and four pence, or fifteen rupees to the sovereign. They further suggested that the British sovereign should be made a legal tender and a current coin in India; that the Indian mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold; so that the rupee and the sovereign should freely circulate side by side in India. The goal which the Committee had in view was a gold standard supported by a gold currency. Now under the condition which compelled the Government of India to give either rupees or rupee notes for gold tendered in India, at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, it was impossible for the rate of exchange to rise above one shilling and four pence, save by the fraction which covered the cost of shipping gold to India. But if the balance of trade turned against India, it was still possible for the rate of exchange to fall. To meet this the Fowler Committee recommended that the profits on coining rupees should not be absorbed in the general revenues, but should be set aside in a special reserve, to be called the Gold Standard Reserve. Inasmuch as the cost of coining rupees was approximately eleven pence halfpenny, and they were sold to the public at one and four pence, the profits were considerable; they were to have been kept in gold, so as to be freely available when required for the support of exchange.

**A 16 pence Rupee.**—The Government of India professed to accept all the recommendations of the Fowler Committee; actually only a portion of them was put in practice. The official rate of exchange was fixed at one and four pence. The sovereign and the half sovereign were declared unlimited legal tender in India. But after a first attempt, when sovereigns soon came back to the treasuries, no effort was made to support the gold standard by an active gold currency. The gold mint was not set up. The Gold Standard Reserve was established, but, instead of holding the Reserve in gold, it was invested in British securities. These practices gave rise to conditions which were never contemplated by the Fowler Committee. Reference has been made to the Home Charges of the Government of India, which at the time amounted to about seventeen millions sterling a year. These are met by the sale of what are called Council Bills. That is to say, the Secretary of State, acting on behalf of the Government of India, sold Bills against gold deposited in the Bank of England in London. These Bills when presented in India were cashed at the Government Treasuries. Now if the Secretary of State sold Council Bills only to meet his actual requirements, it follows that the balance of trade in favour of India over and above this figure would be liquidated, as it is in other countries, by the importation of bullion or by the creation of credits. It is a fact that owing to the failure of the policy of encouraging an active gold

circulation to support the gold standard, gold tended to accumulate in India in embarrassing quantities. In 1904 therefore the Secretary of State declared his intention of selling Council Bills on India without limit at the price of one shilling fourpence one-eighth—that is to say gold import point. The effect of this policy was to limit the import of gold to India, for it was generally more convenient to deposit the gold in London and to obtain Council Bills against it, than to ship the gold to India. Nevertheless as the Egyptian cotton crop was very largely financed in sovereigns it was sometimes cheaper and more convenient to ship sovereigns from Egypt, or even from Australia, than to buy Council Bills. Considerable quantities of sovereigns found their way into India and circulated freely, particularly in the Bombay Presidency, the Punjab and parts of the Central Provinces.

**Sterling Remittance.**—This system worked until 1907-08. A partial failure of the rains in India in 1907, and the general financial stringency all over the world which followed the American financial crisis in the autumn, caused the Indian exchange to become weak in November. This was one of the occasions contemplated, in a different form, by the Fowler Committee when it proposed the formation of the Gold Standard Reserve. There had been very heavy coining of rupees in India and the amount in the Reserve was ample. But the Reserve was in securities not in gold, and was therefore not in a liquid form, nor was the time an opportune one for the realisation of securities. Moreover the authorities did not realise that a reserve is for use in times of emergency. It had been assumed that in times of weakness it would be sufficient

for the Secretary of State to stop selling Council Bills, and it would firm up; meantime he would finance himself by drawing on the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve. But it was apparent that the stoppage of the sales of Councils was not enough; there was an insistent demand for the export of gold, or the equivalent of gold. The Government of India refused and exchange fell to one and threepence twenty-three thirty-seconds. Ultimately the authorities had to give way. It was decided to sell in India a certain quantity of sterling bills on London at one and threepence twenty-nine thirtyseconds, representing gold export point, and the equivalent of the export of gold. These were met in London from the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve. Bills to the extent of between eight and nine millions sterling were sold, which regularised the position and the Indian export trade recovered. Thus were gradually evolved the main principles of the Indian currency system. It consisted of silver rupees and rupee notes in India, with the sovereign and half sovereign unlimited legal tender at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, or one and fourpence. The rate of exchange was prevented from rising above gold import point by the unlimited sale of Council Bills at gold point in London; it was prevented from falling below gold point by the sale of Sterling Bills (commonly called Reverse Councils) at gold export point in India. But it was not the system proposed by the Fowler Committee, for there was no gold mint and only a limited gold circulation; some people invented for it the novel term of the gold exchange standard, a term unknown to the law of India. It was described by one of the most active workers in it as a "limping standard."

### III THE CHAMBERLAIN COMMITTEE

This brings us to the year 1913. There were many critics of the system. Some hankered for a return to the open mints; others objected to the practice of unlimited sales of Council Bills as forcing rupees into circulation in excess of the requirements of the country. But the general advantages of a fixed exchange were so great as to smother the voices of the critics, and the trade and commerce of the country adjusted itself to the one and fourpenny rupee. But there gradually grew up a formidable body of criticism directed against the administrative measures taken by the India Office. These criticisms were chiefly directed at the investment of the Gold Standard Reserve in securities instead of keeping it in gold in India; at a raid on that reserve in order temporarily to relieve the Government of the difficulty of financing its railway expenditure; at the transfer of a solid block of the Paper Currency Reserve from India to London; at the holding of a portion of the Gold Standard Reserve in silver in order to facilitate the coining of rupees; and at the unlimited sales of Council Bills at rates which prevented the free flow of gold to India, thus forcing token rupees into circulation in quantities in excess of the requirements of the country. The cumulative effect of this policy was to transfer from India to London an immense block of India's resources, aggregating over seventy millions, where they were

lent out at low rates of interest to the London bankers, whilst India was starved of money until at one point money was not available for loans even against Government securities and the bank rate was artificially high. All these things were done, it was contended, on the *obiter dicta* of a small Finance Committee of the India Office, from which all Indian influence was excluded, and on which London banking influence was supreme. The India Office for long ignored this criticism, until it was summarised in a series of articles in *The Times*, and public opinion was focussed on the discussion through the action of the India Office in purchasing a big block of silver for coining purposes from Messrs. Montagu & Co., instead of through their recognised and constituted agents, the Bank of England. The Government could no longer afford to stand aloof and yet another Currency Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Austen Chamberlain. This is known as the Chamberlain Committee.

**New Measures.**—The conclusions of this Commission were that it was unnecessary to support the Gold Standard by a gold currency, that it was not to the advantage of India to encourage the internal use of gold as currency; that the internal currency should be supported by a thoroughly adequate reserve of gold and sterling; that no limit should be fixed to the

amount of the Gold Standard Reserve, one-half of which should be held in gold; that the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve should be abolished; that the Reverse Councils should be sold on demand; that the Paper Currency should be made more elastic; and that there should be two Indian representatives out of three on the Finance Committee of the India Office. The Committee dealt in conclusively with the accumulation of excessive balances in London, the general tenor of their recommendations being "not guilty, but do not do it again" They gave a

passing commendation to the idea of a State Bank. Sir James Begg, the only Indian banker on the Committee, appended a vigorous minute of dissent, in which he urged that the true line of advance was to discourage the extension of the token currency by providing further facilities for the distribution of gold when increases to the currency became necessary, including the issue of an Indian gold coin of a more convenient denomination than the sovereign or the half sovereign.

#### IV. CURRENCY AND THE WAR

The report was in the hands of the Government of India shortly before the outbreak of the war. Some immediate steps were taken, like the abolition of the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve, but before the Government could deal entirely with the temporising recommendations of the Commission, the war broke out. The early effects of the war were precisely those anticipated. There was a demand for sterling remittance which was met by the sale of Reverse Councils, 68,707,000 being sold up to the end of January 1915. There were withdrawals from the Post Office Savings Banks, and a net sum of Rs 8 crores was taken away. There was some lack of confidence in the Note issue, and a demand for gold; Notes to the extent of Rs. 10 crores were presented for encashment and the Government were obliged to suspend the issue of gold. But these were transient features and did not demand a moratorium; confidence was soon revived and Exchange and the Note issue continued strong. The difficulties which afterwards arose were from causes completely unanticipated by all students of the Indian currency. They arose from an immense balance of trade in favour of India, caused by the demand for Indian produce for the United Kingdom and the Allies and the decline in the export trade from these countries; a heavy expenditure in India on behalf of the British Government; and a phenomenal rise in the price of silver. If we take the three years 1916-17 to 1918-19 the balance of trade in favour of India was £6 millions a year above the corresponding years of the previous quinquennium. The disbursements in India on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Allies were by December 1919 £240,000,000. This balance of trade and expenditure for Imperial purposes could not be financed either by the import of the precious metals, owing to the universal embargo on the movement of gold and silver nor by credits in India. It could be financed only by the expansion of the Note issue, against sterling securities in the United Kingdom chiefly Treasury Bills, and the issue of coined

rupees. But simultaneously there was a reduction in the output of the silver mines of the world coinciding with an increased demand for the metal. The price of silver in 1915 was 27½ pence per standard ounce. In May 1919 it was 68 pence, on the 17th December of that year it was 78 pence. The main difficulties in India were not therefore the prevention of the rupee from falling below the ratio of 15 to one, but to keep it within any limits and to provide a sufficiency to meet the demand.

**Rise in Exchange.**—The measures adopted by the Government of India in these emergencies were to bring exchange under rigid control confining remittance to the finance of articles of national importance. The next step was to raise the rate for the sale of Council Bills, so that silver might be purchased at a price which would allow rupees to be coined without loss. The following table shows how rates were raised from one shilling fourpence to two shillings fourpence:—

Date of Introduction	Minimum Rate for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers
3rd January 1917	1 4½
28th August 1917	1 5
12th April 1918	1 6
13th May 1919	1 8
12th August 1919	1 10
15th September 1919	2 0
22nd November 1919	2 2
12th December 1919	2 4

#### V. THE 1919 COMMITTEE.

The effect of these measures however was to jettison the currency policy pursued from 1893 to 1915, the main object of which was to stabilise the rupee at one and fourpence. The war being over, a Committee was appointed to advise in regard to the future of Indian exchange and

currency. It sat in 1919 and reported towards the end of the year. Its main recommendations are summarised below:—

(1) It is desirable to restore stability to the rupee and to re-establish the automatic working of the Indian currency system.



(14) The reduction of the fineness or weight of the rupee, the issue of 2 or 3-rupee coins of lower proportional silver content than the present rupee, or the issue of a nickel rupee, are expedients that cannot be recommended.

(15) The maintenance of the convertibility of the note issue is essential, and proposals that do not adequately protect the Indian paper currency from the risk of becoming inconvertible cannot be entertained.

(16) The rise in exchange, in so far as it has checked and mitigated the rise in Indian prices, has been to the advantage of the country as a whole, and it is desirable to secure the continuance of this benefit.

(17) Indian trade is not likely to suffer any permanent injury from the fixing of exchange at a high level.

If, contrary to expectation, a great and rapid fall in world prices were to take place, and if the costs of production in India fail to adjust themselves with equal rapidity to the lower level of prices, then it might be necessary to consider the problem afresh.

(18) The development of Indian industry would not be seriously hampered by a high rate of exchange.

(19) The gain to India of a high rate of exchange for meeting the Home charges is an incidental advantage that must be taken into consideration.

(20) To postpone fixing a stable rate of exchange would be open to serious criticism and entail prolongation of Government control.

(21) The balance of advantage is decidedly on the side of fixing the exchange value of the rupee in terms of gold rather than in terms of sterling.

(22) The stable relation to be established between the rupee and gold should be at the rate of Rs. 10 to one sovereign, or, in other words at the rate of one rupee for 11.30,016 grains of fine gold, both for foreign exchange and for internal circulation.

(23) If silver rises for more than a brief period above the parity of 2s. (gold), the situation should be met by all other available means rather than by impairing the convertibility of the note issue. Such measures might be (a) reduction of sale of Council Bills; (b) abstention from purchase of silver; (c) use of gold to meet demands for metallic currency. If it should be absolutely necessary to purchase silver, the Government should be prepared to purchase even at a price such that rupees would be coined at a loss.

(24) Council Drafts are primarily sold not for the convenience of trade but to provide for the Home charges in the wider sense of the term. There is no obligation to sell drafts to meet all trade demands; but, if without inconvenience or with advantage the Secretary of State is in a position to sell drafts in excess of his immediate needs, when a trade demand for them exists, there is no objection to his doing so, subject to due regard being paid to the principles governing the location of the reserves.

Council Drafts should be sold as now by open tender at competitive rates, a minimum rate being fixed from time to time on the basis of the sterling cost of shipping gold to India. At present this rate will vary, but when sterling is again equivalent to gold, it will remain uniform.

The Government of India should be authorised to announce, without previous reference to the Secretary of State on each occasion, their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of Reverse Councils (including telegraphic transfers) during periods of exchange weakness at a price based on the cost of shipping gold from India to the United Kingdom.

(25) The import and export of gold to and from India should be free from Government control.

(26) The statutory minimum for the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve should be 40 per cent. of the gross circulation.

As regards the fiduciary portion of the reserve, the holding of securities issued by the Government of India should be limited to 20 crores. The balance should be held in securities of other Governments comprised within the British Empire, and of the amount so held not more than 1 crore should have more than one year's maturity and all should be redeemable at a fixed date. The balance of the invested portion above the 20 crores should be held in short-dated securities with not more than one year's maturity, issue by Government within the British Empire.

The sterling investments and gold in the Paper Currency Reserve should be revalued at 2s. 10d. the rupee. The depreciation which will result from this revaluation, cannot be made good once, but any savings resulting from the rise in exchange will afford a suitable means of discharging this liability in a limited number of years.

(27) With a view to meeting the seasonal demand for additional currency, provision should be made for the issue of notes up to five crores over and above the normal fiduciary issue as loans to the Presidency Banks on the security of export bills of exchange.

**Minority Report.**—The main object of the Committee, it will be seen, was to secure a stable rate of exchange, without impairing the convertibility of the Note issue, and without debasing the standard silver rupee in India, or substituting another coin of inferior metallic content which would be debasement in another form. In order to attain these ends it was imperative to fix a ratio for the rupee in relation to gold which would ensure that the Government was able to purchase silver for coining purposes without more than temporary loss. For reason given in the report they fixed this point at two shillings gold: all other recommendations are subsidiary thereto. But in this they were not unanimous: an important member of the Committee, Mr. Dadiba Dalal, of Bombay, appended a minority report in which he urged the adoption of the following courses:—

(a) The money standard in India should remain unaltered; that is, the standard of the sovereign and gold mohur with rupees related thereto at the ratio of 15 to 1.

(b) Free and unfettered imports and export by the public of gold bullion and gold coins.

(c) Free and unfettered imports and export by the public of silver bullion and silver coins.

(d) The existing silver rupees of 165 grains of fine silver as present in circulation to continue full legal tender.

(e) As long as the price of silver in New York is over 92 cents, Government should not manufacture silver rupees containing 165 grains fine silver.

(f) As long as the price of silver is over 92 cents Government should coin 2 rupees silver coins of reduced fineness compared with that of the present silver rupee and the same to be unlimited legal tender.

(g) Government to sell Council Bills by competitive tenders for the amount defined in the Budget as required to be remitted to the Secre-

tary of State. The Budget estimate to show under separate headings the amount of Council Bills drawn for Home Charges, for Capital Outlay and Discharge of Debt. Council Bills to be sold for Government requirements only and not for trade purposes, except for the purpose mentioned in the next succeeding recommendation.

(A) "Reverse" drafts on London to be sold only at 1s. 320-32d. The proceeds of "Reverse" drafts to be kept apart from all other Government funds and not to be utilised for any purpose except to meet drafts drawn by the Secretary of State at a rate not below 1s. 45-32d. per rupee.

## VL. THE TWO SHILLING RUPEE.

The fundamental recommendation of the Committee was that the rupee should be linked to gold and not to sterling, in view of the decline in the value of sterling; that it should be linked at the rate of two shillings instead of the standard value, one and fourpence; all other recommendations were ancillary to this. But it is very important to bear in mind the twofold problem which confronted the Committee. It would be quite easy to fix any low ratio provided the paper currency were made inconvertible, or the rupee debased to such a point that the Government in providing rupee currency, were independent of the price of silver. But if the convertibility of the rupee were to be maintained, and if the rupee were not to be debased, it was essential that the new ratio should be one at which the Government could reasonably rely on purchasing without loss the silver necessary to meet the heavy demands for rupees in India. For reasons set out in the Report, the Committee came to the conclusion that the Government could reckon on purchasing silver for coining at a little under two shillings gold, and that powerfully influenced them in fixing the new ratio at two shillings gold.

**The Report Adopted.**—The Currency Committee's Report was signed in December 1919, but it was not until February 1920 that action was taken thereon. In the first week of that month a Notification was issued in India accepting the principal recommendations in the Report and notifying that the necessary official action would be taken thereon. This action covered a wide field, but for the sake of clarity in this narrative we shall concentrate on the main issue, the changing of the official monetary standard from fifteen rupees to the sovereign to ten rupees to the sovereign and its effect on Indian currency and trade. That may be summarised in a sentence. A policy which was avowedly adopted to secure fixity of exchange produced the greatest fluctuations in the exchanges of any solvent country and widespread disturbance of trade, heavy losses to Government, and brought hundreds of big traders to the verge of bankruptcy.

**Financial Confusion.**—This result was produced by many causes. It has been explained above that the essential features of the Indian currency system are the free sales of Council Bills at gold export point in London to prevent exchange from rising above the official standard and the sale of Reverse Councils in India at gold export point to prevent exchange from falling below the official standard. Now when the

Currency Report was signed the Indian exchanges were practically at two shillings gold. But between the signing of the Report and the taking of official action, there was a sensational fall in the sterling exchanges, as measured in dollars, the dollar-sterling rate, inasmuch as America was the only free gold market, being the dominating factor in the situation. Consequently the Indian exchanges were considerably below the two shillings gold rate when the Notification accepting the Currency Committee's Report was issued. The Indian exchanges were two shillings and fourpence, and weak at that; the gold rate was about two shillings ninepence. There was an immediate and prodigious demand for Reverse Councils, to take advantage of this high rate of exchange; the market rate jumped up to two shillings eight pence.

**Effect of the Rise.**—The effect of a rise in exchange has been well described in the words of the Currency Committee's Report; it is that a rising exchange stimulates imports and impedes exports, the effect of a falling exchange is the reverse.

Now when the official notification of the two shilling rupee was made the Indian export trade was weak. The great consuming markets of Great Britain and America were glutted with Indian produce. The continent of Europe, which was starved of Indian produce and in urgent need of it, had not the wherewithal to pay for it nor the means of commanding credit. The only Indian staples which were in demand were foodstuffs, and as the rains of 1920 failed over a wide area, the Government were not able to lift the embargo on the export of foodstuffs, save to a limited extent in the case of wheat. On the other hand, the import trade was strong. Orders had been placed for machinery and other manufactured goods during the war and after the Armistice for delivery at the discretion of manufacturers. These began to come forward.

**Difficulties Accentuated.**—In accordance with the principles laid down by the Currency Committee these difficulties were accentuated by the action of Government in raising exchange by an administrative act. The weak export trade was almost killed. At the same time the temptation of a high exchange gave powerful stimulus to the import trade and orders were placed for immense quantities of manufactured goods, in which textiles filled a important place. Afterwards other forces intervened which accentuated the difficulties of the situation. There was a severe commercial crisis in Japan and this

checked the export of Indian cotton. Japan is the largest buyer of Indian cotton, and when her merchants not only stopped buying but began to re-sell in the Indian markets, the trade was severely shaken and stocks accumulated at a great rate. Even before the 1920 crop came into the market the stocks in Bombay were double those in the corresponding period of the previous year. The expectations of a revival in the buying power of the Continent which were held in many quarters were disappointed and throughout the year there was a heavy balance of trade against India, which made the stabilisation of exchange at the high ratio attempted a hopeless proposition.

**Confession of Failure.**—Government struggled long against these conditions in the desperate hope that a revival of the export trade would come to their assistance, but they were further handicapped by the variations of the sterling-dollar exchange, which at one time took the rate for Reverse Councils to two shillings twopence halfpenny. They sold two millions of Reverse Councils a week, then five millions, then dropped down to a steady million. But their policy only aggravated the situation. In addition to arresting the export trade and stimulating the import trade at a time when the precise converse was demanded, their action created an artificial movement for the transfer of capital from India to England. Large war profits accumulated in India since 1914 were hurriedly liquidated and transferred to England. Then the difference between the Reverse Council rate and the market rate, which on some occasions was several pence, induced gigantic speculations. The Exchange Banks set aside all their available resources for the purpose of bidding for Bills, and at once sold their allotments at substantial profits. Considerable groups of speculators pooled their resources and followed the same course. In this way the weekly biddings for the million of Reverse Councils varied from a hundred and 20 millions to a hundred and thirty millions and the money market was completely disorganised. The biddings assumed such proportions that it was necessary to put up fifty lakhs of rupees to obtain the smallest allotment made, five thousand pounds, and Reverse Councils and the large profits thereon came under the entire control of the Banks and the wealthy speculators. Various expedients were tried to remedy the situation but without the slightest effect.

**Sterling for Gold.**—The first definite break from the recommendations of the Currency Committee came at the end of June, when the Government announced that instead of trying to stabilise the rupee at two shillings gold they would aim at stabilising it at two shillings sterling, leaving the gap between sterling and gold to be closed when the dollar-sterling rate became par. The effect of this was to alter the rate at which Reverse Councils were sold from the fluctuating rate involved in the fluctuations of dollar-sterling exchange to a fixed sterling rate, namely, one shilling elevenpence nineteen-thirty seconds. But this had little practical effect. The biddings for Reverse Councils continued on a very big scale and the market rate for exchange was always twopence or threepence below the Reverse Council rate. This practice continued until the end of September, when it was officially declared

that Reverse Councils would be stopped altogether. Exchange immediately slumped to between one and sixpence and one and sevenpence, and it continued to range between these narrow points until the end of the year. The market made its own rate; it made a more stable rate than the efforts of Government to attain an administrative stability.

**Other Measures.**—Apart from the effort to stabilise exchange, which had such unfortunate results, the policy of Government had certain other effects. During the year all restrictions on the movement of the precious metals were removed, in accordance with the recommendations of the Currency Committee. This included the abandonment of the import duty on silver always a sore point with Indian bullionists. Legislative action was taken to alter the official ratio of the sovereign from fifteen to one to ten to one; due notice of this intention was given to holders of sovereigns and of the gold mohurs which were coined as an emergency measure in 1918, and they were given the option of tendering them at fifteen rupees. As the gold value of these coins was above fifteen rupees only a limited number was tendered, although there was extensive smuggling of sovereigns into India to take advantage of the premium. Then measures were adopted to give greater elasticity to the Note issue. Under the old law the invested proportion of the Note issue was fixed by statute and it could be altered only by altering the law or by Ordinance. An Act was passed fixing the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve at fifty per cent. of the Note issue, the invested portion being limited to Rs. 20 crores in Indian securities and the balance in British securities of not more than twelve months' currency. The invested portion of the Paper Currency Reserve was revalued at the new rate of exchange, and an undertaking was given that the profits on the Note issue would be devoted to writing off the depreciation, as also would be the interest on the Gold Standard Reserve when the total had reached £40 millions. Further, in order to give greater elasticity to the Note issue, power was taken to issue Rs. 5 crores of emergency currency in the busy season against commercial bills. These measures, save the alteration of the ratio, were generally approved by the commercial public.

**Results.**—It remains to sum up the results of these measures. In a pregnant sentence in their report the Currency Committee say that whilst a fixed rate of exchange exercises little influence on the course of trade, a rising exchange impedes exports and stimulates imports, a falling exchange exercises a reverse influence. Here we have the key to the failure of the currency policy attempted. At the moment when it was sought suddenly and violently to raise the rate of exchange by the introduction of the new ratio of two shillings gold, the export trade was weak and the import trade in obedience to the delivery of long deferred orders was strong. The very principle enunciated by the Currency Committee wrecked the policy which they recommended. The rising rate of exchange scotched the weak export trade and gave a great stimulus to imports. Unexpected forces, such as the financial crisis in Japan, the lack of buying power on the Continent, and the movement for the transfer of capital from India to England at the

artificially high rate of exchange stimulated these forces, but they had their origin in the attempt by administrative action artificially and violently to raise the rate of exchange. If let alone, the natural fall in exchange would have tended to correct the adverse balance of trade; the official policy exaggerated and intensified it. The effects on Indian business were severe. Exporters found themselves loaded with produce for which there was no foreign demand. Importers found themselves loaded up with imported goods, bought in the expectation of the continuance of a high rate of exchange, delivered when it had fallen one and fourpence from the highest point reached. Immense losses were incurred by all importers. The Government sold £55 millions of Reserve Councils before abandoning

their effort to stabilise exchange at the new ratio; the loss on these—that is the difference between the cost of putting the funds down in London and in bringing them back to India—was Rs 35 crores of rupees. Government sold £53 millions of gold, without breaking or seriously affecting the premium on gold. The Secretary of State, in the absence of any demand for Council Bills, was able to finance his expenditure in England only through the lucky chance of heavy expenditure on behalf of the Imperial Government for the forces in Mesopotamia—this expenditure being made in India and set off by payments in London. The only advantages were a considerable contraction of the Note issue and the silver token currency.

## VII. COMMISSION OF 1925-26.

These unfortunate experiments induced a period of great caution in dealing with Indian currency. The currency quacks having had their way, and proved their ignorance, went out of the field, and the wholesome policy of leaving Exchange alone, to find its natural level, followed. Left alone Exchange established itself round about the old ratio of fifteen to one, that is one shilling and fourpence to the rupee. Meantime great improvements were made in the organisation of Indian credit. The three Presidency Banks were merged in the Imperial Bank of India, a State Bank in all but name, and the Bank entered into a contract with Government to open a hundred new branches in the first five years of its existence. The Bank mobilised and strengthened and widened Indian credit. The metallic backing of the Paper Currency was strengthened and the fiduciary portion of the Reserve brought within negligible proportions. Greater elasticity was established in the currency by the power to issue emergency currency up to Rs 12 crores against commercial paper endorsed by the Imperial Bank when there is a tightness of money and the practice of also issuing emergency currency against sterling in England. The Government of India now purchases sterling in India to meet its Home Charges when the conditions are favourable, instead of relying entirely on the sales of Council Bills in London. A notable feature in Exchange history was the rise of Exchange, of its own strength, above the one and fourpenny figure. Towards the close of 1924 it gradually rose to one shilling and sixpence and stayed there.

At this figure Exchange was maintained by Government, though the state of trade might have led to a higher figure. But as the wholly artificial ratio of the two shilling rupee remained on the statute book, the demand for an authoritative inquiry to fix the ratio of the rupee to gold or sterling was insistent, and a Committee was appointed in the autumn of 1925. Of this Commander Hilton Young was chairman, with Sir Henry Strakosch as the chief gold expert. The personnel of the Committee was strongly criticised in India, on the ground that the Indian membership was inadequate, and that the individuals selected were not authoritative; a resolution was passed in the

Assembly hostile to the whole body. Nevertheless the Committee arrived in India in November 1925 and took evidence in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. It sailed for England in February 1926, and resumed its hearings in London, and reported on July 1st, 1926.

The main recommendations of this Commission are summarised in the actual report in the following terms, and they are textually reproduced in order that they may be above question—

(i) The ordinary medium of circulation should remain the currency note and the silver rupee and the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold, but gold should not circulate as money.

(ii) The necessity of unity of policy in the control of currency and credit for the achievement of monetary stability involves the establishment of a Central Banking system.

(iii) The Central Banking functions should be entrusted to a new organisation, referred to as the Reserve Bank.

(iv) Detailed recommendations are made as to the constitution and functions and capacities of the Bank.

(v) The outlines of a proposed charter are recommended to give effect to the recommendations which concern the Reserve Bank.

(vi) Subject to the payment of limited dividends and the building up of suitable reserve funds, the balance of the profits of the Reserve Bank should be paid over to the Government.

(vii) The Bank should be given the sole right of note issue for a period of (say) 25 years. Not later than five years from the date of the charter becoming operative, Government notes should cease to be legal tender except at Government Treasuries.

(viii) The notes of the Bank should be full legal tender, and should be guaranteed by Government. The form and material of the note should be subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council. A suggestion is made as to the form of the note.

(xx) An obligation should be imposed by statute on the Bank to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required.

(xxi) The conditions which are to govern the sale of gold by the Bank should be so framed as to free it in normal circumstances from the task of supplying gold for non-monetary purposes. The method by which this may be secured is suggested.

(xxii) The legal tender quality of the sovereign and the half-sovereign should be removed.

(xxiii) Government should offer "on tap" savings certificates redeemable in 3 or 5 years in legal tender money or gold at the option of the holder.

(xxiv) The paper currency should cease to be convertible by law into silver coin. It should, however, be the duty of the Bank to maintain the free interchangeability of the different forms of legal tender currency, and of the Government to supply coin to the Bank on demand.

(xxv) One-rupee notes should be re-introduced and should be full legal tender.

(xxvi) Notes other than the one-rupee note should be legally convertible into legal tender money, i.e., into notes of smaller denomination or silver rupees at the option of the currency authority.

(xxvii) No change should be made in the legal tender character of the silver rupee.

(xxviii) The Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves should be amalgamated, and the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute.

(xxix) The proportional reserve system should be adopted. Gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent of the Reserve, subject to a possible temporary reduction, with the consent of Government, on payment of a tax. The currency authority should strive to work to a reserve ratio of 50 to 60 per cent. The gold holding should be raised to 20 per cent of the Reserve as soon as possible and to 25 per cent within ten years. During this period no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape. Of the gold holding at least one-half should be held in India.

(xxx) The silver holding in the Reserve should be very substantially reduced during a transitional period of ten years.

(xxxi) The balance of the Reserve should be held in self-liquidating trade bills and Government of India securities. The "created" securities should be replaced by marketable securities within ten years.

(xxxii) A figure of Rs. 50 crores has been fixed as the liability in respect of the contractibility in the rupee circulation. Recommendations are made to secure that an amount equal to one-fifth of the face value of any increase or decrease in the number of silver rupees in

issue shall be added to or subtracted from this liability, and the balance of profit or loss shall accrue to or be borne by the Government revenues.

(xxxiii) The Issue Department of the Reserve Bank should be kept wholly distinct from its Banking Department.

(xxxiv) The Reserve Bank should be entrusted with all the remittance operations of the Government. The Secretary of State should furnish in advance periodical information as to his requirements. The Bank should be left free, at its discretion, to employ such method or methods of remittance as it may find conducive to smooth working.

(xxxv) During the transition period the Government should publish a weekly return of remittances made. A trial should be made of the system of purchase by public tender in India.

(xxxvi) The cash balances of the Government (including any balances of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State outside India), as well as the banking reserves in India of all banks operating in India, should be centralised in the hands of the Reserve Bank. Section 23 of the Government of India Act should be amended accordingly.

(xxxvii) The transfer of Reserve assets should take place not later than 1st January 1929, and the Bank's obligation to buy and sell gold should come into operation not later than 1st January 1931.

(xxxviii) During the transition period the currency authority (i.e., the Government until the transfer of Reserve assets and the Bank thereafter) should be under an obligation to buy gold and to sell gold or gold exchange at its option at the gold points of the exchange. This obligation should be embodied in statutory form, of which the outline is suggested.

(xxxix) Stabilisation of the rupee should be effected forthwith at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1s 6d.

(xl) The stamp duty on bills of exchange and cheques should be abolished. Bill forms, in the English language and the vernacular in parallel, should be on sale at post offices.

(xli) Measures should be taken to promote the development of banking in India.

(xlii) Every effort should be made to remedy the deficiencies in the existing body of statistical data.

**A Minute of Dissent.**—Whilst all the members of the Commission signed the report, one of their number, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, did so subject to a minute of dissent. In the first part of this Minute Sir Purshotamdas subjected the long correspondence between the Government of India and the India Office on currency policy to a detailed analysis. The conclusions to which he came were that throughout the Government of India had striven for a system following the Fowler Report—a gold standard based on a gold currency, and that the efforts were emasculated by successive Secretaries of State, who had in view some which was often called the Gold

Exchange Standard, but which was in effect no standard at all. On the question of the Gold Standard, he stressed the importance of the free movement of gold in India, but subject to this condition accepted the Gold Bullion Standard recommended by his colleagues. As for the proposed Reserve Bank, Sir Purshotamdas, whilst recognising that the scheme proposed might be the ideal, to be attained in process of time, thought that the best immediate course was to develop the Imperial Bank into a central bank for India. The chief point of difference with his colleagues was however the ratio

Dealing with the ratio of the rupee to gold Sir Purshotamdas said that in September 1924 the rate was approximately one and fourpence gold. At that time the Government was pressed to stabilise at the then ratio, and thus legally to restore the long current legal standard of money payments. This it declined to do, and by limiting the supply of currency, the ratio was raised to one and sixpence gold by April 1925. He declined therefore to attach any importance to a ratio reached by such measures. Proceeding to analyse the course of prices and wages, he combated the conclusion of his colleagues that prices had adjusted themselves in a preponderant degree to one shilling and sixpence. For these reasons he recommended that the rupee should be stabilised at the rate which was current for nearly twenty years, namely one and fourpence. His conclusions were summarised in the following terms—

"I look upon the question of the ratio in this Report as being no less important than the question of the standard to be adopted for the Indian Currency System. I am convinced that if the absolute necessity of the free inflow of gold, which I have emphasised, is recognised, and steps taken to ensure it, the gold bullion standard proposed will be the correct one, and the likelihood of its breaking down under the strain of any convulsions in the future will be as remote as it can reasonably be. But I have very grave apprehensions that if the recommendation of my colleagues to stabilise the rupee at 1s. 6d. is accepted and acted upon, India will be faced during the next few years with a disturbance in her economic organisation, the magnitude of which is difficult to estimate, but the consequences of which may not only hamper her economic development but may even prove disastrous. Such a disturbance and its consequences my colleagues do not foresee to-day. But the possibility of their occurring cannot be ignored. Until adjustment is complete, agriculture threatens to become unattractive and less remunerative than it is to-day, and industries will have to undergo a painful process of adjustment, unnatural, unwarranted and avoidable—an adjustment which will be much to their cost, and affect not only their stability and their progress, but in certain cases, their very existence. And should Nature have in store for India a couple of lean years after the four good harvests that we have had, during the period of forced adjustment to a rate of 1s. 6d., the steps that the Currency Authority will have to take to maintain exchange at this rate may deplete

the gold resources of the country to an extent that may seriously shake the confidence of the people in the currency system recommended."

**A Survey.**—The official summary of the Report, and the summary of the minute of dissent, given above, do not however convey an idea of the far-reaching proposals embodied therein. These can be appreciated only if they are examined in close relation to the currency system of India in its various phases since 1899. This was done in an article contributed to *The Bankers' Magazine* by Sir Stanley Reed, which was recognised to be a fair presentation of the position. The main features thereof are reproduced below. There is here some re-breading of the path laid out in the introductory section, but this is unavoidable, if the full bearing of the measures proposed by the Commission are to be appreciated. After describing the standard in force Sir Stanley Reed asked:—

"What was the standard thus established? It is generally described in London as the Gold Exchange Standard. That status was never claimed for it by its principal protagonist, the late Sir Lionel Abrahams, who described it as a 'limping standard.' The Royal Commission declares that 'in truth in so far as it amounted to a definite standard at all, it was a standard of sterling exchange.' Later they show that 'the automatic working of the exchange standard is thus not adequately provided for in India, and never has been. The fundamental basis of such a standard is provision for the expansion and contraction of the volume of currency... Under the Indian system, contraction is not, and never has been, automatic.'

"However, the standard limped along until the third year of the war. The exchange value of the rupee was stable; prices adjusted themselves to the ratio; Indian trade and industry developed. From the narrow standpoint of profit and loss, the investment of the reserves, instead of keeping them in gold, resulted in a considerable gain to the finance estimated in 1925 at £17,962,466. But it had three great disadvantages: it did not inspire public confidence; it placed the Indian currency at the mercy of the silver market which was on occasion deliberately cornered against it; and it left the control of currency by the Government divorced from the control of credit by the Presidency Banks, afterwards amalgamated in the Imperial Bank of India. On this the Commission make a very suggestive comment: 'when allowance has been made for all misundersstandings and misapprehensions, the fact remains that a large measure of distrust in the present system is justified by its imperfections.'

"There is, I think, an inadequate appreciation of the influence on the Indian currency and exchange of the war, and the action taken thereafter. The first break in the permanent rate of one shilling and fourpence did not occur until 1917, when the full effect of dependence on the silver market was revealed. Faced by the unprecedented rise in the price of silver, the Government of India had either to raise the price of Council Drafts or else abandon the

convertibility of the Note Issue. Wholly, it took the former alternative; the price of Council Drafts followed the price of silver. The effect of this would have been transitory, but for the attempt in 1920, on the advice of the Barington Smith Committee, to stabilise the rupee at a new ratio of two shillings gold when all gold prices were crashing. It is easy to be wise after the event, but if the Government had followed silver down, as it followed silver up, there is no room to doubt that the rupee would have returned to its 'permanent' ratio with no more disturbance than was inevitable under war conditions. However, this was not done. The vain effort to stabilise the new ratio was abandoned in September, 1920, and the two shilling rupee has since been a legal fiction. Left free from administrative action, the rupee fell below one shilling and threepence sterling and one shilling gold in 1921. Since under the influence of good harvests, it has climbed upwards, and has been in the neighbourhood of one shilling and sixpence gold for the past twelve months. But it is not always realised in London that under these vicissitudes the Indian standard has legally perished. In the words of the report, 'The stability of the gold value of the rupee is thus based upon nothing more substantial than a policy of the Government, and at present that policy can be found defined in no notification or undertaking by the Government. It has to be implied from the acts of the Government in relation to the currency, and those acts are subject to no statutory regulation or control.'

"The responsibility reposed in the Commission was not therefore the mere stabilisation of the rupee, but the establishment of a standard which would command reasoned confidence in India, to link the rupee to that standard, and to provide for its statutory control, automatic working and stability; to bring the control of currency and of credit under a single authority and to free the Indian currency and exchange system from the dominance of the silver market. In short, it was to establish the rule of law in place of the practice of administrative discretion.

**Scheme for Gold Currency.**—"In the course of their inquiries in India the Commission had placed before them a scheme for the immediate establishment of a gold bullion standard, and its early conversion into the gold standard supported by the gold currency which a large body of Indian opinion has insistently demanded. The scheme was presented by the officials of the Finance Department, but it is known to be the work of the Finance Member, Sir Basil Blackett, whose work in India is of the greatest value.

"The essential features of this Scheme were the undertaking of a statutory obligation by Government to buy and sell gold bullion in 400 oz. bars; as soon as sufficient gold was available to put a gold coin in circulation, after a period tentatively fixed at five years to undertake to give gold coin in exchange for notes and rupees, and after a further period, also tentatively fixed at five years, make the silver rupee legal tender only for sums up to a small fixed amount. The scheme involved the

disposal of 200 crores of silver rupees, or 647 million fine ounces, in ten years; the acquisition in all of £108 millions of gold; and the establishment of credits in London or New York. The cost was estimated at one and two-thirds crores of rupees per annum during the first five years and thereafter from two-thirds of a crore to 1 1/2 crores

"This scheme is subjected by the Commission to a detailed examination, and rejected on grounds which are convincing. The main grounds for this decision are that the estimates of the amount and time of the gold demand are uncertain, and the absorption by India of this £103 millions of gold, in addition to the normal absorption for the arts, hoards, etc., would powerfully react on the supplies of credit, the rates of interest, and gold prices throughout the world. The reaction on the silver market from the detronement of the rupee and reallocation of this large quantity of silver bullion would be even more marked, with severely prejudicial effects on the silver hoards of the people of India and the exchanges with China, where India still does a large business. Moreover, the capacity to raise the required credits is doubtful, and the cost is placed by the India Office at Rs 3 crores a year

"The evidence of the highest financial authorities in London and New York established beyond doubt that it is not in the interests of India to precipitate any currency reform that would violently disturb the gold and silver markets, however desirable that reform might be in itself. Also, that whilst London, working in close harmony with New York, would strain every nerve to supply India with the funds she might require for her own development, it could hardly be expected to provide credits for a scheme which would upset the gold and silver markets. But whilst on these grounds the Commission were not able to endorse Sir Basil Blackett's scheme, there is no doubt that they were profoundly influenced by it in their own recommendations. The ultimate evolution of a policy which promises a cure for India's currency ills is therefore in large measure due to the courage and resolution with which the Finance Authorities in that country faced them

**A Gold Bullion Standard.**—"The currency system recommended by the Commission is a gold bullion standard. They propose that an obligation shall be imposed by statute on the currency authority to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee, but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required. The essence of this proposal is "that the ordinary medium of circulation in India should remain as at present the currency note and the silver rupee, and that the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold for all purposes, but that gold should not circulate as money. It must not circulate at first, and it need not circulate ever." In breaking adrift from any idea of a sterling exchange, or gold exchange standard, the Commission were powerfully influenced by two factors—the necessity of safeguarding the

Indian system from the price of silver rising above the melting point of the rupee and the desirability of establishing confidence by giving the country not only a real, but conspicuously visible link between the currency and gold.

"This reasoning is eminently sound, and the scheme in its broad outlines should command the unhesitating support not only of India, but of all interested in Indian trade. India will have nothing to do with any exchange standard, its experience has been too painful. Proposals to that end would be rejected by the legislature and prolong the currency controversies it is desired to close. The gold bullion standard satisfies all the country's real needs. True, it will not give it the gold mint and the gold currency which have long been demanded; it involves the demonetization of the sovereign to which a sentimental influence attaches. But whilst it does not do these things, it keeps the door open. No-one contends that a gold standard and a gold currency are immediately practicable. The most rapid progress thereto is embodied in Sir Basil Blackett's scheme, which is full of uncertainties and risks. But when the gold reserves are strengthened to the requisite point, the proposals leave India perfectly free to decide, through her legislature, where a gold currency is worth the expense.

"We must, however, face the obligation which a gold bullion standard imposes on the currency authority in India, indeed the Commission do not attempt to burke it. 'The obligation is to convert the currency, not merely into foreign exchange, but into metallic gold, and it is an obligation that is not, as formerly, conditional and circumscribed, but absolute and unlimited. Nevertheless . . . it has been undertaken by every other country that has adopted an effective gold standard, and we have satisfied ourselves that the present resources in the form of reserves at the disposal of the Government of India are adequate to enable the currency authority safely to undertake the obligation, with the measures of fortification, and at the time, which we specify.' It is important, therefore to examine the reserves and the procedure thereto.

"The reserves held for the purpose of maintaining the value of the token currency are twofold—the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve. Their constitution on April 30, 1926 (the date taken by the Commission), was as follows:—

*Paper Currency Reserve*

	Rs	Crores
Silver coin .. .. .	77	0
Silver bullion . . . .	7	7
Gold coin and bullion . . . .	22	3
Rupee securities .. .. .	57	1
Sterling securities .. .. .	21	0
	185	1

(The gold coin and bullion and the sterling securities are converted at the legal fiction ratio of two shillings per rupee.)

"The Gold Standard Reserve amounts at present to £40,000,000 invested in Gold and in British Treasury Bills and other sterling securities.

"In theory the two reserves fulfil entirely different functions. The Paper Currency Reserve is the backing for the Note Issue. The Gold Standard Reserve, accumulated from the profits on coining, is designed to maintain the external value of the rupee. In practice their action is closely interlocked, and the first line of defence in the event of a demand for remittance from India is the gold in the paper currency reserve. This invisible line of demarcation will disappear if the Commission's proposals are adopted. The Commission are justified in recommending that the two shall be amalgamated. Their further proposals are that the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute; that gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent of the whole, with 50 to 60 per cent, as the ideal; and that the holding of gold, which now stands at about 12.8 per cent, should be raised to 20 per cent as soon as possible, and to 25 per cent in ten years. Generally, they are of opinion that during this period no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape.

"The proposal to bring the combined Reserve under statutory control is wise, an arguable case could be made out for the thesis that the currency difficulties of India have arisen in the main from the decision of Lord Curzon's Government not to invest the official acceptance of the Fowler Report with legislative authority. The strengthening of the gold reserves is in entire accord with Indian needs.

**The Ratio**—"The majority of the Commission, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas being the only dissentient, recommend that the rupee be stabilised in relation to gold at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of one shilling and sixpence to the rupee. Round this point controversy in India will be concentrated, it is worth while to refresh our memories of the history of the ratio. The Fowler Committee recommended that the rupee should be permanently stabilised at one shilling and fourpence, the Secretary of State for India accepted their recommendations without qualification. The rupee was substantially steady at this point until August, 1917.

"One principle advanced in Sir Dadiba Dalal's prophetic minority report in 1919, that the legal standard of money payments should be, and usually is, regarded as less open to repeal or modification than any other legislative Act, will command general acceptance. But when Sir Dadiba went on to suggest that the Government of India might have avoided this measure by larger borrowings in India and encouraging investment abroad he was on ground where no one in touch with Indian conditions can follow him. In the circumstances of the day the Government had no alternative to raising the rate of exchange save in declaring the rupee inconvertible, which during the war would have been disastrous. I must reiterate the belief that the real mischief was done not when the rate of exchange was raised to meet the rise in silver, but when it was not lowered as silver fell. the attempt to stabilise the rupee



at the two shilling rate caused the Government of India large losses, and inflicted a terrible blow on trade; after it was abandoned in September, 1920, the rupee fell below one shilling and three pence sterling and one shilling gold. Thereafter, under the influence of a succession of abundant harvests, it recovered. In 1923, it was one shilling and four pence sterling, in October, 1924 one and six pence sterling and one and four gold. With this rise in the pound to gold parity, the rupee reached one and six pence gold in June, 1925, and has remained there.

"It is not, I think, open to doubt that if the vain attempt to stabilise the rupee at two shillings had not been made in 1920, or if advantage had been taken of its return to one and four, the permanent standard might have been re-established without undue disturbance. Sir Purnohotamdas Thakordas asserts in his minute of dissent that the Executive had made up their minds to work up to a one shilling and six pence ratio long before this Commission was appointed to examine the question. Indeed, they have presented to us the issue in this regard as a *fait accompli*, achieved by them, not having hesitated by manipulation to keep up the rate even while we were in session. I cannot conceive of any parallel to such a procedure in any country.

"It is to my mind a great misfortune that the opportunity of restoring the permanent ratio of one and four was not seized when it offered. Not because there is any special sanctity in a ratio as such but because there is a sanctity in the legal standard of money payments. If this had been done the Commission's scheme would have received practically unanimous support in India; as it is a violent controversy will rage round this secondary issue, obscuring the great merit of the Commission's basic recommendation a true gold standard, statutory in its composition and automatic in action, with the coalescence of the currency and credit authorities. However, we have to deal with facts as we find them. The majority of the commission base their recommendation on the 'conviction, which has been formed and cumulatively reinforced during the progress of our inquiry, that at the present exchange rate of about one shilling and six pence, prices in India have already attained a substantial measure of adjustment with those in the world at large, and as a corollary, that any change in the rate would mean a difficult period of readjustment, involving widespread economic disturbance, which it is most desirable in the interests of the people to avoid, and which would in the end be followed by no countervailing advantage.' Sir Purnohotamdas Thakordas, in a closely-reasoned minute of dissent, supported by a wealth of figures, avers—and to my mind with conclusive force that the adjustments are far from complete, and cannot be completed in regard to wages without disastrous labour disputes. Both sides admit that their conclusions are weakened by the unreliability of the Indian index figures.

"The truth, I suggest, lies between these two contentions. There have been very substantial adjustments to one shilling and six pence; no ratio could be operative for over a year without inducing this result. But it is clear that the adjustments, especially in regard to wages in

Western India, are not complete. In the matter of the indebtedness of the agricultural classes of India—seventy per cent. of the whole population there has been no adjustment, not in relation to the land revenue they pay to Government. The ratio therefore cannot be determined as a question of academic principle, but is a matter of expediency.

"Here, it seems to me, the decisive factor is the economic consequence of a return to one shilling and four pence. There is no half-way house; the rate must be either the *de facto* one of one and six pence, or the old permanent ratio of one and four pence. The change would be immediate not a matter of weeks or months, but of hours or minutes. There would be an immediate rise in prices of twelve and a half per cent., with a consequent reduction of real wages by that proportion, there would be convulsive disturbance of the foreign trade, there would be violent speculation. I omit all calculation of the effect of the lower rate on the finances of the Government of India, because this is an influence which has been over-valued in the past, it is infinitesimal in comparison with the industrial and commercial interests involved. No one who realises the sensitiveness of the Indian market, and the proneness to speculation, can contemplate these violent disturbances without a feeling akin to dismay. The balance of advantage lies with stabilisation at one and six, the controversy which must ensue is part of the price to be paid for the neglect to re-establish the permanent ratio when it was practicable.

**The Note Issue.**—"Before the war there was a considerable and growing circulation of sovereigns. On the outbreak of hostilities these disappeared as currency, the actual currency of India is a token, the silver rupee and another token, the note convertible into rupees. Ever since the breakaway from the accepted gold standard this obligation has imposed serious difficulties on the currency. It drove it into the very heavy coining which followed recovery from the famine of 1899-1900. It compelled heavy purchases of silver which invariably rose in prices as the Government came into the market, and it placed the Indian currency system, as occurred during the war, at the mercy of the silver market. The maintenance of the convertibility of the note into silver rupees of the present fineness is only possible so long as silver does not rise above 48d. an ounce. The removal of this anomalous provision, the Commission say, is an essential step in Indian currency reform which must be taken sooner or later. 'No opportunity for the termination of this obligatory convertibility is likely to be so favourable at the present when, by making the notes convertible into gold bars for all purposes, a more solid right of convertibility is attached to them than they have ever had since silver ceased to be a reliable standard of value.' Both propositions can be accepted in their entirety.

"The rise in the volume of the paper currency is one of the most remarkable features in Indian financial history. It developed from no change in the status of the note itself; it was always convertible on demand; but from increased facilities for the encashment of notes, beginning with the introduction of universal notes of small de-

nomination and steadily progressing as experience was gained. We can therefore endorse the conclusion of the Commission that the best way to foster the use of currency notes is to establish confidence in their practical convertibility, 'and this confidence has been secured not so much by a legal obligation to encash them at currency offices as by making rupees readily available to the public at centres where there is a demand for them.' There has been another factor in popularising the note which commands less attention. The rise in prices made the rupee an unsuitable medium for large commercial transactions, from the bulk and weight of the amount of currency required.

"The Commission therefore propose that whilst the legal obligation to convert into rupees all the notes in circulation shall remain, this obligation should not attach to the new notes to be issued by the Central Bank, and coincidentally the one-rupee note, which had acquired great popularity before it was discontinued on the ground of economy, shall be re-issued. The legal obligation on the Central Bank will be to give legal tender money, either notes of smaller denominations or silver rupees, at its option, but it will be the duty of the Bank to supply rupees freely in such quantities as may be required for circulation, and of the Government to furnish the Bank with such coin. The currency position is such that the change in the legal status of the note will be unfeared. India is suffering from a surfeit of rupees, the total volume of which is estimated at approximately Rs 400 crores. There are Rs 85 crores of silver coin and bullion in reserve. The whole tendency will be in the direction of a return of rupees to the reserve rather than to an appetite therefor. Not only will there exist the fullest capacity to supply rupees on demand, but there will be a positive inducement to the currency authority to encourage a demand for rupees in order to get rid of its redundant stock. It is clear that the present opportunity of freeing the currency authority from the dependence on the silver market which has hampered India for so many years is exceptionally favourable, and should be seized without hesitation."

The reception of the Report followed very closely the lines indicated as probable in the article in *The Bankers' Magazine* which we have quoted extensively above. There was a considerable protest, strongest in Western India but shared in other parts of the country, against the proposal to stabilise the rupee at one shilling and sixpence and a demand for a reversion to one and fourpence. There was, particularly in Bombay, a reluctance to agree to the establishment of the Reserve Bank, coupled with the desire that the Imperial Bank of India should be re-moulded in order to make it the Central Bank, with the functions proposed to be remitted to the Reserve Bank. These voices were so loud that they overbore the consideration of the basic recommendations of the Report, a true gold standard, and the establishment of an organisation which would link currency with credit. In Bombay there was started a Currency League,

with branches in other parts of India, whose main efforts were directed to the ratio, and to the idea that the legal ratio should be one and four, not one and six.

In August 1926 the Government published the text of a Bill designed to fix the ratio at one and six, and to support it by the sale of bullion on the lines laid down in the Report. At the request of a large body of opinion in the Legislative Assembly, which urged that there had not been time to study the Report and that the papers were not available, the discussion of this measure was postponed until the 1927 session. On November 18th the Government of India issued a notification to the following effect:—

"After considering the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, the Secretary of State for India in Council in agreement with the Government of India, is prepared to accept as a whole the recommendations of the Commission, subject to such further consideration of details as may prove to be necessary. The necessary legislation to give effect to these recommendations will be introduced in the Indian Legislature during the forthcoming session."

The New Ratio.—So far from closing the discussion, this notification intensified it. Feeling ran high on the subject of the ratio, considerable interests in the country being convinced that one shilling and sixpence was a higher rate than the manufacturing and agricultural industries could bear without prolonged and disastrous readjustment. These found strong expression when the Bill to give effect to the new rate was brought before the Legislative Assembly in February-March 1927. The Indian Currency Bill was however accepted by the Assembly by a small majority, and adopted by the Council of State. It established the ratio of one shilling and sixpence by enacting that the Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten ples per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government, sterling for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost or transport from Bombay to London. A rate of one shilling five pence forty-nine sixths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations.

Exchange has since remained stable at the one and sixpenny rate. World trade depression in the last few years made it increasingly difficult for the Government of India to maintain the statutory ratio, but their difficulties were solved when Great Britain went off the Gold standard in September 1931, and the rupee was linked to sterling. By the end of the year exports of commercial gold from India had begun to show their effects, and on December 30 the T.T. rate had risen to  $1/6 \frac{1}{4}$  compared with  $1/6 \frac{1}{2}$  on September 18.

The characters of the Reserves which are the backbone of the Indian currency system are shown overleaf.

The Balance Sheet of the Reserve Bank of India as at 31st December 1935 was as follows —  
ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS			
	Rs	a p	Rs	A	Rs	a p	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Dept.	19,43,69,425	8 0		Gold Bullion —			
Notes in circulation —				(a) Held in India	41,54,53,252	0 8	
(a) Legal Tender in India	1,80,25,68,317	8 0		(b) Held outside India	2,86,97,782	0 10	
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	7,73,91,350	0 0		sterling Securities	59,50,02,401	8 3	
Total Notes issued				Total of A			1,03,91,53,435 0 9
				Rupce Coin			70,19,36,608 12 8
				Govt of India Rupce Securities			82,32,89,048 10 0
				Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper			Nd
TOTAL LIABILITIES				TOTAL ASSETS			2,06,43,29,093 0 0

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities 50.339 per cent.

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES			ASSETS		
	Rs	a p		Rs	a p
Capital paid up ..	5,00,00,000	0 0	Notes —		
Reserve Fund ..	5,00,00,000	0 0	(a) Legal Tender in India ..	18,43,49,210	8 0
Deposits —			(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	20,215	0 0
(a) Government—			Rupce Coin	3,79,218	12 0
(1) Central Government of India	4,87,30,192	13 5	Subsidiary Coin	6,39,975	11 5
(2) Government of Burma	1,94,82,990	6 6	Bills Purchased and Discounted —	Nil	
(3) Other Government Accounts	4,36,39,904	14 2	(a) Internal		
(b) Banks ..	12,17,45,685	4 3	(b) External	Nil	
(c) Others	84,33,920	1 10	(c) Government Treasury Bills	8,29,46,250	3 4
Bills Payable	8,77,947	9 2	Balances held abroad*	1,14,08,432	13 1
Other Liabilities	86,87,373	9 6	Loans and Advances to the Government	1,06,00,000	0 0
			Other Loans and Advances	10,50,000	0 0
			Investments	5,20,15,728	8 8
			Other Assets	75,88,963	2 4
TOTAL LIABILITIES	35,15,98,014	10 10	TOTAL ASSETS	35,15,98,014	10 10

\* Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

## THE RESERVE BANK.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on March 6, 1934, and is known as the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 —

**Whereas** it is expedient to constitute a Reserve Bank for India to regulate the issue of bank notes and the keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in British India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage,

**And whereas** in the present disorganisation of the monetary systems of the world it is not possible to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system;

**But whereas** it is expedient to make temporary provision on the basis of the existing monetary system, and to leave the question of the monetary standard best suited to India to be considered when the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible to frame permanent measures,

It is hereby enacted as follows. —

(1) A Bank to be called the Reserve Bank of India shall be constituted for the purposes of taking over the management of the currency from the Governor-General in Council and of carrying on the business of banking in accordance with the provisions of this Act

(2) The Bank shall be a body corporate by the name of the Reserve Bank of India, having perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall by the said name sue and be sued

**Share Capital** — (1) The original share capital of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees divided into shares of one hundred rupees each, which shall be fully paid up

(2) Separate registers of shareholders shall be maintained at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon, and a separate issue of shares shall be made in each of the areas served by those registers, as defined in the First Schedule, and shares shall be transferable from one register to another.

(3) A shareholder shall be qualified to be registered as such in any area in which he is ordinarily resident or has his principal place of business in India, but no person shall be registered as a shareholder in more than one register, and no person who is not —

(a) domiciled in India and either an Indian subject of His Majesty, or a subject of a State in India, or

(b) a British subject ordinarily resident in India and domiciled in the United Kingdom or in any part of His Majesty's Dominions the government of which does not discriminate in any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty or

(c) a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or a society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, or any other law for the time being in force in British India relating to co-operative societies

or a scheduled bank, or a corporation or company incorporated by or under an Act of Parliament or any law for the time being in force in any part of His Majesty's Dominions the government of which does not discriminate in any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty, and having a branch in British India, shall be registered as a shareholder or be entitled to payment of any dividend on any share, and no person, who, having been duly registered as a shareholder, ceases to be qualified to be so registered, shall be able to exercise any of the rights of a shareholder otherwise than for the purpose of the sale of his shares.

(4) The Governor-General in Council shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, specify the parts of His Majesty's Dominions which shall be deemed for the purposes of clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (3) to be the Parts of His Majesty's Dominions in which no discrimination against Indian subjects of His Majesty exists

(5) The nominal value of the shares originally assigned to the various registers shall be as follows, namely —

(a) to the Bombay register—one hundred and forty lakhs of rupees

(b) to the Calcutta register—one hundred and forty-five lakhs of rupees

(c) to the Delhi register—one hundred and fifteen lakhs of rupees

(d) to the Madras register—seventy lakhs of rupees

(e) to the Rangoon register—thirty lakhs of rupees

Provided that if at the first allotment the total nominal value of the shares on the Delhi register for which applications are received is less than one hundred and fifteen lakhs of rupees, the Central Board shall, before proceeding to any allotment, transfer any shares not applied for up to a maximum nominal value of thirty-five lakhs of rupees from that register in two equal portions to the Bombay and the Calcutta register

A Committee consisting of two elected members of the Assembly and one elected member of the Council of State to be elected by non-official members of the respective Houses shall be associated with the Central Board for the purpose of making public issue of shares and looking after the first allotment of shares.

(6) In allotting the shares assigned to a register, the Central Board shall, in the first instance, allot five shares to each qualified applicant who has applied for five or more shares, and, if the number of such applicants is greater than one-fifth of the total number of shares assigned to the register, shall determine by lot the applicants to whom the shares shall be allotted.

(7) If the number of such applicants is less than one-fifth of the number of shares assigned to the register, the Central Board shall allot the remaining shares firstly, up to the limit of one-

half of such remaining shares, to those applicants who have applied for less than five shares, and thereafter as to the balance to the various applicants in such manner as it may deem fair and equitable, having regard to the desirability of distributing the shares and the voting rights attached to them as widely as possible.

(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (6) and (7), the Central Board shall reserve for and allot to Government shares of the nominal value of two lakhs and twenty thousand rupees to be held by Government for disposal at par to Directors seeking to obtain the minimum share qualification required under sub-section (2) of section 11.

(9) If, after all applications have been met in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (6), (7) and (8), any shares remain unallotted, they shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this section, be allotted to and taken up by Government, and shall be sold by the Governor General in Council as soon as may be, at not less than par, to residents of the areas served by the register concerned.

(10) The Governor General in Council shall have no right to exercise any vote under this Act by reason of any shares allotted to him under sub-section (8) or under sub-section (9).

(11) A Director shall not dispose of any shares obtained from Government under the provisions of sub-section (8) otherwise than by re-sale to Government at par, and Government shall be entitled to re-purchase at par all such shares held by any Director on his ceasing from any cause to hold office as Director.

**Increase and reduction of share capital**—(1) The share capital of the Bank may be increased or reduced on the recommendation of the Central Board, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and with the approval of the Central Legislature, to such extent and in such manner as may be determined by the Bank in General meeting.

(2) The additional shares so created shall be of the nominal value of one hundred rupees each and shall be assigned to the various registers in the same proportions as the shares constituting the original share capital.

(3) Such additional shares shall be fully paid up, and the price at which they may be issued shall be fixed by the Central Board with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

(4) The provisions of section 4 relating to the manner of allotment of the shares constituting the original share capital shall apply to the allotment of such additional shares, and existing shareholders shall not enjoy any preferential right to the allotment of such additional shares.

The Bank shall, as soon as may be, establish offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon and a branch in London, and may establish branches or agencies in any other place in India or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, elsewhere.

The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank shall be entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which

may exercise all powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Bank and are not by this Act expressly directed or required to be done by the Bank in general meeting.

(1) The Central Board shall consist of the following Directors namely:—

(a) a Governor and two Deputy Governors, to be appointed by the Governor General in Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board in that behalf.

(b) four Directors to be nominated by the Governor General in Council.

(c) eight Directors to be elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers, in the manner provided in section 9 and in the following numbers, namely:—

(i) for the Bombay register—two Directors;  
(ii) for the Calcutta register—two Directors;

(iii) for the Delhi register—two Directors;  
(iv) for the Madras register—one Director;  
(v) for the Rangoon register—one Director, and

(d) one government official to be nominated by the Governor General in Council.

(2) The Governor and Deputy Governors shall devote their whole time to the affairs of the Bank, and shall receive such salaries and allowances as may be determined by the Central Board, with the approval of the Governor General in Council.

(3) A Deputy Governor and the Director nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (1) may attend any meeting of the Central Board and take part in its deliberations but shall not be entitled to vote.

Provided that when the Governor is absent a Deputy Governor authorized by him in this behalf in writing may vote for him.

(4) The Governor and a Deputy Governor shall hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Governor General in Council may fix when appointing them, and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

A Director nominated under clause (b) or elected under clause (c) of sub-section (1) shall hold office for five years, or thereafter until his successor shall have been duly nominated or elected, and, subject to the provisions of section 10, shall be eligible for re-nomination or re-election.

A Director nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (1) shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.

(5) No act or proceeding of the Board shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Board.

**Local Boards**—(1) Local Board shall be constituted for each of the five areas specified in the First Schedule, and shall consist of—

(a) five members elected from amongst themselves by the shareholders who are registered on the register for that area and are qualified to vote, and

(b) not more than three members nominated by the Central Board from amongst the shareholders registered on the register for that area, who may be nominated at any time

Provided that the Central Board shall in exercising this power of nomination aim at securing the representation of territorial or economic interests not already represented, and in particular the representation of agricultural interests and the interests of co-operative banks.

(2) At an election of members of a Local Board for any area, any shareholder who has been registered on the register for that area, for a period of not less than six months ending with the date of the election, as holding five shares shall have one vote, and each shareholder so registered as having more than five shares shall have one vote for each five shares, but subject to a maximum of ten votes, and such votes may be exercised by proxy appointed on each occasion for that purpose, such proxy being himself a shareholder entitled to vote at the election and not being an employee of the Bank

(3) The members of a Local Board shall hold office until they vacate it under sub-section (6) and, subject to the provisions of section 10, shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination, as the case may be.

(4) At any time within three months of the day on which the Directors representing the shareholders on any register are due to retire under the provisions of this Act, the Central Board shall direct an election to be held of members of the Local Board concerned, and shall specify a date from which the registration of transfer from and to the register shall be suspended until the election has taken place

(5) On the issue of such direction the Local Board shall give notice of the date of the election and shall publish a list of shareholders holding five or more shares, with the dates on which their shares were registered, and with their registered addresses, and such list shall be available for purchase not less than three weeks before the date fixed for the election.

(6) The names of the persons elected shall be notified to the Central Board which shall thereupon proceed to make any nominations permitted by clause (b) of sub-section (1) it may then decide to make, and shall fix the date on which the outgoing members of the Local Board shall vacate office, and the incoming members shall be deemed to have assumed office on that date.

(7) The elected members of a Local Board shall as soon as may be after they have been elected, elect from amongst themselves one or two persons, as the case may be, to be Directors representing to the shareholders on the register for the area for which the Board is constituted.

(8) A Local Board shall advise the Central Board on such matters as may be generally or specifically referred to it and shall perform such duties as the Board may by regulations delegate to it.

(1) No person may be a Director or a member of a Local Board who—

(a) is a salaried government official or a salaried official of a State in India, or

(b) is, or at any time has been, adjudicated an insolvent, or has suspended payment or has compounded with his creditors, or

(c) is found lunatic or becomes of unsound mind, or

(d) is an officer or employee of any bank, or

(e) is a director of any bank, other than a bank which is a society registered or deemed to be registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, or any other law for the time being in force in British India relating to co-operative societies.

(2) No two persons who are partners of the same mercantile firm, or are directors of the same private company, or one of whom is the general agent of or holds a power of procuration from the other, or from a mercantile firm of which the other is a partner, may be Directors or members of the same Local Board at the same time

(3) Nothing in clause (a), clause (d) or clause (e) of sub-section (1) shall apply to the Governor, or to a Deputy Governor or to the Director nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 8.

(1) The Governor General in Council may remove from office the Governor, or a Deputy Governor or any nominated or elected Director.

Provided that in the case of a Director nominated or elected under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 8 this power shall be exercised only on a resolution passed by the Central Board in that behalf by a majority consisting of not less than nine Directors

(2) A Director nominated or elected under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 8, and any member of a Local Board shall cease to hold office if, at any time after six months from the date of his nomination or election, he is not registered as a holder of unencumbered shares of the Bank of a nominal value of not less than five thousand rupees, or if he ceases to hold unencumbered shares of that value, and any such Director shall cease to hold office if without leave from the Governor General in Council he absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the Central Board convened under sub-section (1) of section 13.

(3) The Governor General in Council shall remove from office any Director, and the Central Board shall remove from office any member of a Local Board, if such Director or member becomes subject to any of the disqualifications specified in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 10.

(4) A Director or member of a Local Board removed or ceasing to hold office under the foregoing sub-sections shall not be eligible for re-appointment either as Director or as member of a Local Board until the expiry of the term for which his appointment was made.

(5) The appointment, nomination or election as Director or member of a Local Board of any person who is a member of the Indian Legislature or of a local Legislature shall be void,

unless, within two months of the date of his appointment, nomination or election, he ceases to be such member, and, if any Director or member of a Local Board is elected or nominated as a member of any such Legislature, he shall cease to be a Director or member of the Local Board as from the date of such election or nomination, as the case may be.

(6) A Director may resign his office to the Governor General in Council, and a member of a Local Board may resign his office to the Central Board, and on the acceptance of the resignation the office shall become vacant.

(1) If the Governor or a Deputy Governor by infirmity or otherwise is rendered incapable of executing his duties or is absent on leave or otherwise in circumstances not involving the vacation of his appointment, the Governor General in Council may, after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Board in this behalf, appoint another person to officiate for him, and such person may, notwithstanding anything contained in clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10, be an officer of the Bank.

(2) If an elected Director is for any reason unable to attend a particular meeting of the Central Board, the elected members of the Local Board of the area which he represents may elect one of their number to take his place, and for the purposes of that meeting the substitute so elected shall have all the powers of the absent Director.

(3) Where any casual vacancy in the office of any member of a Local Board occurs otherwise than by the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of a Director elected by the Local Board, the Central Board may nominate thereto any qualified person recommended by the elected members of the Local Board.

(4) Where any casual vacancy occurs in the office of a Director other than the vacancies provided for in sub-section (1), the vacancy shall be filled, in the case of a nominated Director by nomination, and in the case of an elected Director by election held in the manner provided in section 9 for the election of Directors.

Provided that before such election is made the resulting vacancy, if any, in the Local Board and any vacancy in the office of an elected member of such Board which may have been filled by a member nominated under sub-section (3) shall be filled by election held as nearly as may be in the manner provided in section 9 for the election of members of a Local Board.

(5) A person nominated or elected under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall, subject to the proviso contained in sub-section (4), hold office for the unexpired portion of the term of his predecessor.

(1) Meetings of the Central Board shall be convened by the Governor at least six times in each year and at least once in each quarter.

(2) Any three Directors may require the Governor to convene a meeting of the Central Board at any time and the Governor shall forthwith convene a meeting accordingly.

(3) The Governor, or in his absence the Deputy Governor authorized by the Governor under the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 8 to vote

for him, shall preside at meetings of the Central Board, and, in the event of an equality of votes, shall have a second or casting vote.

**General Meetings.**—(1) A general meeting (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the annual general meeting) shall be held annually at a place where there is an office of the Bank within six weeks from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, and a general meeting may be convened by the Central Board at any other time.

Provided that the annual general meeting shall not be held on two consecutive occasions at any one place.

(2) The shareholders present at a general meeting shall be entitled to discuss the annual accounts, the report of the Central Board on the working of the Bank throughout the year and the auditors' report on the annual balance-sheet and accounts.

(3) Every shareholder shall be entitled to attend at any general meeting and each shareholder who has been registered on any register, for a period of not less than six months ending with the date of the meeting, as holding five or more shares shall have one vote and on a poll being demanded each shareholder so registered shall have one vote for each five shares, but subject to a maximum of ten votes and such votes may be exercised by proxy appointed on each occasion for that purpose, such proxy being himself a shareholder entitled to vote at the election and not being an officer or employee of the Bank.

(1) The following provisions shall apply to the first constitution of the Central Board, and, notwithstanding anything contained in section 8, the Central Board as constituted in accordance therewith shall be deemed to be duly constituted in accordance with this Act.

(2) The first Governor and the first Deputy Governor or Deputy Governors shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council on his own initiative, and shall receive such salaries and allowances as he may determine.

(3) The first eight Directors representing the shareholders on the various registers shall be nominated by the Governor General in Council from the areas served respectively by those registers, and the Directors so nominated shall hold office until their successors shall have been duly elected as provided in sub-section (4).

(4) On the expiry of each successive period of twelve months after the nomination of Directors under sub-section (3) two Directors shall be elected in the manner provided in section 9 until all the Directors so nominated have been replaced by elected Directors holding office in accordance with section 8. The register in respect of which the election is to be held shall be selected by lot from among the registers still represented by nominated Directors, and for the purposes of such lot the Madras and Rangoon registers shall be treated as if they comprised one register only.

As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Central Board shall direct elections to be held and may make nominations, in order to constitute Local Boards in accordance with the provision of section 9, and the



members of such Local Boards shall hold office up to the date fixed under sub-section (6) of section 9 but shall not exercise any right under sub-section (7) of that section.

**Business.**—The Bank shall be authorised to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified, namely:—

(1) the accepting of money on deposit without interest from, and the collection of money for, the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor General in Council, Local Governments, States in India, local authorities, banks and any other persons;

(2) (a) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn on and payable in India and arising out of *bona fide* commercial or trade transactions bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace;

(b) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn on and payable in India and bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, or a provincial co-operative bank, and drawn or issued for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops, and maturing within nine months from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace;

(c) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn and payable in India and bearing the signature of a scheduled bank, and issued or drawn for the purpose of holding or trading in securities of the Government of India or a Local Government, or such securities of States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board, and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace;

(3) (a) the purchase from and sale to scheduled banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees;

(b) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange (including treasury bills) drawn in or on any place in the United Kingdom and maturing within ninety days from the date of purchase, provided that no such purchase, sale or rediscount shall be made in India except with a scheduled bank; and

(c) the keeping of balances with banks in the United Kingdom;

(4) the making to States in India, local authorities, scheduled banks and provincial co-operative banks of loans and advances, repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days, against the security of—

(a) stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) in which a trustee is authorised to invest trust money by any Act of Parliament or by any law for the time being in force in British India;

(b) gold or silver or documents of title to the same;

(c) such bills of exchange and promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank;

(d) promissory notes of any scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank, supported by documents of title to goods which have been transferred, assigned, or pledged to any such bank as security for a cash credit or overdraft granted for *bona fide* commercial or trade transactions, or for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops;

(5) the making to the Governor General in Council and to such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues of advances repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of the making of the advance;

(6) the issue of demand drafts made payable at its own offices or agencies and the making, issue and circulation of bank post bills;

(7) the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of such purchase;

(8) the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a Local Government of any maturity or of such securities of a local authority in British India or of such States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board.

Provided that securities fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Government of India, a Local Government, a local authority or a State in India shall be deemed for the purposes of this clause to be securities of such Government, authority or State;

Provided further that the amount of such securities held at any time in the Banking Department shall be so regulated that—

(a) the total value of such securities shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and three-fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits;

(b) the value of such securities maturing after one year shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and two-fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits; and

(c) the value of such securities maturing after ten years shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank and the Reserve Fund and one-fifth of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits;

(9) The custody of monies, securities and other articles of value, and the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any such securities;

(10) the sale and realisation of all property, whether movable or immovable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction, or part satisfaction, of any of its claims;

(11) the acting as agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor General in Council for any Local Government or local authority of State in India in the transaction of any of the following kinds of business, namely:—

- (a) the purchase and sale of gold or silver;
- (b) the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares in any company;
- (c) the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares;
- (d) the remittance of such proceeds, at the risk of the principal, by bills of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere;
- (e) the management of public debt;

(12) the purchase and sale of gold coin and bullion;

(13) the opening of an account with or the making of an agency agreement with, and the acting as agent or correspondent of a bank, which is the principal currency authority of any country under the law for the time being in force in that country or any international bank formed by such banks, and the investing of the funds of the Bank in the shares of any such international bank;

(14) the borrowing of money for a period not exceeding one month for the purposes of the business of the Bank, and the giving of security for money so borrowed

Provided that no money shall be borrowed under this clause from any person in India other than a schedule bank, or from any person outside India other than a bank which is the principal currency authority of any country under the law for the time being in force in that country

Provided further that the total amount of such borrowings from persons in India shall not at any time exceed the amount of the share capital of the Bank;

(15) the making and issue of bank notes subject to the provision of this Act, and

(16) generally, the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental to or consequential upon the exercise of its powers or the discharge of its duties under this Act.

When, in the opinion of the Central Board or, where the powers and functions of the Central Board under this section have been delegated to a committee of the Central Board or to the Governor, in the opinion of such committee or of the Governor as the case may be, a special occasion has arisen making it necessary or expedient that action should be taken under this section for the purpose of regulating credit in the interests of Indian trade, commerce, industry and agriculture, the Bank may, notwithstanding any limitation contained in sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause (2) or sub-clause (a) or (b) of clause (3) or clause (4) of section 17.—

(1) purchase, sell or discount any of the bills of exchange or promissory notes specified in sub-clause (a) or (b) of clause (2) or sub-clause (b) of clause (3) of that section though such bill

or promissory note does not bear the signature of a scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank; or

(2) purchase or sell sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees; or

(3) make loans or advances repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days against the various forms of security specified in clause (4) of that section:

Provided that a committee of the Board or the Governor shall not, save in cases of special urgency, authorized action under this section without prior consultation with the Central Board and that in all cases action so authorised shall be reported to the members of the Central Board forthwith.

**Forbidden Business.**—Save as otherwise provided in sections 17, 18 and 45, the Bank may not

(1) engage in trade or otherwise have a direct interest in any commercial, industrial or other undertaking, except such interest as it may in any way acquire in the course of the satisfaction of any of its claims, provided that all such interests shall be disposed of at the earliest possible moment,

(2) purchase its own shares or the shares to any other bank or of any company, or grant loans upon the security of any such shares;

(3) advance money on mortgage of, or otherwise on the security of, immovable property or documents of title relating thereto, or become the owner of immovable property, except so far as is necessary for its own business premises and residences for its officers and servants,

(4) make loans or advances,

(5) draw or accept bills payable otherwise than on demand,

(6) allow interest on deposits or current accounts.

#### Central Banking Functions.

The Bank shall undertake to accept monies for account of the Secretary of State in Council and the Governor General in Council and such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues and such States in India as may be approved of and notified by the Governor General in Council in the Gazette of India, and to make payments up to the amount standing to the credit of their accounts respectively, and to carry out their exchange, remittance and other banking operations, including the management of the public debt.

(1) The Governor General in Council and such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues shall entrust the Bank, on such conditions as may be agreed upon, with all their money, remittance, exchange and banking transactions in India and, in particular, shall deposit free of interest all their cash balances with the Bank:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall prevent the Governor General in Council or any Local Government from carrying on

money transactions at places where the Bank has no branches or agencies, and the Governor General in Council and Local Governments may hold at such places such balances as they may require.

(2) The Governor General in Council and each Local Government shall entrust the Bank on such conditions as may be agreed upon, with the management of the public debt and with the issue of any new loans.

(3) In the event of any failure to reach agreement on the conditions referred to in this section the Governor General in Council shall decide what the conditions shall be.

(4) Any agreement made under this section to which the Governor General in Council or any Local Government is a party shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the Central Legislature and in the case of a Local Government before its local Legislature also.

**Bank Notes.**—(1) The Bank shall have the sole right to issue bank notes in British India, and may, for a period which shall be fixed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board, issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Governor General in Council, and the provisions of this Act applicable to bank notes shall, unless a contrary intention appears, apply to all currency notes of the Government of India issued either by the Governor General in Council or by the Bank in like manner as if such currency notes were bank notes, and references in this Act to bank notes shall be construed accordingly.

(2) On and from the date on which this Chapter comes into force the Governor General in Council shall not issue any currency notes.

**Issue Department.**—(1) The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department, and the assets of the Issue Department shall not be subject to any liability other than the liabilities of the Issue Department as hereinafter defined in section 34.

(2) The Issue Department shall not issue bank notes to the Banking Department or to any other person except in exchange for other bank notes or for such coin, bullion or securities as are permitted by this Act to form part of the Reserve.

Bank notes shall be of the denominational values of five rupees, ten rupees, fifty rupees, one hundred rupees, five hundred rupees, one thousand rupees and ten thousand rupees, unless otherwise directed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board.

The design, form and material of bank notes shall be such as may be approved by the Governor General in Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Board.

(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), every bank note shall be legal tender at any place in British India in payment or on account for the amount expressed therein, and shall be guaranteed by the Governor General in Council.

(2) On recommendation of the Central Board the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, any series of bank notes of any denomination shall cease to be legal tender save at an office or agency of the Bank.

The Bank shall not re-issue bank notes which are torn, defaced or excessively soiled.

Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment or rule of law to the contrary, no person shall of right be entitled to recover from the Governor General in Council or the Bank the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect currency note of the Government of India or bank note.

Provided that the Bank may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe the circumstances in and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of such currency notes or bank notes may be refunded as of grace and the rules made under this proviso shall be laid on the table of both Houses of the Central Legislature.

The Bank shall not be liable to the payment of any stamp duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in respect of bank notes issued by it.

(1) If in the opinion of the Governor General in Council the Bank fails to carry out any of the obligations imposed on it by or under this Act, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare the Central Board to be superseded, and thereafter the general superintendence and direction of the affairs of the Bank shall be entrusted to such agency as the Governor General in Council may determine, and such agency may exercise the powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Central Board under this Act.

(2) When action is taken under this section the Governor General in Council shall cause a full report of the circumstances leading to such action and of the action taken to be laid before the Central Legislature at the earliest possible opportunity and in any case within three months from the issue of the notification superseding the Board.

No person in British India other than the Bank or, as expressly authorised by this Act, the Governor General in Council shall draw, accept, make or issue any bill of exchange, hundi, promissory note or engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand or borrow, owe or take up any sum or sums of money on the bills, hundis or notes payable to bearer on demand of any such person.

Provided that cheques or drafts, including hundis, payable to bearer on demand or otherwise may be drawn on a person's account with a banker, shroff or agent.

(1) Any person contravening the provisions of section 31 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount of the bill, hundi, note or engagement in respect whereof the offence is committed.

(2) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except on complaint made by the Bank.

**Assets of the Issue Department.**

(1) The assets of the Issue Department shall consist of gold coin, gold bullion, sterling securities, rupee coin and rupee securities to such aggregate amount as is not less than the total of the liabilities of the Issue Department as hereinafter defined.

(2) Of the total amount of the assets, not less than two-fifths shall consist of gold coin, gold bullion or sterling securities.

Provided that the amount of gold coin and gold bullion shall not at any time be less than forty crores of rupees in value.

(3) The remainder of the assets shall be held in rupee coin, Government of India rupee securities of any maturity and such bills of exchange and promissory notes payable in British India as are eligible for purchase by the Bank under sub-clause (a) or sub-clause (b) of clause (2) of section 17 or under clause (1) of section 18.

Provided that the amount held in Government of India rupee securities shall not at any time exceed one-fourth of the total amount of the assets or fifty crores of rupees, whichever amount is greater, or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, such amount plus a sum of ten crores of rupees.

(4) For the purposes of this section, gold coin and gold bullion shall be valued at 8.47512 grains of fine gold per rupee, rupee coin shall be valued at its face value, and securities shall be valued at the market rate for the time being obtaining.

(5) Of the gold coin and gold bullion held as assets, not less than seventeen-twentieths shall be held in British India, and all gold coin and gold bullion held as assets shall be held in the custody of the Bank or its agencies.

Provided that gold belonging to the Bank which is in any other bank or in any mint or treasury or in transit may be reckoned as part of the assets.

(6) For the purposes of this section, the sterling securities which may be held as part of the assets shall be securities of any of the following kinds payable in the currency of the United Kingdom, namely—

(a) balances at the credit of the Issue Department with the Bank of England;

(b) bills of exchange bearing two or more good signatures and drawn on and payable at any place in the United Kingdom and having a maturity not exceeding ninety days;

(c) government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within five years:

Provided that, for a period of two years from the date on which this Chapter comes into force, any of such last mentioned securities may be securities maturing after five years, and the Bank may, at any time before the expiry of that period, dispose of such securities notwithstanding anything contained in section 17.

**Liabilities of the Issue Department.**—(1) The liabilities of the Issue Department shall be an amount equal to the total of the

amount of the currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes for the time being in circulation.

(2) For the purposes of this section any currency note of the Government of India or bank note which has not been presented for payment within forty years from the 1st day of April following the date of its issue shall be deemed not to be in circulation, and the value thereof shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) of section 23, be paid by the Issue Department to the Governor General in Council or the Banking Department, as the case may be, but any such note, if subsequently presented for payment, shall be paid by the Banking Department, and any such payment in the case of a currency note of the Government of India shall be debited to the Governor General in Council.

On the date on which this Chapter comes into force the Issue Department shall take over from the Governor General in Council the liability for all the currency notes of the Government of India for the time being in circulation and the Governor General in Council shall transfer to the Issue Department gold coin, gold bullion, sterling securities, rupee coin and rupee securities to such aggregate amount as is equal to the total of the amount of the liability so transferred. The coin, bullion and securities shall be transferred in such proportion as to comply with the requirements of section 33.

Provided that the total amount of the gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities so transferred shall not be less than one-half of the whole amount transferred, and that the amount of rupee coin so transferred shall not exceed fifty crores of rupees.

Provided further that the whole of the gold coin and gold bullion held by the Governor General in Council in the gold standard reserve and the paper currency reserve at the time of transfer shall be so transferred.

(1) After the close of any financial year in which the minimum amount of rupee coin held in the assets, as shown in any of the weekly accounts of the Issue Department for that year prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 53, is greater than fifty crores of rupees or one-sixth of the total amount of the assets as shown in that account, whichever may be the greater the Bank may deliver to the Governor General in Council rupee coin up to the amount of such excess but not without his consent exceeding five crores of rupees, against payment of legal tender value in the form of bank notes, gold or securities:

Provided that if the Bank so desires and if the amount of gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities in the assets does not at that time exceed one-half of the total assets, a proportion not exceeding two-fifths of such payment shall be in gold coin, gold bullion or such sterling securities as may be held as part of the assets under sub-section (6) of section 33.

(2) After the close of any financial year in which the maximum amount of rupee coin held in the assets, as so shown, is less than fifty crores of rupees or one-sixth of the total amount of the assets, as so shown, whichever may be

the greater the Governor General in Council shall deliver to the Bank rupee coin up to the amount of such deficiency, but not without its consent exceeding five crores of rupees, against payment of legal tender value.

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions, the Bank may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for periods not exceeding thirty days in the first instance, which may, with the like sanction, be extended from time to time by periods not exceeding fifteen days, hold as assets gold coin, gold bullion or sterling securities of less aggregate amount than that required by sub-section (2) of section 33 and, whilst the holding is so reduced, the proviso to that sub-section shall cease to be operative.

Provided that the gold coin and gold bullion held as such assets shall not be reduced below the amount specified in the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 33 so long as any sterling securities remain held as such assets.

(2) In respect of any period during which the holding of gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities is reduced under sub-section (1), the Bank shall pay to the Governor General in Council a tax upon the amount by which such holding is reduced below the minimum "prescribed by sub-section (2) of section 33, and such tax shall be payable at the bank rate for the time being in force, with an addition of one per cent. per annum when such holding exceeds thirty-two and a half per cent. of the total amount of the assets and of a further one and a half per cent. per annum in respect of every further decrease of two and a half per cent. or part of such decrease.

Provided that the tax shall not in any event be payable at a rate less than six per cent. per annum.

The Governor General in Council shall under take not to re-issue any rupee coin delivered under section 36 nor to put into circulation any rupees, except through the Bank and as provided in that section, and the Bank shall undertake not to dispose of rupee coin otherwise than for the purposes of circulation or by delivery to the Governor General in Council under that section.

(1) The Bank shall issue rupee coin on demand in exchange for bank notes and currency notes of the Government of India, and shall issue currency notes or bank notes on demand in exchange for coin which is legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906.

(2) The Bank shall, in exchange for currency notes or bank notes of five rupees or upwards, supply currency notes or bank notes of lower value or other coins which are legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, in such quantities as may, in the opinion of the Bank, be required for circulation; and the Governor General in Council shall supply such coins to the Bank on demand. If the Governor General in Council at any time fails to supply such coins, the Bank shall be released from its obligations to supply them to the public.

**Obligation to sell sterling.**—The Bank shall sell, to any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta,

Delhi, Madras or Rangoon and pays the purchase price in legal tender currency, sterling for immediate delivery in London, at a rate not below one shilling and five pence and forty nine sixty-fourths of a penny for a rupee.

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds.

**Obligation to buy sterling.**—The Bank shall buy, from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London, at a rate not higher than one shilling and six pence and three-sixteenths of a penny for a rupee.

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds.

Provided further that no person shall be entitled to receive payment unless the Bank is satisfied that payment of the sterling in London has been made.

**Cash reserves of scheduled banks.**—(1) Every bank included in the Second Schedule shall maintain with the Bank a balance the amount of which shall not at the close of business on any day be less than five per cent. of the demand liabilities and two per cent. of the time liabilities of such bank in India as shown in the return referred to in sub-section (2).

**Explanation.**—For the purposes of this section liabilities shall not include the paid-up capital or the reserves, or any credit balance in the profits and loss account of the bank or the amount of any loan taken from the Reserve Bank.

(2) Every scheduled bank shall send to the Governor General in Council and to the Bank a return signed by two responsible officers of such bank showing—

(a) the amounts of its demand and time liabilities, respectively, in India,

(b) the total amount held in India in currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes,

(c) the amounts held in India in rupee coin and subsidiary coin, respectively,

(d) the amounts of advances made and of bills discounted in India, respectively and

(e) the balance held at the Bank, at the close of business on each Friday or if Friday is a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, at the close of business on the preceding working day, and such return shall be sent not later than two working days after the date to which it relates.

Provided that where the Bank is satisfied that the furnishing of a weekly return under this sub-section is impracticable in the case of any scheduled bank by reason of the geographical position of the bank and its branches, the Bank may require such bank to furnish in lieu of a weekly return a monthly return to be dispatched not later than fourteen days after the end of the month to which it relates giving the details specified in this sub-section in respect of such bank at the close of business for the month.

(3) If at the close of business on any day before the day fixed for the next return, the balance held at the Bank by any scheduled bank is below the minimum prescribed in sub-section (1), such scheduled bank shall be liable to pay to the Bank in respect of each such day penal interest at a rate three per cent. above the bank rate on the amount by which the balance with the Bank falls short of the prescribed minimum, and if on the day fixed for the next return such balance is still below the prescribed minimum as disclosed by this return, the rates of penal interest shall be increased to a rate five per cent. above the bank rate in respect of that day and each subsequent day on which the balance held at the Bank at the close of business on that day is below the prescribed minimum.

(4) Any scheduled bank failing to comply with the provisions of sub-section (2) shall be liable to pay to the Governor General in Council or to the Bank, as the case may be, or to each, a penalty of one hundred rupees for each day during which the failure continues.

(5) The penalties imposed by sub-sections (3) and (4) shall be payable on demand made by the Bank, and, in the event of a refusal by the defaulting bank to pay on such demand, may be levied by a direction of the principal Civil Court having jurisdiction in the area where an office of the defaulting bank is situated, such direction to be made only upon application made in this behalf to the Court by the Governor General in Council in the case of a failure to make a return under sub-section (2) to the Governor General in Council, or by the Bank with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council in other cases.

(6) The Governor General in Council shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct the inclusion in the Second Schedule of any bank not already so included which carries on the business of banking in British India and which—

(a) has a paid-up capital and reserves of an aggregate value of not less than five lakhs of rupees, and

(b) is a company as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or a corporation or a company incorporated by or under any law in force in any place outside British India,

and shall by a like notification direct the exclusion from that Schedule of any scheduled bank the aggregate value of whose paid-up capital and reserve becomes at any time less than five lakhs of rupees, or which goes into liquidation or otherwise ceases to carry on banking business.

The Bank shall compile and shall cause to be published each week a consolidated statement showing the aggregate of the amounts under each clause of sub-section (2) of section 42 exhibited in the returns received from scheduled banks under that section.

The Bank may require any provincial co-operative bank with which it has any transactions under section 17 to furnish the return referred to in sub-section (2) of section 42, and if it does so, the provisions of sub-sections

(4) and (5) of section 42 shall apply so far as may be to such co-operative bank as if it were a scheduled bank.

#### Agreement with the Imperial Bank—

(1) The Bank shall enter into an agreement with the Imperial Bank of India which shall be subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, and shall be expressed to come into force on the date on which this Chapter comes into force and to remain in force for fifteen years and thereafter until terminated after five years' notice on either side, and shall further contain the provisions set forth in the Third Schedule:

Provided that the agreement shall be conditional on the maintenance of a sound financial position by the Imperial Bank and that if, in the opinion of the Central Board, the Imperial Bank has failed either to fulfil the conditions of the Agreement or to maintain a sound financial position, the Central Board shall make a recommendation to the Governor General in Council, and the Governor General in Council, after making such further enquiry as he thinks fit, may issue instructions to the Imperial Bank with reference either to the agreement or to any matter which in his opinion involves the security of the Government monies or the assets of the Issue Department in the custody of the Imperial Bank, and in the event of the Imperial Bank disregarding such instructions may declare the agreement to be terminated.

(2) The agreement referred to in sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before the Central Legislature.

#### General Provisions.

The Governor General in Council shall transfer to the Bank rupee securities of the value of five crores of rupees to be allocated by the Bank to the Reserve Fund.

After making provision for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation in assets, contributions to staff and superannuation funds, and such other contingencies as are usually provided for by bankers, and after payment out of the net annual profits of a cumulative dividend at such rate not exceeding five per cent. per annum on the share capital as the Governor General in Council may fix at the time of the issue of shares, a portion of the surplus shall be allocated to the payment of an additional dividend to the shareholders calculated on the scale set forth in the Fourth Schedule and the balance of the surplus shall be paid to the Governor General in Council.

Provided that if at any time the Reserve Fund is less than the share capital, not less than fifty lakhs of rupees of the surplus, or the whole of the surplus if less than that amount, shall be allocated to the Reserve Fund.

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to income-tax or super-tax, the Bank shall not be liable to pay income-tax or super-tax on any of its income, profits or gains.

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the liability of any shareholder in respect of income-tax or super-tax.

(2) For the purposes of section 18 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, and of any other relevant provision of that Act relating to the levy and refund of income-tax any dividend paid under section 47 of this Act shall be deemed to be "Interest on Securities."

The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under this Act.

(1) Not less than two auditors shall be elected and their remuneration fixed at the annual general meeting. The auditors may be shareholders, but no Director or other officer of the Bank shall be eligible during his continuance in office. Any auditor shall be eligible for re-election on quitting office.

(2) The first auditors of the Bank may be appointed by the Central Board before the first annual general meeting and, if so appointed, shall hold office only until that meeting. All auditors elected under this section shall severally be, and continue to act as, auditors until the first annual general meeting after their respective elections.

Provided that any casual vacancy in the office of any auditor elected under this section may be filled by the Central Board.

Without prejudice to anything contained in section 50, the Governor General in Council may at any time appoint the Auditor General or such auditors as he thinks fit to examine and report upon the accounts of the Bank.

Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the annual balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, together with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto; and every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books, accounts and other documents of the Bank, and may, at the expense of the Bank if appointed by it or at the expense of the Governor General in Council if appointed by him, employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and may, in relation to such accounts, examine any Director or officer of the Bank.

(2) The auditors shall make a report to the shareholders or to the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, upon the annual balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing all necessary particulars and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, and, in case they have called for any explanation or information from the Central Board, whether it has been given and whether it is satisfactory. Any such report made to the shareholders shall be read together with the report of the Central Board, at the annual general meeting.

**Returns.**—(1) The Bank shall prepare and transmit to the Governor General in Council a weekly account of the Issue Department and of the Banking Department in the form set out in the Fifth Schedule or in such other form

as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe. The Governor General in Council shall cause these accounts to be published weekly in the Gazette of India.

(2) The Bank shall also, within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, transmit to the Governor General in Council a copy of the annual accounts signed by the Governor, the Deputy Governor and the Chief Accounting Officer of the Bank, and certified by the auditors, together with a report by the Central Board on the working of the Bank throughout the year, and the Governor General in Council shall cause such accounts and report to be published in the Gazette of India.

(3) The Bank shall also, within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, transmit to the Governor General in Council a statement showing the name, address and occupation of, and the number of shares held by, each shareholder of the Bank.

**Agricultural Credit Department.**—The Bank shall create a special Agricultural Credit Department the functions of which shall be—

(a) to maintain an expert staff to study all questions of agricultural credit and be available for consultation by the Governor General in Council, Local Governments, provincial co-operative banks, and other banking organisations;

(b) to co-ordinate the operations of the Bank in connection with agricultural credit and its relations with provincial co-operative banks and any other banks or organisations engaged in the business of agricultural credit.

(1) The Bank shall, at the earliest practicable date and in any case within three years from the date on which this Chapter comes into force, make to the Governor General in Council a report, with proposals, if it thinks fit, for legislation, on the following matters, namely—

(a) the extension of the provisions of this Act relating to scheduled banks to persons and firms, not being scheduled banks, engaged in British India in the business of banking, and

(b) the improvement of the machinery for dealing with agricultural finance and methods for effecting a closer connection between agricultural enterprise and the operations of the Bank.

(2) When the Bank is of opinion that the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system and to frame permanent measures for a monetary standard it shall report its views to the Governor General in Council.

(1) The Local Board of any area may at any time require any shareholder who is registered on the register for that area to furnish to the Local Board within a specified time, not being less than thirty days, a declaration, in such form as the Central Board may by regulations prescribe, giving particulars of all shares on the said register of which he is the owner.

(2) If it appears from such declaration that any shareholder is not the owner of any shares which are registered in his name, the Local Board may amend the register accordingly.

(3) If any person required to make a declaration under sub-section (1) fails to make such declaration within the specified time, the Local Board may make an entry against his name in the register recording such failure and directing that he shall have no right to vote, either under section 9 or section 14, by reason of the shares registered in his name on that register.

(4) Whoever makes a false statement in any declaration furnished by him under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have committed the offence of giving false evidence defined in section 191 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be punishable under the second paragraph of section 193 of that Code.

(5) Nothing contained in any declaration furnished under sub-section (1) shall operate to affect the Bank with notice of any trust, and no notice of any trust expressed, implied or constructive shall be entered on the register or be receivable by the Bank.

(6) Until Local Boards have been constituted under section 9 the powers of a Local Board under this section shall be exercised by the Central Board in respect of any area for which a Local Board has not been constituted.

(1) Nothing in the Indian Companies Act, 1913, shall apply to the Bank, and the Bank shall not be placed in liquidation save by order of the Governor General in Council and in such manner as he may direct.

(2) In such event the Reserve Fund and surplus assets, if any, of the Bank shall be divided between the Governor General in Council and the shareholders in the proportion of seventy-five per cent. and twenty-five per cent respectively.

Provided that the total amount payable to any shareholder under this section shall not exceed the paid-up value of the shares held by him by more than one per cent for each year after the commencement of this Act subject to a maximum of twenty-five per cent.

(1) The Central Board may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make regulations consistent with this Act to provide for all matters for which provision is necessary or convenient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely —

(a) the holding and conduct of elections under this Act, including provisions for the holding of any elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote ;

(b) the final decision of doubts or disputes regarding the qualifications of candidates for election or regarding the validity of elections,

(c) the maintenance of the share register, the manner in which and the conditions subject to which shares may be held and transferred, and, generally, all matters relating to the rights and duties of shareholders ;

(d) the manner in which general meetings shall be convened, the procedure to be followed thereat and the manner in which votes may be exercised ;

(e) the manner in which notices may be served on behalf of the Bank upon shareholders or other persons ;

(f) the manner in which the business of the Central Board shall be transacted, and the procedure to be followed at meetings thereof ;

(g) the conduct of business of Local Boards and the delegation to such Boards of powers and functions ;

(A) the delegation of powers and functions of the Central Board to the Governor, or to Deputy Governors, Directors or officers of the Bank ;

(s) the formation of Committees of the Central Board, the delegation of powers and functions of the Central Board to such Committees, and the conduct of business in such Committees ;

(j) the constitution and management of staff and superannuation funds for the officers and servants of the Bank ;

(k) the manner and form in which contracts binding on the Bank may be executed,

(l) the provision of an official seal of the Bank and the manner and effect of its use ;

(m) the manner and form in which the balance-sheet of the Bank shall be drawn up and in which the accounts shall be maintained ;

(n) the remuneration of Directors of the Bank ;

(o) the relations of the scheduled banks with the Bank and the returns to be submitted by the scheduled banks to the Bank,

(p) the regulation of clearing-houses for the scheduled banks,

(q) the circumstances in which, and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect currency note of the Government of India or bank note may be refunded, and

(r) generally, for the efficient conduct of the business of the Bank.

(3) Copies of all regulations made under this section shall be available to the public on payment

In the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, for section 11 the following section shall be substituted, namely —

“ 11. Gold coins, coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any mint established in pursuance of a proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint, shall



not be legal tender in British India in payment or on account, but such coins shall be received by the Reserve Bank of India at its offices, branches and agencies in India at the bullion value of such coins calculated at the rate of 8.47512 grains troy of fine gold per rupee."

The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1923, the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1925, and the Currency Act, 1927 are hereby repealed.

In sub-section (3) of section 11 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, after the word "Royal" the words "Reserve Bank" shall be inserted.

The Reserve Bank began work with the opening of the financial year 1935-36. The Bank made a net profit of Rs. 53,42,100 for the year ended December 31, 1936.

#### Report for 1933

The report of the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India for the year ended December 31, 1933 states that after the payment of expenses of administration and provision for sundry liabilities and contingencies, the net profit amounts to Rs. 38,45,137. Of this amount, the sum of Rs. 17,50,000 will be utilised for payment to shareholders of a dividend at the rate of 8½ per cent. per annum, being the cumulative rate fixed by the Governor-General in Council in accordance with section 47 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, leaving a surplus of Rs. 20,95,137 for payment to the Governor-General in Council in accordance with the said section.

#### Number of Shareholders.

The total number of shareholders has declined considerably since the inception of the Bank in April 1935. Another characteristic feature of the distribution of shares is the increase in the number in the Bombay area at the expense of other areas, principally Calcutta and Rangoon. Under Section 14(3) of the Reserve Bank of

India Act, 1934, each share-holder has on vote for each five shares subject to a maximum of ten votes so that if this tendency continues blocks of shares might become concentrated in the hands of a few holders, with the effect of restricting the electorate and the risk of detracting from the representative character of the directorate chosen by it.

The Directors, therefore, reported the position to Government in 1937, with the suggestion that they might consider the limitation of the shares that a holder may register in his name to a maximum of 200 shares. Up to March 1938 however, Government had taken no action or suggestion for the limitation of the maximum holding of shares.

#### Bank Notes.

In January 1938 the Reserve Bank issued its own notes of the denominations of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10. This was followed later during the year by the issue of bank notes of the denominations of Rs. 100, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000. During the year under report the Bank also started the issue of Burma bank notes in new designs of denominations similar to those in use in India.

#### Scheduled Banks

The total number of scheduled banks increased from 54 to 57 during the course of the year. The advantages of contact with the central bank of the country are being increasingly recognised by the joint-stock banks. Their steady development was unfortunately marred by a local banking crisis in South India in June 1938, following upon the closure of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank. Despite this setback, total advances and discounts of scheduled banks rose from Rs. 114 87 crores to Rs. 118 91 crores.

The Profit and Loss Account for the year 1935 shows the income of the Bank as Rs. 1,36,70,018 and establishment charges alone as Rs. 34,33,565.

## Trade.

India is pre-eminently an agricultural country, and that fact dominates the course of its trade. The great export staples are the produce of the soil—cotton, jute and seeds. If we look back on the course of Indian trade over a long period of years we shall note a striking development towards stability. In the days that are past, the outturn of the soil was subjected to periodic shocks from famines arising from the failure of the rains, when the export trade in these staples dwindled to small proportions. But the spread of irrigation has produced a great change, and though no doubt in future heavy losses may be incurred from the weakness of the monsoons, they are never likely to be as catastrophic as in such years as 1896-97 and 1899-1900. Much of the cultivable area of the Punjab is under irrigation, and huge new works have utilised the waters of the Sutlej, and of the Indus in Sind. Whilst these great works have been carried out to spill on the land the floods of the snowed rivers of the North, other works of a less imposing character have safeguarded the arid tracts of the South. A chain of storage lakes arrests the rains of the Western Ghats and through canals spreads them over the parched lands of the Deccan. The rivers of the South like the Cauvery are harnessed to preserve their flood waters for Madras.

But whilst India is pre-eminently an agricultural country, she ranks at the International Labour Office at Geneva as one of the great industrial countries of the world. Her

manufacturing industries are few in number and are concentrated in a few areas, but they are of great importance. The largest is the cotton textile industry, which has its home in the town and Island of Bombay, with important subsidiary centres at Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Nagpur. Next in importance is the jute industry. Raw jute is a virtual monopoly of Bengal, and the jute mills are concentrated in and near Calcutta. The metallurgical industry is of more recent growth. The principal centre is Jamshedpur, the seat of the works of the Tata Iron and Steel Company where subsidiary industries have sprung up to utilise the products of the blast furnaces and mills. A very large proportion of the jute manufactures is exported. The cotton textile industry has lost a considerable part of its export trade to Japan, the Far East and East Africa, the mills find their principal outlet in India itself, and even there they are subject to severe competition from Japan. The iron and steel industry is for the most part a home industry, though large quantities of Indian pig iron are shipped to the Far East. The sugar manufacturing industry has grown by leaps and bounds in recent years. Therefore, whilst India is still in the main an agricultural country, three-quarters of her population drawing their sustenance from the soil, her manufacturing industries are of large and growing importance, and their prosperity every year affects in an increasing degree the general prosperity of the people.

### I.—GENERAL.

**Agricultural Conditions in India**—In spite of her rapid industrialization in the last twenty-five years India still remains predominantly an agricultural country and her well-being greatly depends on the prosperity of her large agricultural population. In the depression which started at the end of 1929 agricultural and raw-material producing countries suffered even more severely than industrial countries and the Indian cultivator was in sore distress on account of the disastrous slump in agricultural prices. When the upward movement started in 1932-33, the rise in the prices of commodities in which he was interested was painfully slow and halting and it was only in the middle of 1936 that primary commodities began their definite upward movement. As the year advanced the rise almost became a boom, and primary prices rose to levels which they had not touched for many years. By the spring of 1937 they had attained peak levels. But these boom conditions were too artificial to last, and April 1937 witnessed a sudden reversal of the upward trend in business conditions. Prices in the commodity and share markets fell sharply and confidence in the future was again rudely shaken. The markets tried to steady themselves during the summer of 1937 after the effects of the first shock were over and prices of primary commodities rallied to some extent. But confidence could not be restored and from October 1937 the markets became extremely unsteady and the downward trend continued

unabated until the end of the financial year, 1937-38, and even in the beginning of 1938-39. The causes of this reversal in the fortunes of the primary producers lay probably in the unhealthy conditions of the commodity boom that started in 1936.

Prices of most of the items of India's agricultural production attained their maximum in the first part of 1937 and thereafter they declined precipitously, the fall being 25 per cent and more in most cases, in a period of only a few months. Thus, raw cotton declined from March 1937 to October 1937 by 33 per cent, and raw jute fell off in value from May 1937 to March 1938 by 25 per cent. Wheat, which reached its highest level in April 1937 dropped by 35 per cent in March 1938 and tea by 16 per cent in about the same period. Prices of groundnut were highest in August 1936, since then they declined almost continuously, the quotation in March 1938 being 41 per cent below the highest level or 35 per cent below the level in March 1937. The price of rice was fairly steady throughout 1937-38 and the preceding year, and that of linseed was, on the average, higher in the year under review than during 1936-37. But these apparent deviations from the general trend were due to crop and other factors peculiar to these commodities. On the whole, the year under review witnessed a steep fall in the prices of India's staple agricultural products.

**Balance of Trade.**—The overseas trade of British India during 1937-38, compared with the preceding year, showed an expansion in imports accompanied by a decrease in exports. As a result, the surplus of India's exports over imports of private merchandise in 1937-38 was very much reduced and amounted to Rs 16 crores as compared with Rs 51 crores in the preceding year. A large part of the increase in value of imports was due to a rise in the prices of imported commodities. In the case of exported commodities, prices also showed an advance. It has been roughly estimated that, compared with 1936-37, the volume of imports rose by 11 per cent, while the increase in value was of 23 per cent. On the export side, there was a decrease of 6 per cent in volume, but of 2 per cent in value.

The visible balance of trade as measured by statistics of private merchandise and treasure, was in favour of India to the extent of Rs 30 crores as compared with Rs 65 crores in 1936-37. The balance of remittances of funds in the year under review was *minus* Rs 30 crores as compared with *minus* Rs 71 crores in the preceding year. The figures relating to remittances

include the more important Government transactions, but do not take into account (a) net payments in India of British postal orders and of foreign money orders of countries which settle their accounts through London and (b) Government transfers on account of Iraq and Mauritius. The net payments in respect of the former amounted to Rs 52 lakhs in 1937-38 as against Rs 39 lakhs in the preceding year, while there were no transactions under the head during 1936-37 and 1937-38. Taking India including Burma as an economic unit for this purpose, there was a favourable balance of trade in visible items to the extent of Rs 58 crores as compared with Rs 92 crores in 1936-37, the balance of remittances of funds being *minus* Rs 34 crores as against *minus* Rs 71 crores in the preceding year. The following table shows in detail the position of India's balance of trade on pre-separation as well as post-separation basis. The invisible items that enter into India's balance of accounts, such as shipping services, private remittances and exports and imports of capital, insurances, tourists' expenditure, etc., are not included in the table as these cannot be estimated accurately.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	India excluding Burma			India including Burma		
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Exports of Indian merchandise (private)	+ 140.55	+ 185.05	+ 180.95	+ 160.52	+ 106.13	+ 195.20
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private)	+ 4.70	+ 7.24	+ 8.24	+ 3.76	+ 6.24	+ 7.46
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private). (a)	- 149.14	- 141.10	- 173.33	- 133.75	- 124.60	- 159.47
Balance of trade in merchandise	- 5.11	+ 51.19	+ 15.86	+ 30.53	+ 77.77	+ 43.19
Gold (private)	- 37.31	+ 27.86	+ 16.14	+ 37.35	+ 27.85	+ 16.33
Silver (private)	- 2.19	- 14.39	- 2.26	- 1.27	- 13.59	- 1.50
Currency notes (private)	+ 29	+ 24	+ 28	+ 29	+ 24	+ 28
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	+ 35.41	+ 13.71	+ 14.36	+ 36.37	+ 14.50	+ 15.11
Total visible balance of trade	+ 40.52	+ 64.90	+ 30.24	+ 66.90	+ 92.27	+ 58.30
Purchases of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India	- 45.54(b)	- 70.87(b)	- 29.51	- 45.58	- 70.87	- 33.20
Sales of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India						
Transfers of Government securities	- 56	- 18	- 11	- 56	- 18	- 11
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities	- 31	- 29	- 23	- 31	- 29	- 28
Balance of remittances of fund	- 46.45	- 71.34	- 29.91	- 46.45	- 71.34	- 33.68

NOTE.—The sign + means net exports and the sign — net imports

(a) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and was not, therefore, taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade.

(b) Inclusive of figures for Burma for which separate statistics are not available.

## II—IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India —

*NOTE*—Consequent upon the separation of Burma the foreign trade statistics of British India for 1937-38 include the trade of British India with Burma but exclude the trade of Burma with foreign countries other than British India. Direct comparison with the figures recorded for the years prior to 1937-38 is therefore vitiated. With a view to remedying this defect attempts have been made to adjust the figures for the years 1935-36 and 1936-37 so as to afford a comparison with those for 1937-38 and the results are embodied in this Review. It should be distinctly understood that these adjustments have been carried out in so far as the available data permit and the figures for the years 1935-36 and 1936-37, thus revised, are necessarily approximate, but sufficiently accurate to provide a basis for analysing the trade in essential details.

## IMPORTS

(In thousands of Rupees.)

	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1937-38.
Cotton and cotton goods	25,50,40	21,44,91	27,08,24	15.92
Oils	16,16,00	16,15,81	18,00,90	10.76
Machinery and millwork	12,63,50	12,76,40	17,15,70	9.87
Metals and ores	11,58,18	9,10,54	13,30,31	7.71
Grain, pulse and flour	14,10,91	14,18,83	12,10,85	7.00
Vehicles	6,57,73	6,22,38	8,92,30	5.13
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	4,97,29	4,97,36	6,13,30	3.53
Artificial silk	3,01,00	3,70,52	4,87,49	2.80
Wool-raw and manufactured	2,40,72	2,05,75	4,14,87	2.38
Paper and pasteboard	2,74,00	2,60,34	4,14,71	2.38
Dyeing and tanning substances	3,35,39	3,06,86	3,94,00	2.27
Chemicals	2,93,41	2,54,37	3,32,82	1.92
Hardware	2,97,90	2,63,92	3,31,22	1.91
Wood and timber	2,48,73	2,44,79	2,98,26	1.72
Silk, raw and manufactured	2,70,08	2,38,01	2,85,63	1.64
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,25,82	2,27,29	2,60,32	1.50
Drugs and medicines	2,03,28	1,98,52	2,56,17	1.35
Liquors	2,20,16	2,14,64	2,30,34	1.33
Rubber manufactures	1,92,29	1,95,75	1,88,90	1.09
Spices	1,64,61	1,90,53	1,82,83	1.05
Fruits and vegetables	1,38,53	1,54,49	1,58,23	0.91
Glass and glassware	1,32,02	1,20,03	1,71,88	0.86
Arms, ammunition and military stores	41,08	59,97	1,27,78	0.74

## Imports—(continued).

(In thousands of Rupees.)

	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1937-38.
Precious stones and pearls, unset . . . . .	41,29	80,28	1,24,47	0 72
Paints and painters' materials	95,53	91,85	1,01,86	0 58
Tobacco . . . . .	60,63	83,11	85,48	0 49
Stationery . . . . .	70,83	60,38	81,02	0 47
Manures . . . . .	70,78	79,26	79,67	0 46
Tea chests	58,17	56,26	71,70	0 41
Building and engineering materials . . . . .	61,74	55,58	69,16	0 40
Toilet requisites . . . . .	58,57	59,09	67,85	0 39
Apparel	64,92	55,64	67,09	0 39
Haberdashery and millinery	48,67	53,23	63,51	0 37
Books, printed, etc . . . . .	51,06	54,68	61,78	0 36
Belt for machinery . . . . .	49,14	41,96	60,17	0 35
Salt . . . . .	45,16	44,98	55,77	0 32
Clocks and watches and parts	16,75	37,02	52,41	0 30
Earthenware and porcelain	36,58	37,24	47,81	0 28
Toys and requisites for games	42,47	39,73	44,05	0 25
Bobbins . . . . .	31,03	22,44	42,74	0 25
Tallow and stearine	27,53	34,59	38,43	0 22
Animals, living . . . . .	26,11	15,15	35,33	0 20
Cutlery	26,65	26,68	30,59	0 18
Umbrellas and fittings . . . . .	25,40	15,53	28,06	0 16
Gums and resins . . . . .	26,46	23,34	27,42	0 16
Soap . . . . .	32,05	25,37	24,46	0 14
Flax, raw and manufactured	16,53	16,05	22,47	0 13
Boots and shoes . . . . .	21,08	15,27	22,40	0 13
Furniture and cabinetware	22,17	20,24	21,35	0 12
Matches . . . . .	22,94	14,05	20,44	0 12
Sugar . . . . .	1,74,46	19,71	18,60	0 11
Tea . . . . .	27,69	19,04	18,49	0 11
Paper making materials	20,48	14,64	18,35	0 11
Coal and coke . . . . .	9,54	10,35	16,65	0 10
Fish (excluding canned fish)	4,82	4,91	6,70	0 04
Jute and Jute goods . . . . .	8,11	7,03	6,41	0 04
Jewellery, also plate of gold and Silver . . . . .	10,48	15,74	5,99	0 03
All other articles . . . . .	8,41,91	8,46,05	9,28,50	5 34
Total value of Imports . . . . .	149,77,03	141,70,08	173,78,76	100

**Cotton manufactures (Rs. 15.55 lakhs).—**The price of raw cotton during 1937-38 showed a generally downward movement with short intervals of reaction, especially during the last quarter of the year. At the beginning of the year, the price of American Middling cotton in New York stood in the neighbourhood of 14.98 cents per lb and after having steadily declined to its lowest point 7.84 cents on November 19, it approached 8.73 cents towards the end of March 1938. The decline in the price of the raw material had practically no effect in stimulating imports of cotton manufactures into India. Of the two principal suppliers, the United Kingdom was more active to meet home demands and outstanding orders, which, however, slackened off later in the year and in the last quarter, she was faced with heavy stocks and with the prospect of seriously restricting her output. Japan, on the other hand, whose supplies are regulated by the new Protocol of the Indo-Japanese Agreement, experienced a difficult year. There was a serious dislocation of Japanese exports in consequence of the difficulties of the yen and exchange restrictions and of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Prices of all classes of imported cotton manufactures during the first half of the year were generally higher than in the preceding year but in consequence of the enormous crop harvested in the United States of America, these were not maintained during the latter half of the year. The total value of cotton manufactures imported into British India during 1937-38 was Rs. 15½ crores, almost the same as in the preceding year. Compared with 1935-36, the value showed a drop of Rs. 3.17 lakhs or 12 per cent.

Imports of twist and yarn declined in quantity from 27 million lbs in 1936-37 to 22 million lbs in 1937-38 but higher prices accounted for an increase in value from Rs. 2.44 lakhs to Rs. 2.51 lakhs. The average declared value of imported twist and yarn rose from 14 s. 6 p in 1936-37 to Rs. 1-2-3 in 1937-38. It is noteworthy that imports during 1937-38, which were largely concentrated on counts 31-40—the class most suitable for handlooms, and above No. 40, were very much on a reduced scale, there being improvement in the relatively small group of coarser counts. On the other hand, the production of Indian yarn showed a considerable increase which was distributed over all classes. It is interesting to observe that the production of counts above No. 40, which formed over 7 per cent of the total Indian production in 1937-38 as against nearly 6 per cent. in the preceding year, rose from 62 million lbs. to 85 million lbs., the increase being attributed to larger importations of Egyptian, African and American cotton. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 80 per cent and Japan 67 per cent, as compared with 27 per cent and 55 per cent respectively in the preceding year. Unsettled China was practically out of the market.

The imports of cotton piecegoods into British India totalled 591 million yards in 1937-38 and showed a decrease of 108 million yards or 15 per cent, as compared with the preceding year. The value of these imports was Rs. 11.60 lakhs

as against Rs. 11.95 lakhs in 1936-37, thus showing a decrease of 2 per cent. The decline was in grey goods, while white and coloured goods showed increases. Both the United Kingdom and Japan suffered considerable losses in grey goods, but, while Japan improved her supplies of both white and coloured goods, there were larger consignments of only coloured goods from the United Kingdom. Expressed in percentages, imports from the United Kingdom of grey goods declined as compared with 1936-37 by 55 per cent, the corresponding decrease in the case of Japan being 46 per cent. In the case of white goods which are largely of United Kingdom origin, the United Kingdom lost 12 per cent., while Japan increased her supplies by 48 per cent. Under coloured goods, imports from the United Kingdom improved by 5 per cent and those from Japan by 6 per cent. The following table showing the declared values per yard of grey, white and coloured goods imported from the United Kingdom and Japan during the last three years, illustrates the fact that increased price quotations for grey and white goods were largely responsible for the reduced imports from the United Kingdom. Coloured goods which cover a large variety of specialised fabrics were not, however, affected by a rise in prices.

**Silk, raw and manufactured (Rs. 2.96 lakhs).—**In the year under review, Japan maintained her lead in the trade both in raw silk and in silk manufactures. In all these lines there were increases in quantities and values as compared with the previous year. Imports of raw silk rose in value from Rs. 65 lakhs to Rs. 95 lakhs, to which Japan contributed Rs. 57 lakhs and China Rs. 31 lakhs as against Rs. 36 lakhs and Rs. 26 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year. Of the total imports of silk yarn amounting to 2.3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 61 lakhs in 1937-38, Japan supplied 1.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 45 lakhs. The remainder came chiefly from Italy (Rs. 6½ lakhs) and China (Rs. 6½ lakhs). Imports of silk piecegoods advanced from 20.6 million yards valued at Rs. 78 lakhs to 22.9 million yards valued at Rs. 90 lakhs in 1937-38, of which Japan supplied 18.7 million yards valued at Rs. 78 lakhs. Imports from China were comparatively small and were valued at nearly Rs. 12 lakhs. Goods of silk mixed with other materials also came chiefly from Japan and, to a far less extent, from China and Germany, imports of which totalled over 7 million yards valued at Rs. 38 lakhs as compared with 6 million yards valued at Rs. 32 lakhs in 1936-37. Japan supplied 6 million yards valued at Rs. 29 lakhs during the year under review.

**Artificial silk (Rs. 4.87 lakhs).—**The total value of the imports of artificial silk and manufactures rose from Rs. 3.71 lakhs in 1936-37 to Rs. 4.87 lakhs in 1937-38. With the exception of piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk, all the other descriptions recorded increases. Imports of artificial silk yarn amounted to 31.6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2.05 lakhs as compared with 17.6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 99 lakhs in the preceding year. Japan was, as usual, the principal supplier and the consignments from that country increased from 15 million lbs. to 28 million lbs. in 1937-38. Imports from Italy and the United Kingdom

also showed increases and amounted to 2.8 million lbs. and 497,000 lbs respectively. The average declared value per lb of imports from Japan during 1937-38 was 10 as 4 p as compared with 8 as 11 p. in the preceding year, corresponding figures for imports from Italy being 10 as 11 p for 1937-38 and 9 as 10 p for 1936-37. Imports of piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk declined from 98.1 million yards with a total value of Rs 2.27 lakhs in 1936-37 to 89.7 million yards valued at Rs 2.18 lakhs in the year under review. About 98.7 per cent. of the total quantity imported in 1937-38 or 88.5 million yards (Rs 2.10 lakhs) came from Japan as against 99.2 per cent or 97.3 million yards (Rs 2.22 lakhs) in the preceding year. The declared value per yard of imports from Japan was 8 as 10 p as compared with 3 as 8 p in 1936-37. Imports from the United Kingdom were comparatively small being valued at nearly Rs 6 lakhs as against Rs 3 lakhs in 1936-37. Goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials were received in much larger quantities, the total imports amounting to 16.1 million yards valued at nearly Rs 49 lakhs in 1937-38 as compared with 11.6 million yards valued at Rs 35 lakhs in 1936-37. Here again, Japan dominated the supplies. Nearly 15 million yards (Rs 37 lakhs) came from that source as against 10.6 million yards (Rs 26 lakhs) in the preceding year. The remainder came mainly from the United Kingdom (Rs 5 lakhs), Germany (Rs 3½ lakhs) and Italy (Rs 1½ lakhs). The average declared value per yard of imports from Japan was 4 as 0 p and of those from the United Kingdom, 12 as 8 p as compared with 8 as 11 p and 12 as 9 p, respectively, in the preceding year.

**Wool, raw and manufactured (Rs. 4.15 lakhs).—**Imports of raw wool and woollen manufactures in the year under review showed a noticeable expansion and were valued at Rs 4.15 lakhs as against Rs 2.66 lakhs in 1936-37. Raw wool was in better demand in Indian mills imports of which totalled over 5 million lbs valued at Rs 85 lakhs as compared with 7 million lbs valued at Rs 66 lakhs in the preceding year. Supplies from Australia and the United Kingdom advanced from 3.5 million lbs and 2 million lbs to nearly 5 million lbs and 2.1 million lbs, respectively. Imports of worsted yarn also increased from 950,000 lbs to 1.6 million lbs, but those of knitting wool remained almost on the level of the preceding year.

and amounted to 1.2 million lbs. in 1937-38. In both these lines, Japan was the leading supplier, she having sent 1.5 million lbs of worsted yarn and 881,000 lbs of knitting wool during the year under review. The remainder came chiefly from the United Kingdom. There was an increase in the imports of woollen and worsted piecegoods which totalled 6.7 million yards (3.3 million lbs) valued at Rs 1.13 lakhs as against 4.9 million yards (2.5 million lbs) valued at Rs 77 lakhs in 1936-37. Receipts from Japan showed a considerable increase and amounted to 4.5 million yards valued at Rs 57 lakhs as against 2.9 million yards valued at Rs 31 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom showed a small variation in quantity and amounted to 1.5 million yards, but higher prices accounted for an increase in value from Rs 38 lakhs in the preceding year to Rs 41 lakhs. Arrivals from other countries included Rs 8 lakhs from Italy and Rs 5 lakhs from Germany. Imports of woollen goods mixed with other materials also showed an advance from 2.0 million yards valued at Rs 27 lakhs in 1936-37 to 3.6 million yards valued at Rs 51 lakhs in 1937-38, of which the United Kingdom supplied 2.7 million yards valued at Rs 38 lakhs as against 1.7 million yards valued at Rs 23 lakhs in the preceding year. Supplies from Japan, though steadily on the increase, were comparatively small, being valued at Rs 7½ lakhs in the year under review. Consignments from Italy amounting to Rs 2 lakhs in value showed an increase while those from Germany valued at Rs 1 lakh, remained almost stationary.

**Iron & Steel (Rs. 8.21 lakhs).—**There is a limited demand for foreign pig iron in India and imports mostly from the United Kingdom, amounted to nearly 1,000 tons valued at Rs 2 lakhs in 1937-38 as compared with 1,200 tons valued at Rs 1 lakh in 1936-37. The declared value per ton of imported pig iron was Rs 110, the corresponding figure for the preceding year being Rs 83. Imports of ferro-alloys rose from 1,300 tons valued at Rs 2½ lakhs to 3,100 tons valued at Rs 7½ lakhs. Manufactured iron and steel, including pig iron and old iron and steel, showed an increase from 328,000 tons to 365,000 tons in quantity and from Rs 5.25 lakhs to Rs 8.18 lakhs in value. The declared value per ton nearly reached Rs 224 during 1937-38 as compared with Rs 160 during the preceding year.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal descriptions of iron and steel imported into British India during the last three years —

	Quantity Ton (000)			Value Rs (lakhs).		
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38.
Steel angle and tee	18.6	14.4	14.3	18.7	15.2	21.6
Steel bars (other than cast steel)	49.9	24.6	51.2	56.5	32.4	96.7
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework	26.7	22.4	26.4	26.7	24.2	40.7
Bolts and nuts	11.7	8.6	10.5	29.4	21.3	35.1
Fencing materials (including fencing wire)	8.0	7.3	4.3	16.5	14.2	12.3
Hoops and strips	46.0	40.3	48.5	55.6	52.6	85.7
Nails, rivets and washers	14.6	10.9	15.3	35.7	28.3	45.6
Galvanised sheets and plates	61.2	54.7	42.8	1,04.6	91.7	97.4
Tinned sheets and plates	6.2	1.4	7.4	19.5	5.5	28.9
Sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned	33.7	24.2	23.8	43.4	32.8	46.4
Rails, chairs and fishplates	7.7	9.6	7.5	7.6	9.7	11.1
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	58.9	35.9	41.4	1,04.1	69.6	1,07.0
Wire nails	10.0	4.4	6.2	15.6	6.7	15.2
Wire rope	2.6	2.8	4.3	12.6	14.6	23.7
Cast pipes and fittings	1.2	1.0	1.4	5.8	5.0	7.0
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron for railways	4.5	4.6	2.5	7.0	6.5	4.1

**Machinery and Millwork (Rs. 14.78 lakhs).**—The following table analyses the imports of machinery during the last three years —

	1935-36	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Prime-movers	1.47	1.55	1.70
Electrical	1.92	2.46	2.69
Boilers	67	80	1.17
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	17	28	36
Mining	9	10	17
Oil crushing and refining	20	20	23
Paper mill	8	8	45
Refrigerating	14	14	28
Rice and flour mill	7	6	9
Saw mill	4	3	4
Sewing and knitting	65	54	82
Sugar machinery	65	94	70
Tea machinery	13	15	21
Cotton machinery	2.00	1.80	2.92
Jute mill machinery	1.15	74	1.06
Wool machinery	4	3	3
Typewriters, including parts and accessories	18	19	22
Printing and lithographing presses	16	18	23
Belted for machinery	49	42	60



**Motor Vehicles (Rs. 8.12 lakhs).**—During 1937-38, the trade in motor vehicles was in a state of intense activity. Despite rising costs of production, India absorbed a larger number of motor vehicles last year than in the two preceding years. Imports of motor cars numbered 15,697

valued at Rs 2.96 lakhs in 1937-38 which compare with 12,116 valued at Rs. 2.25 lakhs in 1936-37 and 12,777 valued at Rs. 2.36 lakhs in 1935-36. The table below shows the number of motor cars imported during the past three years indicating the principal sources of supply —

*Number of motor cars imported*

—	United Kingdom	United States of America.	Canada.	France.	Italy	Other Countries	TOTAL.
1935-36	6,057	3,752	2,328	11	207	422	12,777
1936-37	5,677	3,742	1,290	41	382	984	12,116
1937-38	6,419	4,876	1,612	98	281	2,411 (a)	15,697

(a) Includes 2,097 cars from Germany

**Hardware (Rs. 3.31 lakhs).**—Imports of hardware were valued at Rs 3.31 lakhs in 1937-38 as compared with Rs 2.64 lakhs in 1936-37, showing an increase of 25 per cent. Higher prices partly accounted for this increase.

**Mineral oils (Rs. 17.45 lakhs).**—The world's production of crude oil in 1937 exceeded all previous records. With the exception of Roumania, most of the producing countries registered increases in varying proportions. The production of kerosene and motor spirit (including aviation petrol) in Burma which supplies the bulk of India's requirements was estimated at 146 million gallons and 64 million gallons, respectively, in 1937-38 as compared with 188 million gallons and 74 million gallons, respectively, in the preceding year. An outstanding development on the supply side of the Indian oil market is the entry of Bahrain oil which is distributed in India by the organisation set up by the California Texas Oil Company. The total imports of mineral oils of all kinds rose from 407 million gallons in 1936-37 to 475 million gallons in the year under review.

**Chemicals (Rs. 3.33 lakhs).**—The total imports of chemicals into British India increased in value from Rs. 2.54 lakhs in 1936-37 to Rs. 3.33 lakhs in 1937-38. Sodium compounds represented 43 per cent. of this total, imports of which were valued at Rs. 1.42 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1.08 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of sodium carbonate and caustic soda, chiefly from the United Kingdom, increased from Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs and Rs. 43 lakhs, respectively, of sodium hydrosulphite from Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 14 lakhs, while sodium silicate showed a small decrease. Acids as a class, of which acetic and citric are the most important, were imported to the value of Rs. 10 lakhs as compared with Rs. 8 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of potassium compounds rose from Rs. 9½ lakhs to Rs. 12

lakhs, of zinc compounds from Rs. 8½ lakhs to Rs. 13 lakhs and magnesium compounds from Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 4½ lakhs. Calcium compound valued at Rs. 7 lakhs showed an increase, while lead compounds at Rs. 1 lakh recorded a small decrease. Of the total imports of sulphur valued at Rs. 26 lakhs in 1937-38 as compared with Rs. 20 lakhs in the preceding year, Italy supplied 65 per cent and Japan 27 per cent as against 37 per cent and 35 per cent respectively, in 1936-37. Among other chemicals, bleaching powder, copper sulphate, glycerine, alum and aluminous sulphates showed increases, while naphthalene and copperas recorded a decline.

**Drugs and Medicines (Rs. 2.36 lakhs).**—The total value of imported drugs and medicines increased from Rs. 1.98 lakhs to Rs. 2.36 lakhs. Imports of proprietary and patent medicines were valued at Rs. 74 lakhs as compared with Rs. 64 lakhs during the preceding year. The United Kingdom accounted for Rs. 32 lakhs, Germany, for Rs. 18 lakhs and the United States of America, for Rs. 14 lakhs. There was also an increase in the imports of quinine salts which were valued at Rs. 26 lakhs as compared with Rs. 23 lakhs in 1936-37. The principal suppliers were Germany and the United Kingdom. The former increased her share from Rs. 8½ lakhs to Rs. 12½ lakhs, while the contribution of the latter remained almost steady at Rs. 7 lakhs. Camphor came, as usual, in large quantities from Japan and Germany which supplied 812,000 lbs. and 717,000 lbs. respectively, out of a total of 1,771,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 22 lakhs.

**Paper and Pasteboards (Rs. 4.15 lakhs).**—Imports of paper and pasteboard increased materially in quantity and much more in value. The total quantity of paper of all kinds imported rose by 20 per cent. from 2.5 million cwt. to 3 million cwt., the corresponding increase in value being from Rs. 2.25 lakhs to Rs. 3.60 lakhs.

or 50 per cent. Printing paper is always the chief item and recorded an increase from 937,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 81 lakhs to 1,221,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 1.89 lakhs. Sweden and Norway together supplied 277,000 cwts., as compared with 286,000 cwts. in 1936-37, while the supplies from Germany, which are mainly of Scandinavian origin, amounted to 391,000 cwts. as against 408,000 cwts. in the preceding year. Imports from Austria showed a marked expansion, having amounted to 192,000 cwts. as compared with 29,000 cwts. in the preceding year. Arrivals from the United Kingdom and Japan also increased to 53,000 cwts. and 25,000 cwts., respectively. Imports of writing paper and envelopes rose from 146,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 32 lakhs in 1936-37 to 179,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 46 lakhs in 1937-38 and, similarly, packing and wrapping paper imported chiefly from Sweden, Germany and Norway increased from 334,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 44 lakhs to 510,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 84 lakhs. Imports of old newspapers in bales and bags, chiefly from the United Kingdom, also increased from 956,000 cwts. to 976,000 cwts. in quantity and from Rs. 34 lakhs to Rs. 47 lakhs in value. The value of paper manufactures imported mainly from the United Kingdom, also rose from Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs.

**Liquors (Rs. 2.30 lakhs).**—The total imports of liquors rose from 4.5 million gallons valued at Rs. 2.15 lakhs in 1936-37 to nearly 5 million gallons valued at Rs. 2.30 lakhs in the year under review. All the descriptions including the more expensive liquors, such as wines, brandy and liqueurs, showed increases. Bombay

took the largest quantity, nearly 1.8 million gallons valued at Rs. 83 lakhs and was followed by Bengal with 1.5 million gallons valued at Rs. 73½ lakhs their respective imports in the preceding year being 1.7 million gallons valued at Rs. 78 lakhs and 1.4 million gallons valued at Rs. 70 lakhs. Sind and Madras also increased their requirements to Rs. 46½ lakhs and Rs. 27 lakhs, respectively. Over 75 per cent. of the total quantity of imported liquors consisted of ale, beer and porter, which showed an increase from 3.4 million gallons valued at Rs. 69 lakhs in 1936-37 to 3.7 million gallons valued at Rs. 75 lakhs in 1937-38, over 2 million gallons or 54 per cent coming from the United Kingdom. The remainder came chiefly from the Netherlands, Germany and Japan. Spirits accounted for 22 per cent of the imports and wines 3 per cent. Imports of spirits rose from 889,000 gallons valued at Rs. 1.27 lakhs to 1.1 million gallons valued at Rs. 1.37 lakhs.

**Salt (Rs. 56 lakhs).**—Leaving out Burma, which no longer forms a part of India the consumption of foreign salt is practically limited to Bengal. Imports of salt rose from 300,000 tons valued at Rs. 45 lakhs to 347,000 tons valued at Rs. 56 lakhs in 1937-38. The trade was practically divided between Aden and Germany in the proportion of 88 per cent and 12 per cent, corresponding percentages in the preceding year being 86 and 14. The production of Indian salt in 1937 amounted to 1,492,000 tons as compared with 1,347,000 tons in 1936. The coastwise imports of Indian salt into Bengal during 1937-38 amounted to 229,000 tons as against 230,000 tons in the preceding year.

**Other Articles.**—The following table shows the course of the trade in some of the other articles of importance in imports —

	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs. (lakhs).	Rs. (lakhs).	Rs. (lakhs).
Instruments, apparatus, etc	4.97	4.97	6.13
Dyeing and tanning substances	3.36	3.07	3.94
Spices	1.65	1.01	1.88
Glass and glassware	1.32	1.20	1.52
Precious stones and pearls, unset	41	89	1.24
Tobacco	61	83	85
Coal and coke	10	10	17
Cement	16	14	13

## III.—EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India.—

## EXPORTS.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38.	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1937-38
Jute, raw . . . .	13,70,78	14,77,10	14,71,90	8 14
Jute manufactures	24,84,18	29,10,40	29,07,76	16 07
Cotton, raw and waste	33,45,00	43,93,25	29,77,26	16 46
Cotton manufactures	5,64,03	7,02,30	9,29,30	5 14
Tea . . . . .	19,96,81	20,21,83	24,38,69	13 48
Seeds . . . . .	10,49,32	18,59,54	14,18,65	7 84
Grain, pulse and flour	3,74,27	6,56,97	9,48,89	5 24
Leather	5,69,47	7,44,37	7,25,42	4 01
Metals and ores	3,34,89	3,67,61	6,12,60	3 39
Hides and skins, raw	3,99,52	4,27,67	5,04,10	2 79
Wool, raw and manufactured	2,94,15	3,76,00	3,72,37	2 06
Oilcakes	1,50,69	1,85,71	2,42,58	1 34
Fruits and vegetables	1,86,78	1,97,13	2,06,19	1 15
Tobacco	1,70,38	1,76,52	1,99,61	1 10
Lac . . . . .	1,58,29	2,33,89	1,62,18	0 89
Mica	83,49	94,06	1,48,40	0 82
Coir	94,40	77,54	1,04,44	0 58
Oils	92,97	1,04,34	1,01,03	0 56
Coal and coke	65,23	62,98	98,97	0 55
Spices	79,52	78,15	93,48	0 52
Rubber, raw	56,93	53,01	83,83	0 46
Hemp, raw	60,34	69,27	74,50	0 41
Fish (excluding canned fish)	72,72	68,71	60,08	0 38
Manures . . . . .	37,10	50,06	68,96	0 38
Dyeing and tanning substances	66,22	59,67	66,87	0 37
Provisions and oilman's stores	57,42	60,04	63,27	0 35
Coffee	1,04,08	85,96	54,59	0 30
Paraffin wax	15,21	12,63	51,34	0 28
Bones for manufacturing purposes	32,19	46,45	43,83	0 24
Sugar	6,53	44,95	39,73	0 22
Bristles . . . . .	22,78	28,91	31,81	0 18
Wood and timber	17,15	25,90	29,50	0 16
Drugs and medicines	29,79	31,62	27,51	0 15
Fibre for brushes and brooms	21,93	19,98	20,19	0 11
Building and Engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood	12,44	14,88	18,02	0 10
Apparel . . . . .	14,88	15,43	16,12	0 09
Saltpetre . . . . .	13,20	11,53	10,84	0 06
Fodder, bran and pollards	4,13	4,09	9,46	0 05
Cordage and rope . . . .	7,28	8,52	9,16	0 05
Animals, living . . . . .	9,80	8,81	8,79	0 05
Silk, raw and manufactured . .	7,23	7,57	6,74	0 04
Horns, tips, etc. . . . .	2,78	4,35	4,09	0 02
Tallow, stearine and wax . .	3,17	4,05	3,61	0 02
Candles . . . . .	18	9	3	..
Opium . . . . .	1	1	1	..
All other articles . . . . .	4,15,82	6,21,09	6,14,72	3 40
Total Value of Exports . . . .	149,55,38	185,04,93	180,92,42	100

**Cotton (Rs. 20.00 lakhs).—**Exports of Indian cotton in 1937-38 declined to 2,731,000 bales from 4,140,000 bales in the preceding year. Japan, always the best customer, took 1,356,000 bales or, 975,000 bales less than in 1936-37. This decline was mainly due to the policy of import restrictions and exchange control inaugurated by the Government of Japan which affected not only India but other supplying countries. The total imports of cotton into Japan from all sources declined from 964,000 tons in 1936-37 to 566,000 tons in 1937-38 to which India contributed 47.7 per cent as compared with 48.5 per cent in 1936-37. Exports of Indian cotton to the United Kingdom also showed a marked decrease and amounted to 395,000 bales as against 610,000 bales in 1936-37. Continental countries also took less than in the preceding year. Belgium reduced her takings from 310,000 bales to 196,000 bales, Germany from 206,000 bales to 166,000 bales, Italy from 165,000 bales

to 151,000 bales and France from 185,000 bales to 95,000 bales. Exports to China, however, advanced from 63,000 bales to 69,000 bales. Shipments to other countries included 78,000 bales to the United States of America and 42,000 bales to Czechoslovakia.

**Cotton Manufactures (Rs. 9.39 lakhs).—**The Indian cotton industry passed through a period of intense activity and made substantial progress during the year under review. Production of piecegoods in Indian mills attained a new record of 4,084 million yards, as compared with 3,572 million yards in 1936-37. Exports also showed an improvement of 26 per cent, from 191 million yards to 241 million yards in the year under review. But these formed only 6 per cent. of the total quantity produced in 1937-38, the corresponding figure for the preceding year being 5 per cent. The production and exports of the different classes of piecegoods during the past three years are shown below—

(In million yards.)

	MILL PRODUCTION			EXPORTS.		
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38.
Grey and bleached piecegoods—						
Shirtings and longcloth	842.8	900.7	1,064.8	4.2	8.8	21.8
Chadars	59.6	65.9	66.9	1.0	1.5	5.4
Dhuties	1,240.5	1,117.7	1,215.4			
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings	152.1	170.5	191.3		0.1	0.1
Drills and jeans	123.9	136.6	153.0	1.0	1.3	1.6
Other sorts	349.7	370.4	479.3	39.3	66.8	76.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,773.5</b>	<b>2,761.8</b>	<b>3,100.7</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>106.0</b>
<b>Coloured piecegoods</b>	<b>797.9</b>	<b>810.2</b>	<b>893.6</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>135.2</b>
<b>Total Piecegoods</b>	<b>3,571.4</b>	<b>3,572.0</b>	<b>4,084.3</b>	<b>141.7</b>	<b>190.9</b>	<b>241.2</b>

**Jute and Jute manufactures (Rs. 43.38 lakhs).—**The total exports of raw and manufactured jute during the year under review amounted to 1,768,000 tons as compared with 1,843,000 tons in the preceding year—a decline of 4 per cent. The value of these shipments also fell by 0.2 per cent from Rs. 43.87 lakhs to Rs. 43.80 lakhs. Both raw and manufactured groups showed decreases.

The exports of raw jute declined from 821,000 tons in 1936-37 to 747,000 tons in 1937-38 in quantity and from Rs. 14.77 lakhs to Rs. 14.72 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom reduced her purchases from 189,000 tons in 1936-37 to 145,000 tons in 1937-38. Shipments to Italy and France were also smaller than in the preceding year and amounted to 73,000 tons and 65,000 tons as against 76,000 tons and 86,000

tons, respectively, in 1936-37. Germany and the U.S.A., on the other hand, increased their takings from 134,000 tons and 16,000 tons, to 143,000 tons and 25,000 tons, respectively. Among other European countries, Belgium, the Netherlands and Poland took less than in the preceding year, their respective purchases having amounted to 55,000 tons, 19,000 tons and 8,000 tons in 1937-38. Exports to the United States of America amounted to 99,000 tons as compared with 88,000 tons in the preceding year. Purchases by Japan were very much reduced and totalled 15,000 tons as against 35,000 tons in 1936-37. There were, however, increased shipments to Brazil, China and Argentina which amounted to 28,000 tons, 15,000 tons and 10,000 tons, respectively.

Total exports of gunny bags in 1937-38 numbered 612 million as compared with 621 million in the preceding year, the value of the shipments also declining from Rs 18.19 lakhs to Rs 18.17 lakhs. The total quantity of gunny cloth exported fell from 1,710 million yards valued at Rs 15.50 lakhs in 1936-37 to 1,648 million yards valued at Rs 15.37 lakhs in the year under review, of which hessian gunny cloth represented 1,600 million yards valued at Rs 14.85 lakhs as compared with 1,669 million

yards valued at Rs. 15.00 lakhs in 1936-37. The United States of America, as usual the largest purchaser, reduced her taking from 1,088 million yards to 954 million yards. There were also smaller exports to the Argentine Republic which took 237 million yards as against 274 million yards in 1936-37. On the other hand, shipment to the United Kingdom increased from 135 million yards to 158 million yards and those to Canada from 100 million yards to 102 million yards.

**Foodgrains and Flour (Rs. 9.46 lakhs).**—The statement below shows the exports of food grains during the past three years —

	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38.
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	189	235	227
Rice in the husk	4	1	1
Wheat	13	235	460
Wheat flour	42	50	62
Pulse	64	80	86
Barley	4	10	35
Jowar and bajra	9	7	4
Other sorts	2	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>878</b>
<b>Value Rs (lakhs)</b>	<b>3.74</b>	<b>6.57</b>	<b>9.49</b>

**Tea (Rs. 24.39 lakhs).**—The world demand for tea during 1937 was slightly better than in the preceding year. For 1937-38, the export quota under the International Agreement was raised to 87½ per cent of the standard exports. Of the total exports of 334 million lbs in 1937-38, shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 268 million lbs., in the preceding year, the United Kingdom took a little over 256 million lbs out of a total of 306 million lbs. The Irish Free State required 3 million lbs or over 1 million lbs more than in the preceding year. Direct exports to Canada remained fairly steady at 15 million lbs., while those to the United States of America declined from nearly 8 million lbs to 6 million lbs. Exports to Arabia and Iraq were smaller than in the preceding year and amounted to 376,000 lbs and 42,000 lbs., respectively. Exports to Iran showed a considerable decrease and amounted to 4 million lbs. as against 11 million lbs in the preceding year. There were also smaller shipments to Australia, Egypt and the Bahrein Islands, while those to Ceylon and New Zealand showed increases. The share of Calcutta in the total exports of tea in 1937-38 was 61 per cent, and of Chittagong 24 per cent, the remainder being shipped almost entirely from Madras. Shipments from Calcutta amounted to 204 million lbs. and from Chittagong 79 million lbs., while exports from Madras totalled 51 million lbs. in 1937-38.

The exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom in 1937 totalled 25 million lbs. as in the preceding year, the corresponding figure for 1935 being 33 million lbs. Re-exports to the Irish Free State advanced from 13 million lbs. to 14

million lbs and those to the Soviet Union declined from 5 million lbs. to 4 million lbs. Germany took 6 million lbs in 1937 as against 4 million lbs in the year preceding. Re-exports to the United States of America and Canada, however, remained steady at 5 million lbs and 1.5 million lbs., respectively.

**Oilseeds (Rs. 14.16 lakhs).**—The total exports of oilseeds declined by 18 per cent, in quantity and 24 per cent in value and amounted to 950,000 tons valued at Rs 14.16 lakhs as compared with 1,161,000 tons valued at Rs 18.57 lakhs in 1936-37. All the principal varieties recorded decreases, this being partly attributed to the increased internal consumption. Linseed and groundnuts in recent years have figured largely in the Indian export trade, while cotton seed, rapeseed and sesamum have lost their former importance. The Indian Linseed crop of the season 1936-37, which was mostly marketed in the year under review, was estimated at 420,000 tons as against 388,000 tons in the preceding season. Shipments from India fell by 23 per cent, in quantity from 296,000 tons in 1936-37 to 227,000 tons in 1937-38 and by 18 per cent, in value from Rs. 4.36 lakhs to Rs. 3.57 lakhs. Exports to the United Kingdom were on a reduced scale and amounted to 175,000 tons as against 218,000 tons in the preceding year. Continental countries, with the exception of Belgium, Italy and Greece took less and their total purchases aggregated 22,000 tons or a decrease of 14,000 tons over the preceding year.

Exports of groundnuts during the year under review amounted to 619,000 tons as compared with 740,000 tons in the preceding year. The

value of the exports also fell from Rs. 12.30 lakhs in 1936-37 to Rs. 8.93 lakhs in 1937-38. Exports of rapeseed declined to 32,000 tons valued at Rs. 46 lakhs from 38,000 tons valued at Rs. 54 lakhs in 1936-37. Shipments to the United Kingdom, however, improved from 15,000 tons to 16,000 tons, but those to France declined from 7,000 tons to 3,000 tons. Exports of castor seed declined slightly in quantity from 43,000 tons in 1936-37 to 42,000 tons in 1937-38, but rose in value from Rs. 63 lakhs to Rs. 64 lakhs.

**Hides and Skins (Rs. 11.38 lakhs).**—Exports of raw hides and skins increased by 10 per cent. in quantity from 37,500 tons in 1936-37 to 41,300 tons in 1937-38 and by 18 per cent. in value from Rs. 4.19 lakhs to Rs. 4.94 lakhs. Raw hides represented 52 per cent. of the total quantity of raw hides and skins exported in 1937-38 and recorded an increase from 18,600 tons valued at Rs. 1.17 lakhs to 21,600 tons valued at Rs. 1.57 lakhs. Shipments in the year under review consisted of 16,900 tons of raw cow hides, 4,400 tons of buffalo hides and 450 tons of calf skins which are classified under raw hides.

**Raw Wool (Rs. 2.86 lakhs).**—The trade in Indian raw wool was hit by the general recession in business particularly during the latter part of the year under review. Exports of raw wool from India amounted to 38 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2.65 lakhs as compared with 52 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2.86 lakhs in 1936-37. Shipments to the United Kingdom declined from 39 million

lbs. to 31 million lbs. and those to the United States of America from 9 million lbs. to 5 million lbs. Belgium which had taken 2 million lbs. in 1936-37 was practically out of the market in the year under review.

**Metals and Ores (Rs. 6.13 lakhs).**—With the separation of Burma, India is no longer interested in the exports of wolfram ore, tin ore, pig lead and spelter, as these are almost entirely shipped from Burma. The total exports of metals and ores amounted to 1,903,000 tons valued at Rs. 6.13 lakhs as compared with 1,450,000 tons valued at Rs. 3.66 lakhs in 1936-37. Manganese ore represented 53 per cent. of the total quantity exported in 1937-38 and showed a remarkable expansion as a result of increased activity of the steel industry throughout the world. Exports of manganese ore advanced from 677,000 tons to 1,001,000 tons or an increase of 48 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the largest purchaser and took 284,000 tons as against 216,000 tons in 1936-37.

**Lac (Rs. 1.63 lakhs).**—The total shipments of shellac amounted to 409,000 cwts. as compared with 497,000 cwts. in 1936-37. Exports to the United Kingdom totalled 105,000 cwts. as against 145,000 cwts. in the preceding year. The United States of America and Japan also reduced their purchases from 156,000 cwts. and 67,000 cwts. to 141,000 cwts. and 37,000 cwts. respectively, while Germany slightly increased her requirements from 49,500 cwts. to 49,800 cwts.

**Other Articles.**—The following is a summary of the course of trade in the more important of the remaining articles of export —

	1935-36	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)
Oilcakes	1.51	1.86	2.43
Fruits and vegetables	1.87	1.97	2.08
Tobacco	1.70	1.77	2.00
Mica ..	88	94	1.48
Cotton manufactures	94	77	1.04
Oils ..	93	1.04	1.01
Coal and coke	65	63	99
Spices	80	78	93
Rubber, raw	57	53	84
Hemp, raw	60	69	74
Manures ..	37	50	69
Fish ..	73	69	69
Dye stuffs	66	80	67
Provisions and oilman's stores	57	60	63
Coffee ..	1.04	88	55
Paraffin wax ..	15	13	51
Bones for manufacturing purposes	32	46	44
Drugs and Medicines ..	30	32	26
Fibre for brushes, etc. ..	22	20	20
Saltpetre ..	13	12	11

## Number of Motor Vehicles Running in British India.

The following table shows the number of all classes of motor vehicles running in the different provinces of British India and Burma as on 1st January 1938 —

Province	Private cars	Taxis	Buses	Lorries	Motor cycles	Total
Bengal	18,883	1,881	1,442	3,118	1,005	26,329
Bombay	17,063	(In buses)	4,412	4,030	1,450	27,855
Madras	14,217	299	4,119	1,507	1,844	21,486
United Provinces	12,011	447	2,928	398*	933	16,717
Burma	12,962	(In cars)	3,967	2,653	1,081	20,613†
Punjab	5,283	402	2,753	2,650	758	11,846
Bihar	4,780	356	638	422	487	6,683
Orissa	662	(In buses)	288	70	57	1,077
Central Provinces	4,139	"	1,825	(In cars)	680	6,644
Sind	2,469	(In cars)	817	(In buses)	400	3,686
Assam	2,705	238	712	985	143	4,743
N W F P (approx)	2,130	125	730	670	360	4,015
Delhi	2,243	140	475	355	350	3,563
Ajmer-Merwara	608	24	118	14	73	837
Coorg (approx)	90	10	85	25	8	168
<b>Total (British India)</b>	<b>101,145</b>	<b>3,922</b>	<b>25,259</b>	<b>16,897</b>	<b>9,070</b>	<b>156,302</b>

\* U. P. These are public lorries. private lorries are included in cars

† Burma. These figures include 3,429 vehicles not re-registered, some of which are believed to be serviceable

## Number of Motor Vehicles in Indian States.

Complete figures showing the number of motor vehicles in Indian States are not available. The States vary in size from 19 square miles or a little more than small holdings to States like Hyderabad with an area of 82,698 square miles or as large as Italy. The number in some of the more important States as on 1st January 1938 is shown in the following table (some of the figures are for 1937) —

State.	Private cars	Taxis	Buses	Lorries	Motor cycles	Total
Hyderabad	3,609	325	350	313	369	4,966
Mysore	2,697	158	752	430	409	4,446
Travancore	1,563	179	1,081	454	663	3,900
Gwalior	1,216	274	623	19	68	2,200
Patiala	1,254	58	165	(In buses)	116	1,593
Jaipur	776	76	341	23	30	1,246
Baroda	566	47	479	129	15	1,236
Jodhpur	580	6	68	122	53	829
Cochin	450	80	195	30	50	805
Pudukkottai	419	7	103	11	5	545
Bhopal	383	51	77	"	22	533
Kolhapur	228	"	309	61	11	609
Udaipur	173	13	62	10	14	272
Bhavnagar	191	22	19	27	9	268
Sawantwadi	17	123	129	"	"	269
Rewa	107	20	94	12	16	249
Porbander	47	39	30	9	"	125
Tonk	98	10	10	33	2	153
Rajkot	85	98	7	"	9	199
Alwar	58	2	30	3	16	109
Bahawalpur	63	"	10	1	11	85
Keonjhar	40	"	9	31	"	80
Ranawara	41	10	4	2	1	58
(Other States (Estimated))	3,000	250	550	300	350	4,450
<b>Total for Indian States</b>	<b>17,681</b>	<b>1,848</b>	<b>5,497</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>29,225</b>
<b>Grand Total (British India, Indian States &amp; Burma)</b>	<b>118,826</b>	<b>5,770</b>	<b>30,756</b>	<b>18,917</b>	<b>11,256</b>	<b>185,527</b>

## Index Numbers of Prices.

The Director-General of Commercial numbers of 25 exported articles; (2) the un-Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, publishes weighted index numbers of 11 imported articles; from time to time an addendum to the public (3) the general unweighted index number for tion Index Numbers of Indian Prices 1861-1931, 39 articles and (4) the weighted index numbers which brings up-to-date (1) the unweighted index of 100 articles.

The following table contains these index numbers since the year 1925 —  
(Price in 1873 = 100)

Year	Exported articles 25 (unweighted)	Imported articles 11 (unweighted).	General Index No for all (39) Articles (unweighted)	Weighted Index No. (100 Articles)
1925	233	211	227	265
1926	225	195	216	260
1927	209	185	202	258
1928	212	171	201	261
1929	216	170	203	254
1930	177	157	171	213
1931	125	134	127	157
1932	120	139	126	149
1933	118	128	121	139
1934	117	122	119	136
1935	128	122	127	140
1936	127	122	125	150
1937	133	144	130	155
1938	*128	*143	*132	Not available.

\* Provisional

Besides the above wholesale price index, the Commissioners of Labour, Bombay and numbers, the Director-General of Commercial Sind, compile similar statistics for Bombay and Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, compile a Karachi, wholesale price index number for Calcutta while.

The following table gives these index numbers since 1925 —

Wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi (Base July 1914 = 100).

Year.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Karachi.
1925	159	163	151
1926	148	149	140
1927	148	147	137
1928	145	146	137
1929	141	145	133
1930	116	126	108



Wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi (Base July 1914=100).—Contd.

Year.	Calcutta	Bombay.	Karachi.
1921	96	109	95
1922	91	109	99
1923	87	98	97
1924	89	95	96
1925	91	99	99
1926	91	96	102
1927	102	106	108
1928	95	101	104

About the end of the year 1929 there began a sharp decline in wholesale prices which continued during 1930 and 1931. During 1932, wholesale prices showed a tendency to decline and in 1933 they definitely registered a fall, reaching their lowest level. This downward trend was somewhat checked in 1934. The next two years brought appreciable improvement in prices at Karachi which was more than maintained during the year 1937 but it was not till 1937 that the position showed definite improvement in (Calcutta and Bombay).

The various Provincial Governments publish in their respective *Gazettes* fortnightly and monthly statements of retail and wholesale prices of certain important commodities. In addition to these, however, some of the Provincial Governments also publish working class cost of living index numbers. Such index numbers are being published regularly every month for the following centres for Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Sholapur by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay; for Nagpur and Jubbulpore by the Department of Industries, Central Provinces and Berar; for six centres in Bihar by the Department of Industries, Bihar and for Rangoon by the Labour Commissioner, Burma, Rangoon.

The working class cost of living index number for Bombay, which was hitherto compiled on a pre-war base, was revised during 1937, the base adopted for the new series being July 1933 to June 1934=100. The revised index number stood at 104 in December 1938, the average for 1938 being 106. The Ahmedabad cost of living index number with base August 1926 to July 1927-100 stood at 72 in December 1938 while the Sholapur cost of living index number with base February 1927 to January 1928-100 stood at 74 in December 1938. The Nagpur cost of living index number on base January 1927-100 was 61 in December 1938 while the Jubbulpore

Index on the same base was 57. For Rangoon, four different index numbers with base 1931-100 are compiled for (a) Burmese, (b) Tamils, Telugus and Oriyas, (c) Hindustanis and (d) Chittagonians. The Index Numbers in December 1938 for these were 85, 90, 88 and 87 respectively.

The catastrophic fall in prices which commenced at the end of 1929 continued also during 1931 although with less vigour than in 1930. In 1932 prices ruled at a slightly lower level than in 1931. In 1933 and 1934 the downward tendency of prices continued.

The inadequacy as also the general unreliability of Indian price statistics has been the subject of comment by many committees and commissions of enquiry and the majority of the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee of 1925 made many suggestions for the improvement of price statistics and advocated the passing of Census and Statistics Act. This latter suggestion was also endorsed by the Whitley Commission on Indian Labour and the Government of India have already taken up the recommendation which is under their consideration. Messrs. Bowley and Robertson who were invited by the Government of India to advise them on the question of obtaining more accurate and detailed statistics have also made certain recommendations for improving Indian price statistics. As regards the General Index number of wholesale prices in India they suggest the construction of a new index number on the model of that of the Board of Trade in England. With regard to index numbers of retail prices they recommend that the data should be compiled for India as a whole, and not for separate provinces, and that they should not be initiated till certain preliminary steps of improvement of the data suggested by them have been taken.

## The Indian Stores Department.

A detailed account of the organisation of the Indian Stores Department at Government of India headquarters and of the successive orders issued by Government to assure as far as possible the purchase of stores of Indian manufacture or in India is to be found in earlier issues of the "Indian Year Book". The current rules to regulate stores purchase prescribe that preference in making purchases shall be given in the following order:—

First, to articles which are produced in India in the form of raw materials or are manufactured in India from raw materials produced in India, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose;

Second, to articles wholly or partially manufactured in India from imported materials, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose,

Third, to articles of foreign manufacture held in stock in India provided that they are of suitable type and requisite quality,

Fourth, to articles manufactured abroad which need to be specially imported

The record of the activities of the Indian Stores Department for the year 1937-38 shows a further marked advance over the corresponding figures for the preceding year. The turnover of every branch of the Department exceeded the highest previous record, which result is the more gratifying as it has been achieved in the first year of the Constitutional Reforms in India. It is noteworthy that the purchases on behalf of the Autonomous Provinces amounted to Rs. 82,09,244, exceeding the corresponding figure for 1936-37 by Rs. 11,67,884, in spite of the fact that purchases for authorities in Burma have been accounted for separately from the 1st April 1937.

The revised rules for the supply of articles required to be purchased for the public service, which make it obligatory on all purchasing departments to obtain their requirements of stores (with certain exceptions) on condition that they are delivered and paid for in rupees in India, were in force in all Government of India Departments and in all Governors' Provinces except the Punjab. The Punjab Government had the revising Purchase Rules under consideration.

The services of the Stores Department are also utilised by the Resident Engineer, Royal Airship base, Karachi, for the purchase and

inspection of miscellaneous stores, by the Inspector General, Police, Singapore, for uniforms and accoutrements. The Colonial Store Keeper, Ceylon, the Union of South Africa, the Palestine Government and the Singapore Municipality are other authorities which also availed themselves of its services.

The cost of the operations of the Department connected with the purchase and inspection of stores and the fees earned on these operations showed for the year 1937-38 a net deficit of Rs. 2,59,355. The total direct and indirect expenditure upon the department in 1937-38 amounted to Rs. 26,73,591.

There were 867 sanctioned posts in the department at the end of 1937-38, 71 of these being held by gazetted officers. The number of European and Indian officers on 31 March 1938 stood at 18 and 52 respectively against 21 and 50 on the same date in the preceding year.

The Department constantly labours to assist manufacturers in India to improve the quality of their products, affording them technical advice and suggestions in the course of purchase and inspection. The Department makes every endeavour to substitute supplies of indigenous manufacture, wherever possible, without sacrifice of economy and efficiency, for supplies from other stores.

The Department has an Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau attached to it, the principal functions of which are

(1) The collection and dissemination of industrial intelligence,

(2) Collaboration with Provincial Directors of Industries and Industrialists in all matters relating to industrial research,

(3) The publication at intervals of bulletins relating to industrial research and other matters connected with industrial development,

(4) Assistance to industrialists in India by giving advice and making suggestions as to the directions in which research should be undertaken,

(5) To collaborate with the various organisations of the Central and Provincial Governments with a view to ensuring that specifications prepared or issued by them provide as far as possible for industrial standardisation;

(6) To assist in the organisation of industrial exhibitions in India.

### **Bombay Stamp Duties.**

Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.	
<b>Acknowledgment of Debt ex. Rs. 20</b> ..	0 1	<b>Bond (not otherwise provided for)—</b>			
<b>Affidavit or Declaration</b> ..	2 0	Not exceeding Rs. 10 ..	0 2		
<b>Agreement or Memo. of Agreement—</b>		Exc. Rs. 10 but not exa. Rs. 50 ..	0 4		
(a) If relating to the sale of a bill of exchange ..	0 4	Exc. Rs. 50 but not exa. Rs. 100 ..	0 8		
(aa) If relating to the purchase or sale of Govt. Security at the time of its purchase or sale, as the case may be—Subject to a maximum of Rs. 20, as. 2 for every Rs. 10,000 or part.		Exc. Rs. 100 & does not exa. Rs. 200 ..	1 0		
(b) If relating to the purchase or sale of shares, scrips, stocks, bonds, debentures, debenture stocks or any other marketable security of a like nature in or of any Incorporate Company or other body corporate—two annas for every Rs. 2,500 or part thereof of the value of the security at the time of its purchase or sale as the case may be		Exc. Rs. 200 & does not exa. Rs. 300 ..	2 4		
(c) If not otherwise provided for	1 0	Up to Rs. 1,000, every Rs. 100 or part	0 12		
<b>Appointment in execution of a power—</b>		For every Rs. 500 or part, beyond Rs. 1,000 ..	3 12		
(a) Of trustees ..	15 0	<b>Bond, Administration, Customs, Security or Mortgage Deed—</b> For amount not exceeding Rs. 1,000, same duty as a Bond.			
(b) Of property, moveable or immovable ..	30 0	In any other case.. ..	10 0		
<b>Articles of Association of Company—</b>		<b>Cancellation</b> ..	5 0		
(a) Where the company has no share capital or the nominal share capital does not exceed Rs. 2,500 ..	25 0	<b>Certificates or other Document relating to Shares</b> ..	0 2		
(b) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs. 2,500 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 ..	50 0	<b>Charter Party</b> ..	2 0		
(c) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 ..	100 0	<b>Cheque and demand drafts are exempt from stamp duty with effect from 1st July 1927.</b>			
<b>Articles of Clerkship</b> ..	250 0	<b>Composition—Deed</b> ..	20 0		
<b>Award, any decision in writing by an Arbitrator, other than by an Order of the Court. The same duty as a Bond for the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award subject to a maximum</b> ..	20 0	<b>Conveyance, not being a Transfer—</b>			
		Not exceeding Rs. 50 ..	0 8		
		Exceeding Rs. 50, not exceeding Rs. 100 ..	1 0		
		Exceeding Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200 ..	2 0		
		Exceeding Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs. 300 ..	4 8		
		For every Rs. 100 or part in excess of Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000 ..	1 8		
		For every Rs. 500, or part thereof, in excess of Rs. 1,000.. ..	7 8		
		<b>Conveyance relating to immovable property situate within the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi, for the entries in article 23 the following entries shall be substituted, namely —</b>			
		23 Conveyance (as defined by section 2, (10) not being a Transfer charged or exempted under No. 62—			
			1	2	
			Bom- bay.	Ahmeda- bad, Poona & Karachi	
			Rs a	Rs a	
<b>Bill of Exchange—</b>		Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyances as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50 ..	0 8	0 8	
Where payable otherwise than on demand but not more than one year after date or sight (If drawn singly)—Not exa. Rs. 200, a. 3; exc. Rs. 200, not exc. Rs. 400, a. 6; exc. Rs. 400, not exc. Rs. 600, a. 9; exc. Rs. 600, not exc. Rs. 800, a. 12; exc. Rs. 800, not exc. Rs. 1,000, a. 15; exc. Rs. 1,000, not exc. Rs. 1,200, Rs. 1 a. 2; exc. Rs. 1,200, not exc. Rs. 1,400, Rs. 1 a. 5; exc. Rs. 1,400, not exc. Rs. 1,600, Rs. 2 a. 4; exc. Rs. 1,600, not exc. Rs. 1,800, Rs. 2 a. 8; exc. Rs. 1,800, not exc. Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3 a. 1; exc. Rs. 2,000, not exc. Rs. 2,500, Rs. 4 a. 8; exc. Rs. 2,500, not exc. Rs. 3,000, Rs. 5 a. 12; exc. Rs. 3,000, not exc. Rs. 3,500, Rs. 6 a. 15; exc. Rs. 3,500, not exc. Rs. 4,000, Rs. 7 a. 18; exc. Rs. 4,000, not exc. Rs. 4,500, Rs. 8 a. 21; exc. Rs. 4,500, not exc. Rs. 5,000, Rs. 9 a. 24; exc. Rs. 5,000, not exc. Rs. 5,500, Rs. 10 a. 27; exc. Rs. 5,500, not exc. Rs. 6,000, Rs. 11 a. 30; exc. Rs. 6,000, not exc. Rs. 6,500, Rs. 12 a. 33; exc. Rs. 6,500, not exc. Rs. 7,000, Rs. 13 a. 36; exc. Rs. 7,000, not exc. Rs. 7,500, Rs. 14 a. 39; exc. Rs. 7,500, not exc. Rs. 8,000, Rs. 15 a. 42; exc. Rs. 8,000, not exc. Rs. 8,500, Rs. 16 a. 45; exc. Rs. 8,500, not exc. Rs. 9,000, Rs. 17 a. 48; exc. Rs. 9,000, not exc. Rs. 9,500, Rs. 18 a. 51; exc. Rs. 9,500, not exc. Rs. 10,000, Rs. 19 a. 54; exc. Rs. 10,000, not exc. Rs. 10,500, Rs. 20 a. 57; exc. Rs. 10,500, not exc. Rs. 11,000, Rs. 21 a. 60; exc. Rs. 11,000, not exc. Rs. 11,500, Rs. 22 a. 63; exc. Rs. 11,500, not exc. Rs. 12,000, Rs. 23 a. 66; exc. Rs. 12,000, not exc. Rs. 12,500, Rs. 24 a. 69; exc. Rs. 12,500, not exc. Rs. 13,000, Rs. 25 a. 72; exc. Rs. 13,000, not exc. Rs. 13,500, Rs. 26 a. 75; exc. Rs. 13,500, not exc. Rs. 14,000, Rs. 27 a. 78; exc. Rs. 14,000, not exc. Rs. 14,500, Rs. 28 a. 81; exc. Rs. 14,500, not exc. Rs. 15,000, Rs. 29 a. 84; exc. Rs. 15,000, not exc. Rs. 15,500, Rs. 30 a. 87; exc. Rs. 15,500, not exc. Rs. 16,000, Rs. 31 a. 90; exc. Rs. 16,000, not exc. Rs. 16,500, Rs. 32 a. 93; exc. Rs. 16,500, not exc. Rs. 17,000, Rs. 33 a. 96; exc. Rs. 17,000, not exc. Rs. 17,500, Rs. 34 a. 99; exc. Rs. 17,500, not exc. Rs. 18,000, Rs. 35 a. 102; exc. Rs. 18,000, not exc. Rs. 18,500, Rs. 36 a. 105; exc. Rs. 18,500, not exc. Rs. 19,000, Rs. 37 a. 108; exc. Rs. 19,000, not exc. Rs. 19,500, Rs. 38 a. 111; exc. Rs. 19,500, not exc. Rs. 20,000, Rs. 39 a. 114; exc. Rs. 20,000, not exc. Rs. 20,500, Rs. 40 a. 117; exc. Rs. 20,500, not exc. Rs. 21,000, Rs. 41 a. 120; exc. Rs. 21,000, not exc. Rs. 21,500, Rs. 42 a. 123; exc. Rs. 21,500, not exc. Rs. 22,000, Rs. 43 a. 126; exc. Rs. 22,000, not exc. Rs. 22,500, Rs. 44 a. 129; exc. Rs. 22,500, not exc. Rs. 23,000, Rs. 45 a. 132; exc. Rs. 23,000, not exc. Rs. 23,500, Rs. 46 a. 135; exc. Rs. 23,500, not exc. Rs. 24,000, Rs. 47 a. 138; exc. Rs. 24,000, not exc. Rs. 24,500, Rs. 48 a. 141; exc. Rs. 24,500, not exc. Rs. 25,000, Rs. 49 a. 144; exc. Rs. 25,000, not exc. Rs. 25,500, Rs. 50 a. 147; exc. Rs. 25,500, not exc. Rs. 26,000, Rs. 51 a. 150; exc. Rs. 26,000, not exc. Rs. 26,500, Rs. 52 a. 153; exc. Rs. 26,500, not exc. Rs. 27,000, Rs. 53 a. 156; exc. Rs. 27,000, not exc. Rs. 27,500, Rs. 54 a. 159; exc. Rs. 27,500, not exc. Rs. 28,000, Rs. 55 a. 162; exc. Rs. 28,000, not exc. Rs. 28,500, Rs. 56 a. 165; exc. Rs. 28,500, not exc. Rs. 29,000, Rs. 57 a. 168; exc. Rs. 29,000, not exc. Rs. 29,500, Rs. 58 a. 171; exc. Rs. 29,500, not exc. Rs. 30,000, Rs. 59 a. 174; exc. Rs. 30,000, not exc. Rs. 30,500, Rs. 60 a. 177; exc. Rs. 30,500, not exc. Rs. 31,000, Rs. 61 a. 180; exc. Rs. 31,000, not exc. Rs. 31,500, Rs. 62 a. 183; exc. Rs. 31,500, not exc. Rs. 32,000, Rs. 63 a. 186; exc. Rs. 32,000, not exc. Rs. 32,500, Rs. 64 a. 189; exc. Rs. 32,500, not exc. Rs. 33,000, Rs. 65 a. 192; exc. Rs. 33,000, not exc. Rs. 33,500, Rs. 66 a. 195; exc. Rs. 33,500, not exc. Rs. 34,000, Rs. 67 a. 198; exc. Rs. 34,000, not exc. Rs. 34,500, Rs. 68 a. 201; exc. Rs. 34,500, not exc. Rs. 35,000, Rs. 69 a. 204; exc. Rs. 35,000, not exc. Rs. 35,500, Rs. 70 a. 207; exc. Rs. 35,500, not exc. Rs. 36,000, Rs. 71 a. 210; exc. Rs. 36,000, not exc. Rs. 36,500, Rs. 72 a. 213; exc. Rs. 36,500, not exc. Rs. 37,000, Rs. 73 a. 216; exc. Rs. 37,000, not exc. Rs. 37,500, Rs. 74 a. 219; exc. Rs. 37,500, not exc. Rs. 38,000, Rs. 75 a. 222; exc. Rs. 38,000, not exc. Rs. 38,500, Rs. 76 a. 225; exc. Rs. 38,500, not exc. Rs. 39,000, Rs. 77 a. 228; exc. Rs. 39,000, not exc. Rs. 39,500, Rs. 78 a. 231; exc. Rs. 39,500, not exc. Rs. 40,000, Rs. 79 a. 234; exc. Rs. 40,000, not exc. Rs. 40,500, Rs. 80 a. 237; exc. Rs. 40,500, not exc. Rs. 41,000, Rs. 81 a. 240; exc. Rs. 41,000, not exc. Rs. 41,500, Rs. 82 a. 243; exc. Rs. 41,500, not exc. Rs. 42,000, Rs. 83 a. 246; exc. Rs. 42,000, not exc. Rs. 42,500, Rs. 84 a. 249; exc. Rs. 42,500, not exc. Rs. 43,000, Rs. 85 a. 252; exc. Rs. 43,000, not exc. Rs. 43,500, Rs. 86 a. 255; exc. Rs. 43,500, not exc. Rs. 44,000, Rs. 87 a. 258; exc. Rs. 44,000, not exc. Rs. 44,500, Rs. 88 a. 261; exc. Rs. 44,500, not exc. Rs. 45,000, Rs. 89 a. 264; exc. Rs. 45,000, not exc. Rs. 45,500, Rs. 90 a. 267; exc. Rs. 45,500, not exc. Rs. 46,000, Rs. 91 a. 270; exc. Rs. 46,000, not exc. Rs. 46,500, Rs. 92 a. 273; exc. Rs. 46,500, not exc. Rs. 47,000, Rs. 93 a. 276; exc. Rs. 47,000, not exc. Rs. 47,500, Rs. 94 a. 279; exc. Rs. 47,500, not exc. Rs. 48,000, Rs. 95 a. 282; exc. Rs. 48,000, not exc. Rs. 48,500, Rs. 96 a. 285; exc. Rs. 48,500, not exc. Rs. 49,000, Rs. 97 a. 288; exc. Rs. 49,000, not exc. Rs. 49,500, Rs. 98 a. 291; exc. Rs. 49,500, not exc. Rs. 50,000, Rs. 99 a. 294; exc. Rs. 50,000, not exc. Rs. 50,500, Rs. 100 a. 297; exc. Rs. 50,500, not exc. Rs. 51,000, Rs. 101 a. 300; exc. Rs. 51,000, not exc. Rs. 51,500, Rs. 102 a. 303; exc. Rs. 51,500, not exc. Rs. 52,000, Rs. 103 a. 306; exc. Rs. 52,000, not exc. Rs. 52,500, Rs. 104 a. 309; exc. Rs. 52,500, not exc. Rs. 53,000, Rs. 105 a. 312; exc. Rs. 53,000, not exc. Rs. 53,500, Rs. 106 a. 315; exc. Rs. 53,500, not exc. Rs. 54,000, Rs. 107 a. 318; exc. Rs. 54,000, not exc. Rs. 54,500, Rs. 108 a. 321; exc. Rs. 54,500, not exc. Rs. 55,000, Rs. 109 a. 324; exc. Rs. 55,000, not exc. Rs. 55,500, Rs. 110 a. 327; exc. Rs. 55,500, not exc. Rs. 56,000, Rs. 111 a. 330; exc. Rs. 56,000, not exc. Rs. 56,500, Rs. 112 a. 333; exc. Rs. 56,500, not exc. Rs. 57,000, Rs. 113 a. 336; exc. Rs. 57,000, not exc. Rs. 57,500, Rs. 114 a. 339; exc. Rs. 57,500, not exc. Rs. 58,000, Rs. 115 a. 342; exc. Rs. 58,000, not exc. Rs. 58,500, Rs. 116 a. 345; exc. Rs. 58,500, not exc. Rs. 59,000, Rs. 117 a. 348; exc. Rs. 59,000, not exc. Rs. 59,500, Rs. 118 a. 351; exc. Rs. 59,500, not exc. Rs. 60,000, Rs. 119 a. 354; exc. Rs. 60,000, not exc. Rs. 60,500, Rs. 120 a. 357; exc. Rs. 60,500, not exc. Rs. 61,000, Rs. 121 a. 360; exc. Rs. 61,000, not exc. Rs. 61,500, Rs. 122 a. 363; exc. Rs. 61,500, not exc. Rs. 62,000, Rs. 123 a. 366; exc. Rs. 62,000, not exc. Rs. 62,500, Rs. 124 a. 369; exc. Rs. 62,500, not exc. Rs. 63,000, Rs. 125 a. 372; exc. Rs. 63,000, not exc. Rs. 63,500, Rs. 126 a. 375; exc. Rs. 63,500, not exc. Rs. 64,000, Rs. 127 a. 378; exc. Rs. 64,000, not exc. Rs. 64,500, Rs. 128 a. 381; exc. Rs. 64,500, not exc. Rs. 65,000, Rs. 129 a. 384; exc. Rs. 65,000, not exc. Rs. 65,500, Rs. 130 a. 387; exc. Rs. 65,500, not exc. Rs. 66,000, Rs. 131 a. 390; exc. Rs. 66,000, not exc. Rs. 66,500, Rs. 132 a. 393; exc. Rs. 66,500, not exc. Rs. 67,000, Rs. 133 a. 396; exc. Rs. 67,000, not exc. Rs. 67,500, Rs. 134 a. 399; exc. Rs. 67,500, not exc. Rs. 68,000, Rs. 135 a. 402; exc. Rs. 68,000, not exc. Rs. 68,500, Rs. 136 a. 405; exc. Rs. 68,500, not exc. Rs. 69,000, Rs. 137 a. 408; exc. Rs. 69,000, not exc. Rs. 69,500, Rs. 138 a. 411; exc. Rs. 69,500, not exc. Rs. 70,000, Rs. 139 a. 414; exc. Rs. 70,000, not exc. Rs. 70,500, Rs. 140 a. 417; exc. Rs. 70,500, not exc. Rs. 71,000, Rs. 141 a. 420; exc. Rs. 71,000, not exc. Rs. 71,500, Rs. 142 a. 423; exc. Rs. 71,500, not exc. Rs. 72,000, Rs. 143 a. 426; exc. Rs. 72,000, not exc. Rs. 72,500, Rs. 144 a. 429; exc. Rs. 72,500, not exc. Rs. 73,000, Rs. 145 a. 432; exc. Rs. 73,000, not exc. Rs. 73,500, Rs. 146 a. 435; exc. Rs. 73,500, not exc. Rs. 74,000, Rs. 147 a. 438; exc. Rs. 74,000, not exc. Rs. 74,500, Rs. 148 a. 441; exc. Rs. 74,500, not exc. Rs. 75,000, Rs. 149 a. 444; exc. Rs. 75,000, not exc. Rs. 75,500, Rs. 150 a. 447; exc. Rs. 75,500, not exc. Rs. 76,000, Rs. 151 a. 450; exc. Rs. 76,000, not exc. Rs. 76,500, Rs. 152 a. 453; exc. Rs. 76,500, not exc. Rs. 77,000, Rs. 153 a. 456; exc. Rs. 77,000, not exc. Rs. 77,500, Rs. 154 a. 459; exc. Rs. 77,500, not exc. Rs. 78,000, Rs. 155 a. 462; exc. Rs. 78,000, not exc. Rs. 78,500, Rs. 156 a. 465; exc. Rs. 78,500, not exc. Rs. 79,000, Rs. 157 a. 468; exc. Rs. 79,000, not exc. Rs. 79,500, Rs. 158 a. 471; exc. Rs. 79,500, not exc. Rs. 80,000, Rs. 159 a. 474; exc. Rs. 80,000, not exc. Rs. 80,500, Rs. 160 a. 477; exc. Rs. 80,500, not exc. Rs. 81,000, Rs. 161 a. 480; exc. Rs. 81,000, not exc. Rs. 81,500, Rs. 162 a. 483; exc. Rs. 81,500, not exc. Rs. 82,000, Rs. 163 a. 486; exc. Rs. 82,000, not exc. Rs. 82,500, Rs. 164 a. 489; exc. Rs. 82,500, not exc. Rs. 83,000, Rs. 165 a. 492; exc. Rs. 83,000, not exc. Rs. 83,500, Rs. 166 a. 495; exc. Rs. 83,500, not exc. Rs. 84,000, Rs. 167 a. 498; exc. Rs. 84,000, not exc. Rs. 84,500, Rs. 168 a. 501; exc. Rs. 84,500, not exc. Rs. 85,000, Rs. 169 a. 504; exc. Rs. 85,000, not exc. Rs. 85,500, Rs. 170 a. 507; exc. Rs. 85,500, not exc. Rs. 86,000, Rs. 171 a. 510; exc. Rs. 86,000, not exc. Rs. 86,500, Rs. 172 a. 513; exc. Rs. 86,500, not exc. Rs. 87,000, Rs. 173 a. 516; exc. Rs. 87,000, not exc. Rs. 87,500, Rs. 174 a. 519; exc. Rs. 87,500, not exc. Rs. 88,000, Rs. 175 a. 522; exc. Rs. 88,000, not exc. Rs. 88,500, Rs. 176 a. 525; exc. Rs. 88,500, not exc. Rs. 89,000, Rs. 177 a. 528; exc. Rs. 89,000, not exc. Rs. 89,500, Rs. 178 a. 531; exc. Rs. 89,500, not exc. Rs. 90,000, Rs. 179 a. 534; exc. Rs. 90,000, not exc. Rs. 90,500, Rs. 180 a. 537; exc. Rs. 90,500, not exc. Rs. 91,000, Rs. 181 a. 540; exc. Rs. 91,000, not exc. Rs. 91,500, Rs. 182 a. 543; exc. Rs. 91,500, not exc. Rs. 92,000, Rs. 183 a. 546; exc. Rs. 92,000, not exc. Rs. 92,500, Rs. 184 a. 549; exc. Rs. 92,500, not exc. Rs. 93,000, Rs. 185 a. 552; exc. Rs. 93,000, not exc. Rs. 93,500, Rs. 186 a. 555; exc. Rs. 93,500, not exc. Rs. 94,000, Rs. 187 a. 558; exc. Rs. 94,000, not exc. Rs. 94,500, Rs. 188 a. 561; exc. Rs. 94,500, not exc. Rs. 95,000, Rs. 189 a. 564; exc. Rs. 95,000, not exc. Rs. 95,500, Rs. 190 a. 567; exc. Rs. 95,500, not exc. Rs. 96,000, Rs. 191 a. 570; exc. Rs. 96,000, not exc. Rs. 96,500, Rs. 192 a. 573; exc. Rs. 96,500, not exc. Rs. 97,000, Rs. 193 a. 576; exc. Rs. 97,000, not exc. Rs. 97,500, Rs. 194 a. 579; exc. Rs. 97,500, not exc. Rs. 98,000, Rs. 195 a. 582; exc. Rs. 98,000, not exc. Rs. 98,500, Rs. 196 a. 585; exc. Rs. 98,500, not exc. Rs. 99,000, Rs. 197 a. 588; exc. Rs. 99,000, not exc. Rs. 99,500, Rs. 198 a. 591; exc. Rs. 99,500, not exc. Rs. 100,000, Rs. 199 a. 594; exc. Rs. 100,000, not exc. Rs. 100,500, Rs. 200 a. 597; exc. Rs. 100,500, not exc. Rs. 101,000, Rs. 201 a. 600; exc. Rs. 101,000, not exc. Rs. 101,500, Rs. 202 a. 603; exc. Rs. 101,500, not exc. Rs. 102,000, Rs. 203 a. 606; exc. Rs. 102,000, not exc. Rs. 102,500, Rs. 204 a. 609; exc. Rs. 102,500, not exc. Rs. 103,000, Rs. 205 a. 612; exc. Rs. 103,000, not exc. Rs. 103,500, Rs. 206 a. 615; exc. Rs. 103,500, not exc. Rs. 104,000, Rs. 207 a. 618; exc. Rs. 104,000, not exc. Rs. 104,500, Rs. 208 a. 621; exc. Rs. 104,500, not exc. Rs. 105,000, Rs. 209 a. 624; exc. Rs. 105,000, not exc. Rs. 105,500, Rs. 210 a. 627; exc. Rs. 105,500, not exc. Rs. 106,000, Rs. 211 a. 630; exc. Rs. 106,000, not exc. Rs. 106,500, Rs. 212 a. 633; exc. Rs. 106,500, not exc. Rs. 107,000, Rs. 213 a. 636; exc. Rs. 107,000, not exc. Rs. 107,500, Rs. 214 a. 639; exc. Rs. 107,500, not exc. Rs. 108,000, Rs. 215 a. 642; exc. Rs. 108,000, not exc. Rs. 108,500, Rs. 216 a. 645; exc. Rs. 108,500, not exc. Rs. 109,000, Rs. 217 a. 648; exc. Rs. 109,000, not exc. Rs. 109,500, Rs. 218 a. 651; exc. Rs. 109,500, not exc. Rs. 110,000, Rs. 219 a. 654; exc. Rs. 110,000, not exc. Rs. 110,500, Rs. 220 a. 657; exc. Rs. 110,500, not exc. Rs. 111,000, Rs. 221 a. 660; exc. Rs. 111,000, not exc. Rs. 111,500, Rs. 222 a. 663; exc. Rs. 111,500, not exc. Rs. 112,000, Rs. 223 a. 666; exc. Rs. 112,000, not exc. Rs. 112,500, Rs. 224 a. 669; exc. Rs. 112,500, not exc. Rs. 113,000, Rs. 225 a. 672; exc. Rs. 113,000, not exc. Rs. 113,500, Rs. 226 a. 675; exc. Rs. 113,500, not exc. Rs. 114,000, Rs. 227 a. 678; exc. Rs. 114,000, not exc. Rs. 114,500, Rs. 228 a. 681; exc. Rs. 114,500, not exc. Rs. 115,000, Rs. 229 a. 684; exc. Rs. 115,000, not exc. Rs. 115,500, Rs. 230 a. 687; exc. Rs. 115,500, not exc. Rs. 116,000, Rs. 231 a. 690; exc. Rs. 116,000, not exc. Rs. 116,500, Rs. 232 a. 693; exc. Rs. 116,500, not exc. Rs. 117,000, Rs. 233 a. 696; exc. Rs. 117,000, not exc. Rs. 117,500, Rs. 234 a. 699; exc. Rs. 117,500, not exc. Rs. 118,000, Rs. 235 a. 702; exc. Rs. 118,000, not exc. Rs. 118,500, Rs. 236 a. 705; exc. Rs. 118,500, not exc. Rs. 119,000, Rs. 237 a. 708; exc. Rs. 119,000, not exc. Rs. 119,500, Rs. 238 a. 711; exc. Rs. 119,500, not exc. Rs. 120,000, Rs. 239 a. 714; exc. Rs. 120,000, not exc. Rs. 120,500, Rs. 240 a. 717; exc. Rs. 120,500, not exc. Rs. 121,000, Rs. 241 a. 720; exc. Rs. 121,000, not exc. Rs. 121,500, Rs. 242 a. 723; exc. Rs. 121,500, not exc. Rs. 122,000, Rs. 243 a. 726; exc. Rs. 122,000, not exc. Rs. 122,500, Rs. 244 a. 729; exc. Rs. 122,500, not exc. Rs. 123,000, Rs. 245 a. 732; exc. Rs. 123,000, not exc. Rs. 123,500, Rs. 246 a. 735; exc. Rs. 123,500, not exc. Rs. 124,000, Rs. 247 a. 738; exc. Rs. 124,000, not exc. Rs. 124,500, Rs. 248 a. 741; exc. Rs. 124,500, not exc. Rs. 125,000, Rs. 249 a. 744; exc. Rs. 125,000, not exc. Rs. 125,500, Rs. 250 a. 747; exc. Rs. 125,500, not exc. Rs. 126,000, Rs. 251 a. 750; exc. Rs. 126,000, not exc. Rs. 126,500, Rs. 252 a. 753; exc. Rs. 126,500, not exc. Rs. 127,000, Rs. 253 a. 756; exc. Rs. 127,000, not exc. Rs. 127,500, Rs. 254 a. 759; exc. Rs. 127,500, not exc. Rs. 128,000, Rs. 255 a. 762; exc. Rs. 128,000, not exc. Rs. 128,500, Rs. 256 a. 765; exc. Rs. 128,500, not exc. Rs. 129,000, Rs. 257 a. 768; exc. Rs. 129,000, not exc. Rs. 129,500, Rs. 258 a. 771; exc. Rs. 129,500, not exc. Rs. 130,000, Rs. 259 a. 774; exc. Rs. 130,000, not exc. Rs. 130,500, Rs. 260 a. 777; exc. Rs. 130,500, not exc. Rs. 131,000, Rs. 261 a. 780; exc. Rs. 131,000, not exc. Rs. 131,500, Rs. 262 a. 783; exc. Rs. 131,500, not exc. Rs. 132,000, Rs. 263 a. 786; exc. Rs. 132,000, not exc. Rs. 132,500, Rs. 264 a. 789; exc. Rs. 132,500, not exc. Rs. 133,000, Rs. 265 a. 792; exc. Rs. 133,000, not exc. Rs. 133,500, Rs. 266 a. 795; exc. Rs. 133,500, not exc. Rs. 134,000, Rs. 267 a. 798; exc. Rs. 134,000, not exc. Rs. 134,500, Rs. 268 a. 801; exc. Rs. 134,500, not exc. Rs. 135,000, Rs. 269 a. 804; exc. Rs. 135,000, not exc. Rs. 135,500, Rs. 270 a. 807; exc. Rs. 135,500, not exc. Rs. 136,000, Rs. 271 a. 810; exc.					

	Rs. a	Rs. a		Rs. a
Where it exceeds Rs. 800 but does not exceed Rs. 900 ..	29	8	(bb) Of Government Security—Subject to a maximum of Rs. 20, 2 as. for every Rs. 10,000, or part at the time of purchase or sale as the case may be.	
Where it exceeds Rs. 900 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ..	33	0	<i>Note of Protest by a Ship's Master</i> ..	1
And for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000 ..	17	8	<i>Partnership—Where the capital does not exceed Rs. 500</i> ..	5
<i>Copy or Extract</i> —If the original was not chargeable with duty, or if duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed 1 Rupee ..		1	<i>In any other case</i> ..	20
<i>In any other case</i> ..		2	<i>Dissolution of</i> ..	10
<i>Counterpart or Duplicate</i> —If the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed two rupees—The same duty as is payable on the original. In any other case ..		2	<i>Policy of Insurance</i> —	
<i>Delivery Order</i> ..		0	(1) <i>See</i> —Where premium does not exceed rates of Rs., or 1 percent. of amount insured ..	0
<i>Entry in any High Court of an Advocate or Vakil</i> ..		500	<i>In any other case for Rs. 1,500 or part thereof</i> ..	0
<i>In the case of an Attorney</i> ..		500	(2) <i>For time</i> —For every Rs. 1,000 or part insured, not exc. 6 months ..	0
<i>Instrument—Apprenticeship</i> ..		10	<i>Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 12 months</i> ..	0
<i>Divorce</i> ..		5	<i>If drawn in duplicate, for each part,—Half the above rates, for Sea and Time.</i>	
<i>Other than Will, recording an adoption or conferring or purporting to confer Authority to adopt</i> ..		20	(3) <i>Fire</i> —When the sum insured does not exceed Rs. 5,000 ..	0
<i>Lease</i> —Where rent is fixed and no premium is paid for less than 1 year, same duty as Bond for whole amount; not more than 3 years, same as Bond for average annual rent reserved; over 3 years, same as Conveyance for consideration equal to amount or value of the average annual rent reserved; for indefinite term, same as Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long, in perpetuity, same as Conveyance for consideration equal to one-fifth of rents paid in respect of first 50 years. Where there is premium and no rent, same as Conveyance for amount of premium; premium with rent, same as Conveyance on amount of premium in addition to the duty which would have been payable on the lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid and delivered.			<i>In any other case</i> ..	1
<i>Letter—Allotment of Shares</i> ..		0	<i>In respect of each receipt for any payment of a premium on any renewal of an original policy—One-half of the duty payable in respect of the original policy in addition to the amount, if any chargeable under Art. 53 (Receipt).</i>	
<i>Credit</i> ..		0	(4) <i>Accident and Sickness</i> —Against Railway accident, valid for a single journey only ..	0
<i>License</i> ..		10	<i>In any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000, and also where amount exc. Rs. 1,000, for every Rs. 1,000 or part</i> ..	0
<i>Memo. of Association of Company</i> —If accompanied by Articles of Association ..		80	(5) <i>Life, or other Insurance, not specially provided for—</i>	
<i>If not so accompanied</i> ..		80	<i>For every sum not exceeding Rs. 250</i> ..	0
<i>Notarial Act</i> ..		2	<i>Exceeding Rs. 250 but not exceeding Rs. 500</i> ..	0
<i>Note or Memo. intimating the purchase or sale—</i>			<i>For every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part</i> ..	0
(a) <i>Of any Goods exc. in value Rs. 20</i> ..		0	<i>If drawn in duplicate for each part half the above rates.</i>	
(b) <i>Of any share, scrip, stock, bond, debenture, debenture stock or other marketable security of a like nature exceeding in value Rs. 20, not being a Government Security—2 annas for every Rs. 2,500 or part thereof of the value of the security at the time of its purchase or sale, as the case may be</i>			<i>Insurance by way of indemnity against liability to pay damages on account of accidents to workmen employed by or under the insurer or against liability to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923. For every Rs. 100 or part payable as premium</i> ..	0
			<i>In case of a re-insurance by one Company with another of policies of the nature in items (1) (2) and (3) above—1/2 of duty payable in respect of the original insurance, but not less than 1 anna, or more than 1 Rs.</i>	

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Policies of all classes of Insurance not included in Article 47 of Schedule I of Stamp Act of 1899 covering goods merchandise, personal effects, crops and other property against loss or damage, or liable to the same duty as Policies of Fire Insurance.				
<b>Power of Attorney—</b>				
For the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents.				
In relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents .. .. .	1	0		
When required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act, 1882 .. .. .	1	0		
Authorising 1 person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned above .. .. .	2	0		
Authorising not more than 5 persons to act jointly and severally in more than 1 transaction, or generally ..	10	0		
Authorising more than 5 but not more than 10 persons to act .. .. .	20	0		
When given for consideration and authorising the Attorney to sell any immovable property—The same duty as a Conveyance for the amount of the consideration				
In any other case, for each person authorised .. .. .	2	0		
<b>Promissory Notes—</b>				
(a) When payable on demand—				
(i) When the amount or value does not exceed Rs. 250 .. .. .	0	1		
(ii) When the amount or value exceeds Rs. 250 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000 .. .. .	0	2		
(iii) In any other case .. .. .	0	4		
(b) When payable otherwise than on demand—The same duty as a Bill of exchange for the same amount payable otherwise than on demand				
<b>Protest of Bill or Note .. .. .</b>	2	0		
<b>Protest by the Master of a Ship .. .. .</b>	2	0		
<b>Proxy .. .. .</b>	0	2		
<b>Receipt for value exc. Rs. 50 .. .. .</b>	0	1		
<b>Reconveyance of mortgaged property—</b>				
(a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000—the same duty as a bond for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance.				
(b) In any other case .. .. .	10	0		
<b>Release—that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—</b>				
(a) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for such amount or value as set forth in the Release.				
(b) In any other case .. .. .	10	0		
<b>Respondentia Bond—The same duty as a Bond for the amount of the loan secured.</b>				
<b>Security Bond—(a) When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for the amount secured.</b>				
(b) In any other case .. .. .	10	0		
<b>Settlement—The same duty as a Bond (but in its application to the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi the same duty as a conveyance if the property set apart is immovable and the purpose is one other than charitable or religious) for the sum equal to the amount or value of the property—settled as set forth in such settlement.</b>				
<b>Revocation of Settlement—The same duty as a Bond (but in its application to the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi the same duty as a conveyance if the property set apart is immovable and the purpose is one other than charitable or religious) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of revocation but not exceeding ten rupees.</b>				
<b>Share-warrant to bearer issued under the Indian Companies Act.—One and a half times the duty payable on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant</b>				
<b>Shipping Order .. .. .</b>			0	1
<b>Surrender of Lease—When duty with which lease is chargeable does not exceed Rs. 5—The duty with which such Lease is chargeable.</b>				
In any other case .. .. .			5	0
<b>Transfer of Shares—12 annas for every Rs. 100 or part thereof of the value of the shares</b>				
<b>Transfer of debentures, being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not, except debentures provided for by section 8—12 annas for every Rs. 100 or part thereof of the face amount of the debenture.</b>				
<b>Transfer of any interest secured by a Bond, Mortgage-deed, or Policy of Insurance—If duty on such does not exceed Rs. 10—The duty with which such Bond, &amp;c., is chargeable.</b>				
In any other case .. .. .			10	0
—of any property under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, Section 31			10	0
—of any trust property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary—Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable for transfer of shares				
<b>Transfer of Lease by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease—The same duty as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer.</b>				
<b>Trust, Declaration of—Same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned, but not exceeding .. .. .</b>				15 0
<b>Revocation of—Ditto, but not exceeding .. .. .</b>				10 0
<b>Warrant of Goods .. .. .</b>				0 8

## The Indian National Congress.

For a complete history of the movement represented by the Indian National Congress the reader is referred to earlier editions of the *Indian Year Book*. The Congress was founded in 1885 by Mr. Allan Octavian Hume, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, and it held its first session in Bombay at Christmas of that year, the fundamental principles of the Congress were laid down to be:—

Firstly, the fusion into one national whole of all the different and discordant elements that constitute the population of India.

Secondly, the gradual regeneration, along all lines, mental, moral, social and political of the nation thus evolved; and

Thirdly, the consolidation of union between England and India by securing the modification of such of the conditions as may be unjust or injurious to the latter country.

With these objects in view the Congress pursued an uneventful career until 1907. It undoubtedly exercised a great influence in inducing a spirit of national unity amongst the diverse peoples of India, in focussing the chief political grievances, and in providing a training ground for Indian politicians. But in 1907 the extremists, chiefly of the Deccan and the Central Provinces, who had for some time chafed under the control of the older generation, succeeded in wrecking the Surat session of the Congress and produced a split which had long been seen to be imminent. The senior members of the Congress therefore re-crystallised its creed in definite terms. They laid down that—

"The objects of the Indian National Congress are the attainment by the people of India of a system of Government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire, and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members. These objects are to be achieved by constitutional means by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting national unity, fostering public spirit and developing and organising the intellectual, moral, economic and industrial resources of the country."

For some years following 1907 efforts were made to heal the split and these were without avail until 1916 when a re-united Congress met at Lucknow under the presidency of Babu Ambica Charan Muzumdar of Faridpur in Bengal. But the union then effected was purely superficial; the difference between the moderates and the extremists was fundamental; the extremists captured the machinery of the Congress and from the period of the special session held at Calcutta in September 1920 the Congress passed entirely under the domination of Mr. Gandhi and his lieutenants. In 1927 the Congress actually adopted independence as the goal of India. In the following two years the Congress made what the extremists left described as a climb-

down, while the Liberals moved towards the left, with the result that for a time there appeared to be a commonness of purpose between the Liberals and Congressmen. At its 1928 session the Congress, while adhering to independence, agreed to accept Dominion Status, if granted, before the end of 1929. Things were tending towards a satisfactory settlement when in the latter half of 1929 the Congress insisted on the immediate grant of Dominion Status or an assurance that Dominion Status would be the basis of discussion at the Round Table Conference to be convened in England between representatives of England, British India and the Indian States. Here was the parting of the ways. The Liberals went their way and the Congress its own. In fulfilment of the "ultimatum" issued at its previous session, the Congress, at its 1929 session, declared for complete independence or "Purna Swaraj." Throughout the year 1930 the Congress was engaged in a defiance of the law of the land which, it was hoped, would help India, to attain complete independence. Early next year the Congress actually suspended civil disobedience by virtue of an agreement arrived at with the Government, but the fulfilment of the terms of this agreement gave rise to trouble and another agreement was concluded.

As a result of this Mr. Gandhi, on behalf of the Congress, went to London to take part in the Round Table Conference. While he was away things took a turn for the worse in the country, and matters reached a crisis with the birth of the New Year. In 1932 the Government bent all its efforts to making it impossible for the Congress to carry on its subversive activities and succeeded fully in its object. Congress was crushed and all forms of Congress work throughout the country were successfully prevented. In fact as well as in law Congress ceased to exist. In the middle of 1934 the civil disobedience movement, which had rendered the Congress illegal, was withdrawn. In the autumn of that year Mr. Gandhi retired from the Congress and politics, although he remains in practice the virtual dictator of Congress policy. At present, the Congress is once again a constitutional organisation. It is actually running His Majesty's Government in eight of the eleven provinces in India (See past issues of the *Indian Year Book* for a history of the non-co-operation and the civil disobedience movements).

In spite of open hostility to the political reforms embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935, the Congress decided to contest elections under the much wider franchise conferred by it and scored signal success at the polls. Congressmen secured clear majorities in six of the eleven provinces. A sharp difference of opinion prevailed on how to utilise these majorities—the right wing desiring to assume executive power and thereby bringing about a replacement of the "unwanted constitution" by one designed by Indians as themselves, and the left wing wishing to adopt obstructive tactics right from the start. Mr. Gandhi evolved a clever formula whereby he sought not only

to prevent a schism in the Congress but also to place the British Government in the wrong. He advised Congress majorities to form Cabinets provided the Governors of Provinces undertook in advance not to exercise their discretionary powers of interference with Ministers in respect of their "constitutional activities". This the Governors refused to do as being contrary to the provisions of the Act and the Instrument of Instructions. The Congress refused to form Cabinets without the assurance demanded, and the Governors called upon leaders of minority groups to form Ministries. These Ministries were short-lived—they could not be otherwise. For one thing, they had hardly any support behind them and for another the majority party soon came to claim their rightful place. The controversy over the conditions on which the Congress agreed to take office was amicably settled, with the result that in six of the eleven provinces the quodam outland assumed the reins of His Majesty's Government. Subsequently, thanks to coalition with other groups two more provinces, the North-Western Frontier Province and Assam, came under the Congress influence. The Congress was primarily responsible for throwing out of office the first Ministry in Sind and facilitating the formation of another which depends considerably on the Congress support for its continuance in office. As in the Frontier and Sind provinces, the Congress tried to oust the Cabinets in Bengal, while a feeble attempt on similar lines is being made even in the Punjab. Thus the Congress is proving an adept in parliamentary tactics as in direct action. As Government, the Congress Ministries in the various provinces are displaying initiative, sagacity, tact and firmness and have earned well deserved encomiums from friend and foe alike.

Meanwhile Mr. Gandhi has been concentrating in rural uplift work, thereby exploring the possibilities of a new field for exploitation. His foresight was amply rewarded by the success of Congressmen at the general elections of 1936. In that year, for the first time in the history of the Congress, the annual session was held in a village. It proved the correctness of Mr. Gandhi's plan, for it served to send the Congress into the villages—the real masses of India were touched by the Congress. It is indeed a new phase of Congress activity whose value Mr. Gandhi had the vision to see.

Since Falapur all sessions of the Indian National Congress continued to be held in rural areas. While it has undoubtedly struck the imagination of the masses and brought them closer to the Congress—till then the Congress was only a name to the vast masses of rural India, but now they were privileged to attend the sessions and know at first hand what the Congress did for them and proposed to do—it has failed to achieve Mr. Gandhi's object of simplifying the Congress and reducing it from a huge *temasah* to a businesslike meeting. Although it is being held miles away from the nearest railway station, it differs little from past sessions held in important cities. With the supply of electricity and water carried through pipes and the building of a Congress *Nagar*, the site chosen became a city for all practical purposes. Never-

theless, it is true to say that the village sessions tried to answer the Congress claim that it represents and works for the masses. At least as long as Mr. Gandhi lives and his lieutenants are in control of the Congress it seems certain that the annual meetings of the Congress will continue to be held away from the big cities.

In keeping with the idea underlying holding of the Congress sessions in rural areas Mr. Gandhi definitely gave a rural bias to Congress activities. Thanks to him, khaddar and other cottage industries got a fillip and the ryot on the field is now more in evidence than before 1935.

Partly because of this and partly due to the fact that the cultivator was given a large measure of importance under the new franchise the peasants came into their own in Indian politics. The movements in certain parts of India, especially in Bihar and the United Provinces to arouse consciousness among the cultivators were accelerated in consequence. This was all to the good from Mr. Gandhi's and the Congress point of view inasmuch as the Congress was best suited to exploit this vast source of political power in future, at the same time, it had in store a new development which was not very much to Mr. Gandhi's liking, namely, the growth of the *Kisan Sabha*. This latter organisation at first sponsored and developed by Congressmen, was soon captured by extremists who had little faith in the Congress creed of truth and non-violence and in its policy of harmonising the differences among the various grades of society by adjustment and evolution rather than through revolution. The leaders of the *Kisan Sabha* soon eclipsed genuine Congressmen and propagated a spirit of violence among the ignorant and gullible mass of peasantry which today has become a serious problem for Mr. Gandhi and his right wing followers.

A similar development occurred in the industrial sphere where extremists, taking advantage of the comparative freedom allowed to them by Congress Governments in the provinces stirred up trouble among the working classes much to the chagrin of Mr. Gandhi and his friends who are definitely opposed to class war of any kind.

In recent months Mr. Gandhi took a great deal of interest in the affairs of the States subjects and supported their demand for civil liberties, the reign of law and responsible government under the aegis of their respective rulers. At first, the States people were told that they should keep their movements apart from that of the Congress in British India and that they should rely more on their own strength than on the help of the Congress. This led to intense political activity in most of the States and an unprecedented awakening among the comparatively backward people of the States. In several States the movement took the form of direct action, disobedience of laws, refusal to pay taxes, etc., exactly on the lines of the civil disobedience movement in British India. For some time Mr. Gandhi lent the weight of his personality to this movement and even staked his life in support of the people's cause. He undertook a fast unto death to secure the fulfilment by the Thakore Sahab of Rajkot of the

latter's promise to set up a committee to devise a scheme of drastic reforms for his subjects. Mr. Gandhi won in the first round, but soon discovered that there were innumerable obstacles to the application of the tactics of *satyagraha* in Indian India. Having entered the political game but recently, the States people made several mistakes and violent outbursts occurred in more than one State. Eventually Mr. Gandhi advised suspension of direct action in all States and suggested instead a method of negotiation.

This action has been variously interpreted by his critics some of whom regard it as the failure of his attempt to capture the States while others think it is only the calm before the storm to come.

His advent into the States arena is itself described by many people as an indirect attempt on his part to secure for the Congress a majority in the Federal legislature. Under the present arrangement the States get one-third the number of seats in the Federal Assembly while of the remaining number one-third is to be reserved for Muslims, so that the Congress has no chance whatever of becoming the dominating party at the centre as it has become in several of the provinces. Having failed to bring about an understanding with the Muslims, it is said, Mr. Gandhi turned to the States in order to be able to obtain for the Congress a majority at the centre. This he could not do if the Princes nominated their representatives to the Federal legislature. Therefore, it is argued, he tried to bring into existence representative institutions in the States so that the States' nominees at the centre might be elected in which case Congress could hope to be in the picture in the Federation to come. The foregoing analysis is stoutly resisted by Mr. Gandhi's friends who explain his interest in the States has been in consonance with the declared Congress policy, namely, freedom for the people throughout India including the States.

In the parliamentary sphere Mr. Gandhi secured a number of triumphs. Many of his pet ideas in the field of education, social reform and economic equity were taken up by the provincial ministries. He returned the compliment by stoutly defending them and denouncing their critics and opponents. This created for him a number of enemies who, though moderate in outlook, joined the ranks of extremists in the Congress on account of their common hatred of Mr. Gandhi and Gandhism.

Side by side with the growth of Mr. Gandhi's influence under the parliamentary regime, amounting almost to dictatorship as far as the

various provincial governments are concerned, there arose a new wave of opposition to his policy and method. The revolt came from Congressmen themselves who condemned the "growing reformist mentality within the Congress" and "attempts to compromise with British Imperialism." A section of Congressmen openly challenged the wisdom of Mr. Gandhi's policy and urged the return to the bad old days of an organised fight against the British power. The novel has always a peculiar attraction in politics and this revulsion of feeling against the comparatively dull working of the constitutional machinery by the Congress drew a fair following in the country.

As already pointed out the leftist movement had a certain number of wind-falls through adventitious circumstances. Men disappointed in the pursuit of the parliamentary programme joined the ranks of the leftists. Leaders of the Kisan and labour movements tried to discredit Mr. Gandhi and Gandhism. Attempts to pull them up and to restrain their harmful activities only resulted in confirming their hostility to Mr. Gandhi's leadership.

Then occurred an unprecedented event in the Congress history. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose dared to defy Mr. Gandhi and stood for re-election to the presidency of the Congress. He succeeded partly through the vote of the leftists, partly through the suspicion (assiduously cultivated by Mr. Bose) that Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues were trying to compromise with the British Government on the issue of Federation, partly because of a growing resentment against the firmness with which discipline in the ranks of the parliamentary parties in the various provinces was enforced by the Gandhian High Command, partly through the operation of inter-provincial jealousies and partly because of the personal popularity of Mr. Bose as against the fact that his rival for the presidency was comparatively unknown in Upper India. Mr. Bose's success was hailed as a defeat for Mr. Gandhi and admitted by the latter as such. Mr. Bose could not make good his success in the presidential election, for the same people who voted for him refused to endorse his programme—rather than the absence of it—and within three months dethroned him.

Nevertheless, the revolt against Mr. Gandhi continued and at the time of writing there is a growing section of Congressmen who openly avow lack of faith in his methods. How far and how soon this revolt will succeed remains to be seen.

## CONGRESS MINISTRIES.

Shortly after the elections, in pursuance of the Faizpur resolution, a meeting of the A. I. C. C. was held at Delhi, followed by a convention of members of the various provincial legislatures.

On the question of office acceptance the Committee authorised and permitted the acceptance of Ministerial offices in provinces where the Congress commanded a majority in the legislatures, "provided ministership shall not be accepted unless the Leader of the Congress

Party in the legislature is satisfied and is able to state publicly that the Governor will not use his special powers of interference or set aside the advice of Ministers in regard to their constitutional activities."

In due course the leaders of the majority parties were summoned by the various Governors to assist them in the formation of cabinets. The leaders repeated the Delhi condition and refused



to be satisfied with a general assurance by the Governors of help, sympathy and co-operation. Thereupon, they withdrew, refusing to form ministries unless the A. I. C. C.'s demand was complied with. The Governors then invited leaders of minority parties to form cabinets.

A prolonged controversy ensued in which Mr. Gandhi and the Congress leaders, the Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy, the Governors and leaders of moderate opinion in India took part. (For details see last year's *Indian Year Book*) the controversy was brought to a conclusion with a lengthy statement issued by the Viceroy late in June 1937. After giving an authoritative reaffirmation of the position of the Governors and the British Government, namely, that the Act itself and the Instrument of Instructions precludes the Governors from giving an advance guarantee of the kind demanded by the Viceroy dispelled the doubts expressed by Congressmen that real power would not be surrendered to the Ministers and that the latter would be subject to vexatious nagging and interference at every turn, preventing them from carrying out their policy and programme. His Excellency made it clear that, apart from the intention of the framers of the Act and of Parliament to confer on Ministers responsible to their own legislatures unrestricted powers to administer the provincial government, the Governors were all anxious so to work the Act and so exercise their special powers as not to precipitate an irretrievable clash.

The Viceroy's statement, although it did not formally concede the demand of the Congress, was eminently conciliatory in tone. It gave in spirit what it could not give in letter. It convinced the Congress and Mr. Gandhi that the British Government wished the Congress to take seriously to the constitutional experiment on which it had embarked. The influence of this was not lost on the Working Committee of the Congress which met shortly after and decided that the leaders of Congress Parties in the various legislatures should proceed to undertake the task of forming Cabinets without any condition. Thus the Congress became the Government in six of the eleven provinces. It was a great change for the Congress which since 1920 had been in the wilderness.

Nevertheless, the leaders of the Congress Parties in the provincial legislatures assumed office with confidence and discharged their duties with skill and ability. Almost everyone of the new Ministries had an initial handicap in the shape of financial stringency, but by means of economy and retrenchment they managed to produce budgets which were, generally speaking, applauded. In the field of law and order, they behaved with exemplary firmness and put down every attempt to disturb public peace and tranquillity. This was particularly so in Bombay and the United Provinces, where within a few weeks of assuming office the Ministries were faced with a serious labour situation. The Madras Ministry was called upon to tackle the activities of some extremist Congressmen who went about preaching violence and they met the situation with commendable promptitude and firmness. Similarly, in Bihar the Ministry was faced with attack from two camps: the *remindars* threatened *satyagraha* owing to

certain land tenure reform measures proposed by Government, while the peasants showed fight on the ground that the remedy proposed was not adequate. It was a delicate situation, but the Government, aided by right-wing leaders, ticked over the difficulty by carrying the *remindars* and peasants with them, although the peasant leaders, who were extremist Congressmen continued to give trouble to the Ministry.

It is not possible in a short survey to recount the activities of all the Governments run by Congressmen. Broadly speaking, most of them undertook beneficent measures calculated to help the under-dog, although in an attempt to do so and in pursuance of a policy of prohibition some Congress Ministries levied taxation which bore unduly heavily on trade and industry especially on those who provide the capital for the economic regeneration of the country. A few Governments sought to increase their revenue by levying a tax on agricultural incomes. Most of them undertook more or less drastic measures to reduce and remove the burden of debt on the agricultural population. Prohibition of alcoholic liquor and drugs in small areas an experiment preliminary to the proclamation of total prohibition throughout the province was introduced in most of the Congress provinces. The Bihar and the United Provinces Governments took concerted measures to rationalise the sugar industry from top to bottom and tried to ensure for the grower of sugar-cane a minimum economic price for his produce. Attempts were made to reform education, local self-government and several branches of public activity.

Barring a few cases here and there, the Services, both in the Secretariats and in the districts, co-operated willingly with their new masters. The Governors too acted in conformity with the spirit of the assurance given by His Excellency the Viceroy, except for a crisis which occurred early in 1938 in Bihar and the United Provinces (see later). On the whole provincial autonomy was worked by the Congress and the representatives of the British Governments with a great deal of cordiality and efficiency.

An important development, as far as the Congress was concerned, which occurred during the year 1937-38 was the growing influence of the Congress on the masses. This was due not only to the fact that the outlaw Congress had become His Majesty's Government in the majority of the provinces, but also to the encouragement which the various provincial Governments gave to the Congress. The membership of the Congress which was about 500,000 odd before 1937 multiplied itself nearly tenfold in the course of two years. This increase in the extra-legislative influence, coupled with the overwhelming majorities which the Congress Parties enjoyed in most provincial legislatures, led them to what critics described as "steam roller methods" so far as the non-Congress opposition was concerned. The Opposition in most cases was a disorganised group which exerted little influence on the policy and programme of the provincial Governments. Side by side with this influx of new members into the Congress, corruption crept into its ranks. The prestige and power of the Congress coupled with the opportunities for social and

political advancement held out by offices in the organisations attracted a large number of new recruits. Many people wished to have a place in the sun, and in order to get themselves elected to offices or membership on Congress committees, the aspirants enrolled thousands upon thousands of members with a view to getting into places of power and influence through the votes of such new recruits. Bogus memberships, impersonations at elections, undue influence, bribery and coercion were practised on a large scale. Mr Gandhi and his right-wing colleagues were shocked, but were helpless. Repeated attempts were made to overhaul the Congress constitution so as to prevent malpractices and it was not until the middle of 1939 that steps were taken to discourage bogus enrolment and corrupt practices at elections.

### 1938 CRISES.

While the Congress Ministries were engaged on the one hand in promoting the welfare of the masses and on the other administering the provinces with firmness, the left-wing Congressmen were spitting fire and loudly protesting against the restrictions placed on their so-called freedom of speech and movement. They would have untrammelled license to go about where they liked and incite people to acts of violence. They seemed anxious to prevent the growth of what they described as the reformist mentality among the Congress Ministers.

Meanwhile their hands were strengthened by the non-release of certain political prisoners in Bihar and the United Provinces. This was one of the promises made by the Congress in its election manifesto, and the Ministries' failure to give effect to it was put down by the extremists to their weakness. The death from hunger strike of a political prisoner in Dacca (Bengal) provided a war cry for them. Thus the demand for the release of all political prisoners assumed first class importance. An additional complication was introduced by the bearing which the release of prisoners in the two Congress provinces mentioned above had on the release of the detenus and political prisoners in Bengal, which was not under the control of the Congress.

On the eve of the annual session of the Congress the Working Committee met at Wardha and passed a resolution urging the Premiers of Bihar and the United Provinces to press for the release of the outstanding political prisoners.

What happened in the next few days is still a mystery. There was some bungling somewhere. Pandit Nehru who was still President of the Congress is said to have given instructions to the Premiers of the two provinces to back up their demand for the release with a threat to resign. The Congress executive did not apparently authorise such a course. Nor did Mr Gandhi himself appear to be in favour of such a drastic step. As things happened, the Premiers insisted on their right to order the wholesale release of all political prisoners, but the Governors concerned argued that the case of each prisoner might be examined before the order was issued. The Governors pointed out that indiscriminate release might lead to a situation in which the peace and tranquillity not only of their respective provinces but also of adjacent provinces would be threatened. The Premiers demanded

that nothing should be done to restrict their responsibility for the administration of law and order and gave a few hours' ultimatum to their respective Governors that unless the latter agreed to a wholesale release they (the Premiers) would resign. At this stage the Governor-General stepped in under section 265 of the Government of India Act and withheld consent for the release order. The two Ministries resigned.

A few tense days ensued. Other Ministries seemed hardly inclined to copy the example of Bihar and the United Provinces. Everybody deplored the developments in the two provinces, and everyone was confused. Even the members of the Working Committee did not seem to know what exactly to do in the circumstances.

Mr Gandhi once again stepped into the breach and relieved the tension with an appeal to the Governor-General and the British Government to reconsider their decision to withhold consent to the release ordered by the two Ministries. He challenged the application of section 265 and insisted that the Ministers should have unfettered right to direct the administration of law and order in accordance with the assurance by the Viceroy in July 1937. He concluded with the hope that the British authority had not become tired of the Congress Governments. To this Lord Linlithgow issued a reply which was couched in conciliatory terms. While reaffirming that the Governor-General or the Governor could not divest themselves of the special responsibility placed on them by the Act of preserving the peace and tranquillity of the country as a whole and of the provinces individually, His Excellency declared that the Ministers would be enabled to examine the cases of individual prisoners with a view to their ultimate release. The Governor-General, too, hoped that the Ministries could resume their interrupted labours. The Viceroy's statement eased the tension considerably and the Premiers withdrew their resignations. The crisis which a few days ago threatened to envelop the whole of India passed off without leaving any trace on the political life of the country.

Hardly had the Bihar and the United Provinces ministerial crises died down when another arose in Orissa which too threatened to affect the position of other Congress ministries all over the country. It started with the appointment of Mr (now Sir) J. R. Dain as acting Governor of Orissa in place of Sir John Hubback who had planned to go to England on four months' leave. All sections of public opinion in India objected to this appointment on the ground that it was unsound in principle to promote a subordinate official to a position of superiority over the ministry. The Orissa Ministers had in addition to this certain personal reasons against the appointment of Mr. Dain because he and the ministry had not pulled together very well. As arrangements for Sir John Hubback's leave and for the appointment of Mr. Dain to act in his place had been made His Majesty's Government announced the appointment. That was the signal for loud protests from Congressmen who prepared to carry out their threat to precipitate an all-India crisis. Mr Gandhi backed up the Orissa Ministry's case. He wrote: "The whole of the sting lies in a subordinate official

becoming an acting Governor of a province with whom the Ministers are expected to work and almost daily submit documents for signature and who will preside at their meetings." It was rumoured at the time that even if the Orissa Ministry resigned, His Majesty's Government would be carried on by an interim ministry and that after the termination of the period of acting Governorship the Congress would be invited again to form the Ministry. Mr Gandhi warned the authorities that the Congress would not be a party to such an arrangement. In response to unanimous public opinion His Majesty's Government rescinded Mr Daln's appointment, Sir John Hubback magnanimously agreeing to cancel his leave.

This was the first time that an order of His Majesty regarding a gubernatorial appointment was cancelled after publication. The Congress duly announced it as its second triumph of the year.

### CONGRESS IN 1938-39.

Since the Orissa episode there has been no direct conflict between the Congress and the British Government. The Congress had its hands fully occupied with the solution of internal problems and with attempts to substantiate its claim that it stood for the whole of Indian nation. These problems fall into three distinct categories. Firstly, the relationship between the Congress and the Muslims; secondly, the activities of the Congress and Congressmen in the Indian States; and thirdly setting the Congress house in order.

Reference has been made in the chapter dealing with the Muslim organisations to the attempts made by Mr Gandhi and the Congress leaders to bring about an agreement between the Congress and the all-India Muslim League. The failure of the negotiations embittered the already strained relationship between the Hindu and Muslim communities. Numerous communal disturbances occurred in the Congress-governed provinces. Most of them could be traced to complaints against Congress Governments, the Muslims contended that the Congress Governments were unjust to them while the Hindus protested that they were sacrificed in an attempt to placate the Muslims. The Governments themselves were in a very unenviable position, if they took action against those who spread malicious propaganda they were accused of invading civil liberties, while if they allowed the propagandists to do what they liked, life and property were placed in serious jeopardy.

On the political plane spokesmen of the Muslim League complained that the interests of that community were not adequately looked after and more than one individual and committee toured the country and collected data in this behalf and published them as so many charge sheets against the Congress Governments. To these the Governments concerned issued lengthy replies purporting to substantiate their claim that they were more than just and generous to the minority community.

This controversy of accusation and rebuttal continued unabated—if anything it was aggravated by the activities of the Congress in the States.

This leads us on to the second phase of Congress activity in the past few months referred to above. Since the enunciation of Congress policy towards Indian States at Haripura in February 1938, throwing the States subjects on their own resources, the latter began to show sudden activity all over the country. Mysore, Travancore, Baroda, Kashmir and Hyderabad, among the bigger States, Jaipur, Rajkot, Limbdi and the Orissa States, were all active. Mass movements of varying intensity were organised by local leaders to support the demand for responsible government. Being unaccustomed to political life on such intense scale, the people lost their balance and in many cases violence ensued. The States authorities took measures to put down manifestations of violence which in turn provoked further violence. The activity in the States compelled recognition at the hands of the Congress whose Working Committee in the autumn, without deviating from its policy of non-interference, offered consistently with its resources to help the States subjects in every way open to it. Specific mention was made of the repressive policy adopted in certain States and the Princes as a whole were invited to confer responsible government on the subjects and themselves to function as constitutional monarchs.

As violence and counter-violence increased with the progress of time, the Congress executive under the direction of Mr Gandhi took a much stronger attitude in the winter of that year. The Congress welcomed the awakening among the States subjects and expressed its solidarity with the movement for civil liberty and responsible government. It denounced the attempts of certain rulers to suppress the movements by banning all peaceful and legitimate organisations of political activity and in some cases resorting to cruel and inhuman repression. Particular mention was made of the part played by the British Government in India and the Congress declared its right to protect the people against the unwarranted use of military or police forces lent by the British authorities. It was also explained that the Congress policy of non interference was dictated by considerations of prudence and that it was never conceived as an obligation. With the great awakening that is taking place among the people of the States there must be an increasing identification of the Congress with the States people.

Meanwhile, direct action in one form or the other was in vogue in several States and Mr Gandhi wholeheartedly threw his weight in the scales in favour of the States subjects. He went to the extent of suggesting that Congress Governments in adjoining and surrounding areas should not look on while States subjects were being "persecuted". He also hinted that the British Government, while they were working as allies of the Congress in the provinces, should not display hostility towards the same organisation in the States.

The States were in a state of ferment, rulers were alarmed and the subjects defiant. The Princes heartily resented the attitude adopted by Mr Gandhi and the Congress leaders who in their individual capacity actively associated themselves with the mass movements in several States.

**Mr. Gandhi's Fast.**

It was at this time that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, having successfully paralysed the administration of Rajkot through civil disobedience forced the Thakore Saheb of that State to enter into an agreement with him undertaking to set up a reforms inquiry committee with the specific object of devising a scheme "conferring the widest possible powers upon the people consistent with the ruler's treaty rights, obligations to the Paramount Power and prerogatives as a ruling chief". This gave an extraordinary fillip to the people's movements elsewhere.

After the conclusion of this agreement and the withdrawal of the civil disobedience campaign in Rajkot a hitch occurred in the implementing of the agreement. Mr. Patel contended that by virtue of a letter written to him by the Thakore Saheb on the day of the agreement he had the right to nominate seven members out of the ten to be appointed to the reforms committee. The Thakore Saheb, on the other hand, insisted that Mr. Patel could only recommend names and that it was open to the ruler to reject them, if he thought fit to do so. Mr. Gandhi regarded this as a breach of promise on the part of the Thakore Saheb and went to Rajkot in order to persuade the ruler to give effect to the agreement which, he pointed out, had been embodied in a Gazette notification of the State amounting to a promise from the ruler to his subjects. Negotiations having failed, Mr. Gandhi launched upon a fast unto death in the hope of thereby making the ruler see his error and redeem his promise. Past seventy, Mr. Gandhi, it was feared, might not emerge from the ordeal with his life intact. There was a chorus of demand from every nook and corner of the country that the Paramount Power should intervene and by forcing the Thakore Saheb to redeem his pledge enable Mr. Gandhi to break his fast. The suspicion was also widely held that agents of the Paramount Power stood in the way of the Thakore Saheb implementing his promise. The countrywide demand for immediate intervention by the Paramount Power was reinforced by a hint from the various Congress Provincial Governments that they would resign if the Rajkot tangle was not satisfactorily solved.

Under pressure of these circumstances the Viceroy curtailed his tour of Rajputana, returned to headquarters and after delicate negotiations succeeded in persuading Mr. Gandhi to give up his fast on condition that the point in dispute between him and the Thakore Saheb would be referred to the Chief Justice of India.

After a few weeks the Chief Justice found in favour of Mr. Gandhi holding that the Thakore Saheb was obliged under the agreement with Mr. Patel to appoint to the committee all the seven persons submitted by Mr. Patel.

This victory proved, however, to be short-lived. When the time came for Mr. Patel to nominate the non-official members of the committee fresh difficulties were encountered. The Muslims and the landlords claimed representation on the committee, and if their claims were conceded it became apparent that the object of the fast and the value of the Chief Justice's award would be nullified from Mr. Gandhi's

point of view inasmuch as the majority secured at such great cost by those who took part in the civil disobedience movement would be reduced to a minority.

Nor were the further stages in the task of evolving a constitution for Rajkot free from doubts and difficulties. Meanwhile, the people of Rajkot who, not many months ago, had shown remarkable solidarity, began to betray signs of dissension and weakness. Mr. Gandhi realised that it was hardly worth while fighting for methods and forms of responsible government and that what was necessary was the requisite amount of strength and will on the part of the people not only to obtain but also to work representative institutions in the States. Without proper training they were apt to fall victims to violence as was evidenced by numerous disturbances on a mass scale in one of which a British official of the Political Department was done to death. The sum total of all these was Mr. Gandhi's decision to renounce the Chief Justice's award in the Rajkot dispute and to advise the States subjects all over the country to suspend *satyagraha*. He asked them to go through the requisite period of training in the shape of quiet and constructive work which alone, he said, would give them the capacity to suffer and to sacrifice for their ideals. In the meanwhile, he suggested, that they should lower the pitch of their demands and make a direct approach to the local authorities in a spirit of humility and goodwill so that the rulers and their advisers might be moved to see the justice of their claims and meet them in a generous measure. This has since been done and the upheaval in Indian India which had assumed alarming dimensions died down overnight as it were. In this connection, His Excellency the Viceroy gave some very wholesome advice to the Princes exhorting them so to mould their administrations as to give no cause of serious complaint by their subjects. He also assured them that if they desired to introduce constitutional reforms in their States the Paramount Power would not stand in their way.

It only remains to notice that the Congress movement in the States was disapproved by the Muslim League which was interpreted as a bid for power at the future Federal centre. Towards the end of 1938 the Working Committee of the Muslim League passed a resolution which ran as follows: "While the All-India Muslim League fully sympathises with the aspirations of States subjects for their constitutional advance, it deprecates the change of attitude on the part of the Congress whose main objective in championing the cause of the States people is only to secure the establishment in the Indian States of an elective system enabling their representatives to be returned to the Federal Legislature, irrespective of anything else, in the hope that it might get a majority in the Federal Legislature. The Council, therefore, views with grave apprehensions the recent pronouncement of Mr. Gandhi which threatens the extinction of the Ruling Princes and the British Government with disastrous consequences, if they did not meet the demand of the Congress". In particular, the League objected to the campaign in Hyderabad State which it construed as an attack on the principal Muslim State. It is by no

means unlikely that the threat of communal trouble in the States if the Congress agitation in the States were continued, was partly responsible for Mr. Gandhi's direction to the States subjects to suspend direct action.

The third aspect of Congress activity in recent months relates to its internal affairs. The first evidence of a source of weakness in the Congress organisation was provided by developments in the Central Provinces. The Central Provinces have in the past proved a thorny proposition to the Congress although they have consistently remained Congress-minded. True to tradition the Congress party in this part of the country began to show signs of weakening solidarity not many months after the formation of Congress Ministers. Regional and personal rivalries began to manifest themselves and very soon created an atmosphere in which sustained work became impossible. Different factions strove to gain ascendancy inside the Congress party and the Ministry itself was not free from intrigue. Complaints of favouritism and corruption were preferred against more than one Minister while the Ministers themselves did not pull together as a united team.

### **The Khare Episode**

A situation arose in the summer of 1938 in which the intervention of the Congress High Command was rendered imperative. This term High Command applies generally to the Working Committee of the Congress but particularly to the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Working Committee. The sub-committee consisted of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and its task was generally to supervise, advise, direct and control the various provincial ministries according to a regional division, the members of the committee dividing the country into separate spheres of their respective authority. The High Command managed to bring about a reconciliation between the rival groups in the Central Provinces Cabinet, but it was short-lived. The Prime Minister, a few weeks later, called upon his colleagues to tender their resignations. Some of the latter complied, while others suggested that it might be advisable to consult the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and the Working Committee—which were due to meet a couple of days later—before such a drastic step was taken. The Premier, Dr. Khare, refused to yield when he was asked by a member of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee to stay his hands. He tendered the resignation of the entire Cabinet whereupon the Governor was forced to terminate the office of those Ministers who were disinclined to lay down their office. His Excellency then called upon Dr. Khare who was still the leader of the majority party to form a new Cabinet. This he did with some members of his former Cabinet and some new men, all of whom, however, belonged to the Congress Party.

Dr. Khare's action was strongly disapproved by the Congress High Command which found him guilty of indiscipline and called upon him to abandon his newly formed second Ministry and to relinquish the post of the leader of the Party. He did so, resigned for the second time and tendered an apology for his conduct. He was

further asked not to contest the election of a leader and to make a public declaration that by his behaviour he had rendered himself unworthy of any position of trust and responsibility in the Congress organisation. This, however, he refused to do. The Party met under the guidance of the High Command and elected Pundit Ravishanker Shukla as its leader, who was called upon by the Governor to form a new Ministry. From the third Congress Ministry were excluded Dr. Khare and those of his colleagues in the first Cabinet who had acted contrary to the wishes of the High Command.

The decision of the Working Committee on this episode provoked conflicting comments in the country, some leaders and newspapers accusing it of a tendency towards facism, authoritarianism and dictatorship.

Disciplinary action, although under different circumstances, against another Congressman earlier in the year followed by the Central Provinces ministerial episode served to create an element of discontent among a section of Congressmen who showed signs of revolt against the High Command.

This was strengthened by persistent rumours that the leaders of the Congress were contemplating a compromise with the British Government on the subject of Federation, a suspicion which was assiduously cultivated by extremists who disliked the restraint placed upon their activities by the various Congress Ministries backed up by the High Command. Thus, there grew up a new school within the Congress composed of divergent elements who united in attacking the Working Committee. That the Congress Governments were doing no more and no less than what governments ought to do and that the Working Committee reiterated the Congress hostility to Federation did not satisfy the extremist school.

Early in 1939 the time arrived for the election of the Congress President for the ensuing year in accordance with past practice the old leaders selected Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and recommended him to the three thousand odd Congress voters. At any rate they were opposed to the reelection of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on the ground that some items of his programme were unwise and impracticable. Mr. Bose contested the election against the wishes of Mr. Gandhi and the old leaders and succeeded in defeating the latter's nominee. On page 849 of this book to causes of this event have been analysed. Mr. Gandhi regarded Mr. Bose's success as his own defeat and wrote as if the Congress leadership had passed from his hands to those of Mr. Bose whom he called upon to take over the machine and run it according to his lights. A fierce controversy ensued in which Mr. Bose and the right wing leaders said several uncomplimentary things against one another. Thinking that it was impossible for them to reconcile their ideals and methods of work with those of Mr. Bose, the right wing leaders tendered their resignations on the eve of the next session of the Congress to be held at Tripuri in March 1939. They hoped that Mr. Bose would carry his success of his presidential election to its logical conclusion and proceed to form his own executive and carry out his programme which included the giving of a six-month ultimatum to the British Government to confer complete independence on India.

### Tripuri Session

There was general confusion in the country, especially among the Congress Parties and Ministers in the various provinces. It was at this time that the annual session of the Congress met at Tripuri. In a very short presidential address, Mr. Bose said the time had come to raise the issue of "Swaraj" and submit India's national demand to the British Government in the form of an ultimatum. To his mind the problem was what they should do if the Federal scheme was indefinitely shelved. They should submit their national demand in the form of an ultimatum with a time limit, at the expiry of which a reply should be demanded. "With the Congress in power in eight provinces, the strength and prestige of our national organisation have gone up", he said. "The mass movement has made considerable headway throughout British India. Last, but not the least, is the widespread awakening in the Indian States. What more opportune moment could we find in our national history for a final advance in the direction of Swaraj, particularly when the International situation is favourable to us? If only we sink our differences, pool our resources and pull our full weight in the national struggle, we can make our attack on British Imperialism irresistible. Shall we have the political foresight to make the most of our present favourable position or shall we miss this opportunity, which is a rare opportunity in the life of a nation?" His appeal for an ultimatum to Great Britain did not cut much ice with the delegates. The exposures made during the controversy over the presidential election and Mr. Gandhi's offer to hand over the machinery of the Congress to Mr. Bose by virtue of his re-election caused a revulsion of feeling against Mr. Bose among the same delegates who only two months ago had chosen him to be President for another year. Members of the old Working Committee who had resigned took no part in the deliberations. The Premiers of Madras and the United Provinces played a leading role at Tripuri and they tried to pull back the Congress from the swerve to the left.

The main resolution of the session was one which reaffirmed the old policy of the Congress and the faith of the bulk of the Congressmen in Mr. Gandhi and his leadership in spite of Mr. Bose's re-election. The resolution ran: "In view of various misunderstandings that have arisen in the Congress and the country on account of the controversies in connection with the presidential election and after, it is desirable that the Congress should clarify the position and declare its general policy. This Congress declares its firm adherence to the fundamental policies which have governed its programme in the past years under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi and is definitely of opinion that there should be no break in these policies and that they should continue to govern the Congress programme in future. This Congress expresses its confidence in the work of the Working Committee which functioned during the last year and regrets that any aspersions should have been cast against any of its members. In view of the critical situation that may develop during the coming year and in view of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi alone can lead the Congress and the country to victory during

such crisis, the Congress regards it as imperative that its executive should command his implicit confidence and requests the President to appoint the Working Committee in accordance with the wishes of Gandhiji".

Other resolutions of importance passed at Tripuri dealt with India's "national demand", the Indian States and Britain's foreign policy.

The resolution on "national demand" said:

"The Congress has for more than half a century striven for the advancement of the people of India and has represented the urge of the Indian people towards freedom and self-expression. During the past 50 years, it has engaged itself, on behalf of the masses of the country, in a struggle against British Imperialism, and, through the suffering and disciplined sacrifice of the people, it has carried the nation a long way to the independence that is its objective.

With the growing strength of the people, it has adapted itself to the changing and developing situation, and while pursuing various programmes has ever worked for the independence of India, and the establishment of a democratic state in the country. Rejecting the Government of India Act, and with full determination to end it, it has decided to take advantage of the measure of provincial autonomy that this act provided—restricted and circumscribed as it was—in order to strengthen the national movement and to give such relief to the masses as was possible under the circumstances. To the federal part of the Act, the Congress declared its uncompromising opposition and its determination to resist its imposition.

"The Congress declares afresh its solemn resolve to achieve independence for the nation and to have a constitution framed for a free India through a constituent assembly elected by the people and without any interference by a foreign authority. No other constitutions or attempted solutions of the problem can be accepted by the Indian people.

"The Congress is of the opinion that in view of the situation in India, the organised strength of the national movement, the remarkable growth of the consciousness of the masses, a new awakening among the people of Indian States as well as the rapid development of the world situation, the time has come for the full application of the principle of self-determination to India, so that the people of India might establish an independent democratic state by means of a constituent assembly.

"Not only the inherent right and the dignity of the people demand this full freedom, but also economic and other problems which press insistently on the masses cannot find solution; nor can India get rid of her poverty and keep pace with modern progress unless the people have full opportunities of self-development and growth which independence alone can give.

"Provincial autonomy affords no such scope for development and its capacity for good is being rapidly exhausted. The proposed Federation strangles India still further and will not be accepted. The Congress therefore is firmly of the opinion that this whole of the Government of India Act must give place to the constitution of a free India made by the people themselves.

"An independent and democratic India will face the solution of our great problems rapidly and effectively and will align herself with the progressive peoples of the world and thus aid the cause of democracy and freedom. With a view to the speedy realisation of the Congress objective and in order to face effectively the national and international crisis that looms ahead, this Congress calls upon all parts of Congress organisations as well as Congress Provincial Governments and the people generally to prepare themselves to this end, to promote unity and in particular to strengthen, purify and discipline the organisation, removing weakness and corrupting influences, so as to make it an effective organ of the people's will."

The following is the text of the resolution on Indian States —

"The Congress welcomes the awakening of the people of Indian States in many parts of the country and considers this as a hopeful prelude to a larger freedom, comprising the whole of India, for which the Congress has laboured. The Congress supports the demand for responsible Government and civil liberty in the States and expresses its solidarity with these movements for freedom and self-expression, which are integral parts of the larger struggle. While appreciating that some Rulers of States have recognised this awakening as a healthy sign of growth and are seeking to adjust themselves to it in co-operation with these people the Congress regrets that some other Rulers have sought to suppress these movements by banning peaceful and legitimate organisations and all political activity and in some cases resorting to cruel and inhuman repression."

"The whole of India was profoundly stirred by the announcement of the indefinite fast by Mr. Gandhi in order to remedy the breach by the Thakore Sahib of Rajkot of the settlement arrived at between him and his counsellors on the one hand, and Mr. Patel as representing the people on the other."

"The Congress expresses its gratification at the recent agreement resulting in the termination of the fast and trusts that the people of Rajkot will have their aspirations fulfilled, and further hopes that the Princes of Kathiawar and other parts of India will march with the times and, in co-operation with their people, introduce popular government."

The Congress is of the opinion that the resolution of the Harijans session of the Congress, relating to States, has answered the expectations raised by it and has justified itself by encouraging the peoples of the States to organise themselves and conduct their own movements for freedom. The Harijans policy was conceived in the best interests of the people in order to enable them to develop self-reliance and strength. This policy was dictated by circumstances and by a recognition of the limitations inherent in the circumstances, but it was never conceived as an obligation.

"The Congress has always possessed the right, as it is its duty, to guide the people of the States and lead them with its influence. The great awakening that is taking place among the people of the States may lead to a relaxation or to the

complete removal of the restraint which the Congress imposed upon itself, thus resulting in an ever-increasing identification of the Congress with the States people."

"The Congress desires to reiterate that its objective, complete independence, is for the whole of India, inclusive of the States, which are integral parts of India which cannot be separated, and which must have the same measure of political, social and economic freedom as the rest of India."

Thus, it must be said that the Tripuri Congress virtually devoted all its time to making known to the world that the Congress was solidly behind Mr. Gandhi in spite of Mr. Bose's re-election to the presidency.

In accordance with the principal resolution passed at Tripuri it would have been in the fitness of things if Mr. Bose sought the advice of Mr. Gandhi for the formation of a new Working Committee. This he could not do on account of illness. After a few weeks, however, he entered into correspondence with Mr. Gandhi who expressed his unwillingness to suggest to Mr. Bose the personnel of his new executive. Mr. Gandhi thought that in view of the sharp conflict between Mr. Bose and the right wing leaders it would not be proper for him to voice the two together. He therefore advised Mr. Bose to form his own Working Committee, to formulate his own programme and to face the All India Congress Committee therewith.

The All India Congress Committee met at Calcutta in April 1939 at which Mr. Bose tendered his resignation of the office of presidency consequent on the failure of renewed negotiations between him on the one hand and Mr. Gandhi and the right wing leaders on the other. Babu Rajendra Prasad was elected president in his place.

Immediately following his resignation Mr. Bose gathered round him a few Congressmen composed of radicals and critics of the right wing and formed a 'Forward Bloc'. The main purpose of this move was to give a revolutionary bias to the Congress and to present an ultimatum to the British Government in respect of the future constitution of India.

About two months later, the A.I.C.C. met in Bombay and adopted the recommendations of the sub-committee appointed at Calcutta to formulate measures for the removal of corruption and indiscipline in the Congress.

Mr. Bose took advantage of the presence of a large number of Congressmen in Bombay to make an attempt to bring together all the left groups in the Congress under one banner. This he failed to achieve, but he got them to agree to act in concert wherever they thought alike. What is known as a Consolidation Committee was formed to regulate the activities of the various left wing groups.

The Bombay meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in addition to making certain changes in the constitution of the Congress adopted a resolution sponsored by the executive which laid down that no Congressmen should offer or organise civil disobedience movement without the prior sanction of the provincial Congress

committee concerned. The proposal raised a storm of protest from all left wing Congressmen who insisted on having the right "to keep up the spirit of revolt among the masses". The rightists who were in a clear majority of two to one in the committee were determined to prevent all activities which were calculated to embarrass the Congress Ministries in office. Thus, the critics of Mr. Gandhi and his policy sustained another defeat although they managed to pool together sixty votes.

At the time of writing it is difficult to foretell the future of the leftist movement.

### INDIAN PRINCES.

During the past four or five years the Indian Princes have figured largely in discussions on the future constitutional machinery of British India. They became actively interested in British Indian Reforms with the announcement made by representative Princes at the First Round Table Conference that they would join an All-India Federation provided there were adequate safeguards for them. This enthusiasm waned, however, in 1931 when some prominent Princes began to entertain doubts about the advisability of their joining the Federation. The Congress resolution which set its goal as the establishment of a socialist state and the subsequent pronouncements of Congress leaders, including Mr. Gandhi, on their intentions if they gained power, made the Princes pause before they plunged. The late Maharaja of Patiala was the first to come into the open to warn his brother Princes against the dangers to their very existence involved in the Federal Structure Committee's plan. He declared that smaller States were bound to suffer the fate of the smaller German principalities under the Confederation of 1815 and disappear from the map of India. He suggested the advisability of a Union of Indian States directly in relationship with the Crown. He was later followed by other Princes, who shared his fears, and the view gained in strength that unless adequate guarantees were given for the continued maintenance of their rights and privileges, they should not give their consent to join the proposed Federation.

Almost all the Princes of India or their representatives had gathered at Delhi about the time of the publication of the White Paper. The scheme was generally supported by the Princes, subject to the incorporation in the Constitution Act of safeguards for the maintenance of internal autonomy, an equitable distribution of seats among the States in the federal legislature and a satisfactory settlement of the claims made by the Princes under the vague term "paramountcy".

Interest next shifted to London where the Joint Parliamentary Committee took evidence on the Reforms proposals. Representatives of the Standing Committee of the Princes' Chamber demanded statutory provisions rendering it permissible for States to enter the proposed Federation collectively through a confederation, measures to secure weightage for the representation of States in the Legislature in the event of a bare minimum federating at the outset, prohibition of discussion of the domestic affairs of States

in the Federal Legislature, co-ordinate powers for the Upper House in voting supplies at joint sessions, freedom for States from direct taxation and inviolability of treaties. These conditions were considered essential, but entry into federation would depend on the final completed picture of the Indian constitution.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee having accepted Sir Samuel Hoare's suggestion that the new Government of India Bill should not confine itself to provincial autonomy but should include the establishment of a federation for all-India, the position of the States in the Federation naturally became an important consideration with the Princes. They appointed a committee of States Ministers to examine the report and formulate their views. This was done and a number of Princes, including the most prominent Rulers, met in Bombay in February, 1932, and expressed their disapproval of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's recommendations as they stood.

A resolution passed by the meeting of Princes emphasised that before the Bill could be considered as acceptable to the States it was necessary that it should be amended in certain essential particulars. These were set out in the report of the States Ministers' Committee and referred to the form and mode of accession to the Federation, specific mention and preservation of the treaties and agreements concluded with the States, the extent of the executive authority of the Federation in regard to the States, the special responsibilities of the Governor-General *vis-à-vis* the Indian States, provisions consequent upon the possible suspension of the constitution, and enforcement of Federation laws and powers vested in the Governor-General.

The Princes' decision caused a great sensation and was promptly seized upon by the Conservative die-hards in Britain who saw in it a weapon with which they hoped to kill Federation. Sir Samuel Hoare showed a conciliatory spirit and offered to consider the Princes' representations in respect of details. On the question of principle, however, he refused to bring into discussion the question of Paramountcy, which was definitely outside the purview of the Government of India Bill.

(For details see past issues of this book.)

The Secretary of State's assurances allayed to some extent the fears of Indian Rulers. During the report stage of the Bill amendments were introduced by the Government which, it is believed, generally meet the issues raised by the Princes.

A new development occurred with the passing of the Government of India Act. The picture was complete and it was no more open to the Princes to argue that they could not come to a decision on their entry into federation until after they had known the final constitution of the federation. Following on the parliamentary enactment of the reformed constitution, the officers of the Political Department in India sent to the various Princes draft Instruments of Accession to the federation with a request that the reply should be sent at an early date. The larger question of the entry into federation was



narrowed down to the terms on which each individual State was invited to join. But even in the matter of details many of the Princes sought to withhold many of their existing powers, rights and privileges and seemed inclined to federate for the minimum purposes. The next stage of discussion was confined to the extent to which they should go.

The federal scheme as embodied in the Act and as detailed in the British Government's draft Instruments of Accession was subjected to a state of criticism by the smaller states in order to ventilate these points and to evolve a minimum formula on which most state could agree, the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes organised a bigger conference of Princes and Ministers in the latter half of 1936. At this conference, which met in Bombay and which was presided over by the Chancellor, the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur, some very strong speeches were made expressing the disinclination of many small states to federate on the terms proposed. Important amendments were suggested to the provisions of the draft Instruments of Accession and it was sought to withhold a number of subjects mentioned in the list of federal items appended to the Government of India Act. To consider these suggestions the conference appointed two sub-committees, the constitutional sub-committee under the chairmanship of the Maharaja of Patiala and the finance sub-committee presided over by the Nawab of Bhopal. The former had the assistance of two legal experts, namely Mr. Morgan and Mr. D. G. Dalvi, and the latter was assisted by Sir B. N. Mitra and Mr. Manu Subedar. The constitutional sub-committee met for three weeks in Delhi and the latter met from time to time at Bhopal and submitted their reports to the Chamber of Princes.

The main recommendation of the constitutional sub-committee was that the sphere of paramountcy must be quite distinct from the federal sphere and the obligations of the Crown arising out of the treaties and must in no way be affected by the federation. It was also made clear that it must be understood that the states would join the federation only in respect of the subjects to which they acceded and with the limitations proposed by them. Moreover the sovereignty of the states must remain as before except to the extent agreed to be transferred to the federation by their rulers through the Instruments of Accession.

The finance sub-committee recommended that there should be no direct taxation of the states' subjects except in respect of the surcharge on income-tax. Even in respect of indirect taxation, only those mentioned in the Act should be levied, and the list should not be added to. Whatever tributes were now payable should cease after federation.

Both the reports were in the main adopted by the meeting of Princes and Ministers which met at Delhi early in 1937.

Most of the States then sent to Government alternative draft Instruments of Accession embodying the suggestion approved by the Delhi conference, but many are reported to have gone beyond the Delhi formula. These alternative drafts were considered by Whitehall which sent to the various states final drafts of Instruments of Accession.

The British Government's final draft Instruments of Accession is a secret document, at any rate at the time of writing. It took into consideration the various points urged by the Princes and is believed to have made certain concessions to the Princes' fears and suspicions. It was sent round to individual Princes in January 1939 and they were given six months' time to examine it and give their final reply.

The revised draft was examined in all its implications by a committee of States Ministers, called the Hydari Committee, whose findings were later confirmed by a conference of Ministers held in Gwalior and a bigger conference of Rulers and their Ministers held in Bombay in mid-summer. The last-mentioned resolved

"The Conference of Princes and Ministers assembled in Bombay, having considered the revised draft Instrument of Accession and the connected papers, resolves that the terms, on the basis of which accession is offered, are fundamentally unsatisfactory in the directions indicated in the report of the Hydari Committee of Ministers and confirmed by the recommendations of the Gwalior Conference and are, therefore, unacceptable

"At the same time, the conference records its belief that it could not be the intention of His Majesty's Government to close the door on an All-India Federation"

The Princes' reasons for refusing to accede to the proposed federation on the terms embodied in the draft Instruments of Accession are summarised in the Hydari Committee's report, which, in its concluding paragraph, said

"The Committee reiterates its conviction that there is in fact no alternative ideal for India, except that of an All India Federation, provided it ensures all the essential safeguards advocated by the Committee and offers effective assurance of the continued autonomy and integrity of the States."

The Committee came to the unanimous conclusion "that the draft Instrument of Accession and other drafts circulated, on the basis of which accession is offered, are fundamentally unsatisfactory in the directions noted by it"

The Committee found it difficult to believe that it was the intention either of His Majesty's Government or the Government of India to close the door on Federation. If the vital matters, to which the Committee had drawn attention, could be satisfactorily adjusted the Committee was of the opinion that there would then exist a satisfactory basis on which accession could be concluded by individual States with due regard to the particular interests of each.

Referring to the general clauses of the Instrument of Accession, the Committee pointed out that, while in the former draft Instruments there was a limitation on the exercise of the executive authority of the Federation in the State, that limitation had now been omitted in the revised draft. The Committee emphasised that the limitation referred to correctly stated the position hitherto understood by His Majesty's Government and the States, and that as a matter of form it was correct and was based on a relevant section of the Government of India Act of 1935.

The Committee, referring to "other matters," stated that in the course of its discussions it had been pointed out that some

States strongly favoured the further inclusion in the Instrument of the two clauses dealing with the separation of Paramountcy from the Federal Sphere and *vice versa*.

With regard to the question of defence, the Committee was of the opinion that the position had not been made as clear as it should have been in the case of such a vital matter. The Committee did not feel entirely satisfied that this obligation of the Crown to the States and relationship regarding Paramountcy would remain unaffected by accession without appropriate limitation.

Dealing with Customs, the Committee considered that any limitation on the power to alter the existing rates could not be accepted by the States concerned, while the amendments now proposed were a reversal of past decisions of a vital character, and had been proposed without giving the States likely to be affected even an opportunity of stating their objections thereto.

As regards railways, the Committee stated that despite the improvement effected in the present position through the provision of a Railway Tribunal, the suggestion of unqualified accession to that item in the Federal List went far beyond anything which the States had ever contemplated.

Under the item "Excise duties," the Committee stated that, in the matter of finance, the views of the Committee had been well-known. It was pointed out that the date fixed, namely, March 31, 1937, for deciding whether a State should be allowed to retain any item of excise revenue, must operate harshly upon its financial resources. That date should be the date of the inauguration of Federation, and if and when the distribution of excise duty among the federating units took place by federal legislation the States concerned should not receive less than what at the advent of Federation they would be entitled to receive.

The Committee considered that the proposed Administration Agreement fell far short of what had been contemplated throughout the federal discussions. The present draft did not ensure that administration of federal laws should be reserved to the States.

The Committee viewed with great concern the proposed amendments to items relating to Customs and the proposal to insert a new section in the Government of India Act.

Referring to Treaty Rights, the Committee stated that at present a treaty right could not be extinguished by the unilateral action of one party. The Committee felt that it would be a very serious change in the status of treaty rights, if, through accession, they were to become rights liable to be so extinguished, and the fact that the Governor-General, in his individual judgment, would determine whether it was proper in all the circumstances that the Federal Legislature should be permitted to do so was not a sufficient safeguard.

The Committee also felt that States which had important treaty rights relating to matters for which they had been asked to accede and not being rights which they were prepared to waive on accession, might find great difficulty in acceding on the basis at present offered. The Committee anticipated that in many cases it would not be found to be the intention of the Crown Representative that treaty rights should be waived, and it ought not to be difficult to devise by amendment, if necessary, of the provisions of the Act at a moment when many

amendments, some of them of substance, were being introduced by His Majesty's Government, a suitable method of safeguarding such rights.

The Princes' Conference resolution based on the Hyderabad Committee was a serious set-back to the negotiations for the introduction of federation; but the hope is held at the time of writing that the individual replies of the Princes to the Viceroy's circular may be such as to lessen the prevalent pessimism.

A new factor in the accession of the State to the proposed federation arose early in 1938. The Congress which had all this while opposed the inauguration of the federal part of the Government of India Act intensified its opposition since July 1937 when its nominees became Ministers in the majority of British Indian provinces. What were merely unofficial resolutions passed at public meetings and Congress conferences became the considered judgments of these Governments. They also induced their respective legislatures to pass specific resolutions protesting against the federal Scheme contained in the Government of India Act of 1935, affirming their determination to resist its inauguration and setting out in detail their objections to the proposed federation. One of the principal objections was the anomaly of "forcing an alliance between democratic British Indian provinces and autocratic Indian States." In other words, the Congress demanded as one of the conditions precedent to its active co-operation with the federal scheme the introduction in the State of self-governing institutions and an undertaking by the States rulers that in choosing their representatives to the federal legislature they would adopt an elective element. Neither the British Government nor their representatives in India could countenance these demands which were contrary to the provisions of the Act. Nevertheless the tide of democracy could not be stemmed. Many States could not escape the influence of autonomous adjacent provinces.

Numerous States announced their Rulers' intention to liberalise their constitutional machinery and to improve their administrations. Many actually introduced reforms. A few Rulers declared that responsible government was the goal of policy and took steps towards it. Prominent among those who announced reforms were Haroda, Gwalior and Amritsar, the last named giving effect to a scheme which had previously been approved by Mr. Gandhi. Other States like Hyderabad and Mysore appointed committees to suggest reforms proposals.

At a certain stage doubts were held whether it was open to an Indian Prince to liberalise his administrative and constitutional machinery consistent with his obligations under Paramountcy. These were dispelled by authoritative statements by spokesmen of the British Cabinet and by the Viceroy to the effect that the British Government would neither force nor obstruct the grant of internal reforms by Indian Princes but that no State would be regarded as relieved of its obligations to the Paramount Power by the fact that the Ruler had divested himself of the control necessary to discharge them. Whatever the measure of reform introduced by the Indian Princes, there is no gainsaying that they have felt the influence of the prevalence of autonomous representative institutions in British Indian provinces and are striving to respond to the spirit of the times.

## The National Liberal Federation.

The definite breach between the moderate and extremist elements in the Congress at its special session in Bombay in August 1918 (*vide* 1918 edition of this book) witnessed the birth of the National Liberal Federation which has, since then, been the platform of Indian moderate leaders. It held its first session in Bombay in 1918, Sir Surendranath Banerjee presiding. The Federation adopted for its creed the old Congress formula which was set aside by the Nagpur Congress. The Liberal Party in India has always been the rallying point of moderately progressive opinion. It has consistently stood for a pure type of nationalism and orderly progress through peaceful and constitutional means, as opposed to the revolutionary creed and policy of the Congress. During the first five or six years of its existence, the party played a useful and valuable part in politics and exerted a wholesome influence on public life. The death of the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu was a serious blow to the Indian Liberal Party whose influence on Indian affairs steadily waned since then. The Indian Round Table Conference brought it again to the forefront, but its influence again suffered partly as the result of the "reactionary provisions" of the Government of India Act of 1935 and partly as the result of the growing strength of the Congress organisation. The return of the Congress to the constitutional path ousted it from Indian politics. At the time of writing the Liberal Party exists only in name, there being no place for a middle group in Indian affairs of the present day. Indeed, it was felt necessary, to enter at the last session of the Liberal Federation a special plea for the continuance of the Liberal Party in reply to suggestions that the party be wound up.

Shortly after the annual session of the Liberal Federation in 1935 there were rumours of an understanding with the Congress in order jointly to contest the elections, but these were soon proved to be unfounded. Efforts were doubtless made to bring about this consummation, but it was found there was very little chance of the Congress and Liberals agreeing on any joint programme of work—their outlook was so widely divergent.

The general elections for the provincial legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935 not only proved that the Congress had enormous influence over the electorate but also confirmed the exit of Liberals from active political life in India. Few Liberal candidates contested the elections, but hardly any was successful. During the past two or three years the Liberal Party existed only in name. Its leaders, however, made their existence felt by occasional contributions to the discussion of public questions. They also played a valuable part in offering sober and constructive criticism of the policies and actions of the majority party, the Congress. Such criticism was all the more useful owing to the absence of an opposition in most of the provincial legislatures in which the Congress is now in power.

Although the Liberals hold no less progressive views than Congressmen, there is a fundamental difference between the two—the former have

fixed Dominion Status within the Empire as their ambition, while the latter have set "complete independence" as their goal, similarly in the matter of method, the Liberals are opposed to direct action and are wedded to constitutional forms of agitation to accelerate the pace of the country's political advance.

These points were emphasised at the last session of the Liberal Federation held in Bombay in December 1938. Sir Cowaji Jehangir, welcoming the delegates, observed: "Although strict constitutionalism had characterised the administration of the Congress provinces and that the Congress had vindicated the Liberal policy to seek political salvation on constitutional lines, I wonder whether the line of demarcation between the Liberals and the Congress has grown so faint in practice as not to justify the separate existence of a distinct political party. We may be called cowards and the most uncomplimentary language may again be the order of the day," he continued "but we shall continue to warn our countrymen that direct action will not lead us to the goal of our ambitions, while suffering, hardship and disorganisation will follow in its wake. I assert that the necessity to abandon these methods, even if temporarily, by Congress is a triumph of Liberal foresight. In order to secure the viceroy of temporary political unity the Liberals cannot light-heartedly abandon a principle for which they have fought these twenty years. The Liberals from conviction believe in ordered progress. They think and feel in terms of evolution. All attempts at a temporary advance by the method of direct action is regarded by them as definitely dangerous to ultimate political progress. We believe that if the Congress abandoned its present method of constitutional Government and resorted to civil disobedience, as threatened by its President, large numbers of thinking people in India, while approving of the present constitutional Congress policy, would be most unwilling to subject this country to a fresh spell of political confusion. Such people will then naturally turn to a political party which has no communal basis and which can afford a common rallying centre for the bulk of political opinion, which does not belong to the direct action school. There are, too, a large number of politically minded persons who though they do not label themselves as Liberals approve of, and follow, liberal principles."

A powerful plea for India remaining within the Empire was made by the Hon. Mr. P. N. Saprú, President of the session. He said:

"Viewing the world situation in its proper setting, bearing in mind what the new imperialisms are and mean for the weaker races of mankind, I think we were wise in fixing as our objective Dominion Status as defined in the Statute of Westminster. Dominion Status which is a dynamic conception is hardly distinguishable for any practical purpose from virtual independence. It is a free association of free peoples in no way subordinate to one another. In a world full of menace to the democratic States, we have in the British Commonwealth of Nations, an organisation which can provide the base for a system of collective security. And

scarcely democratic States must pull together. In a world full of menace to the Asiatic and African races, it would give to India a sense of security which an entirely independent existence cannot. If, however, forgetting the dark chapters in our relationship it is wise for us to accept it loyally and unreservedly as our objective, it is equally the duty of those who control British policy to endow India as speedily as possible with Dominion Status, for Indian thought is running in channels which threaten to make an Indo-British Commonwealth an unacceptable ideal."

Mr Sapru dwelt at length on the federal part of the new constitution and, while declaring that few in India were in love with it in its present form, deprecated the threats uttered by some Congress leaders that an attempt to impose federation on India would be resisted with civil disobedience. "That way lies disaster", he said, "we owe it to ourselves and to the country to utter a warning, in the present tense communal atmosphere, against the dangers of such a course. Fortunately, the wiser heads of the Congress have been keeping discreetly silent. It would, in my humble judgment, be a grievous blunder on the part of democratic provinces to give up in pursuit of a weapon which experience has demonstrated to be a double-edged one, the position of advantage they enjoy at present, the opportunity they possess, within their limited resources, to do constructive work for social and economic uplift and establish correct conventions of responsible government and traditions of democracy, to abandon the lever they possess, to control the tendencies of a centre which, it is apprehended, will be unduly conservative. That is not the way to combat the new constitution."

"Politics is the art of method and results. Wise statesmanship consists in sizing up situations and devising effective weapons to meet them. Not by refusing to handle the machinery set up at the Centre but by utilising it in an independent, courageous and constructive manner for the removal of those obstacles which the Act has, unfortunately, placed in our way, shall we be able to build up a mighty force which even this extraordinarily rigid constitution will not be able to resist. There is no inconsistency in condemning the framework of the Act and then bending it for the promotion of those ends we believe in. We should despair of the future if we did not believe in the capacity of Indian (including Indian States) and British statesmanship to profit by experience gained of the Government of India Act in operation. Let us, therefore, take care to see that in an attempt at wrecking the federation, we do not wreck ourselves."

The Liberals' President concluded with an expression of hope that Rulers of Indian States would move with the times, liberalise their administrations and establish representative government and the rule of law in the States.

The Session formulated what were described as the irreducible minimum changes in the federal machinery essential for the successful working of the federal constitution. The changes proposed were:—

(1) clearing up the position of the Princes and securing the subjects of Indian States the right of election of States' representatives to the Federal Legislature;

(2) removal of safeguards relating to the monetary policy and commercial discrimination;

(3) introduction of direct election to the Federal Assembly;

(4) making the Constitution elastic so as to enable India to attain Dominion Status within a reasonable period.

The conference passed a resolution which, while expressing satisfaction that provincial autonomy was being worked on constitutional lines without any undue interference from the Governors, deprecated the manner in which the Congress Working Committee "tried to impose its will and decisions" on Congress Ministers. Much interference, the resolution stated, was calculated very seriously to hinder the growth of a healthy, democratic system of government in the country.

A resolution on the economic development of India advocated reform of agrarian laws, the embodiment in legislative enactments of the main principles of land revenue assessment, the relief of agricultural indebtedness and measures to check fragmentation, substantial aid in the development of industries, a fiscal and monetary policy wholly in the interests of the country, labour legislation, free and compulsory elementary education and provision of medical relief.

Another resolution expressed the hope that the Rulers of all Indian States would realise in their own interests that with the working of autonomous responsible Government in the Provinces, it was no longer possible for them to continue to administer their States on the existing basis. The Federation, therefore, urged the Rulers to concede to their subjects without any further delay the right of security of person and property, liberty of speech and of the press, freedom of association, an independent judiciary, and to initiate measures for the establishment of responsible government.

An appeal to Government to make the country self-reliant in the matter of defence was made by a resolution which demanded the rapid nationalisation of the defence forces, the re-distribution of defence expenditure so as to provide more money for the development of the Indian Air Force and Navy, the removal of communal and provincial restrictions regarding recruitment to the Army, a wider expansion of the University Training Corps and the introduction of military drill and the establishment of cadet corps in schools. The resolution recorded its protest that the Government of India Act of 1935 did not provide for a close association of the responsible part of the Federal Government with the defence of the country and also strongly deprecated the exclusion of Indians from the membership of the Chatfield Committee. The resolution also urged the need to undertake a more systematic organisation of air raid precautions.

The appointment of civilians as Governors and judges formed the subject-matter of another

resolution The Federation expressed the opinion that the practice of appointing members of the Indian Civil Service as Governors should no longer be continued, that Governors should be men drawn from public life and that the policy of appointing Indians as Governors should be promoted. It further urged that recruitment

to the judiciary, including the High Court, should be entirely from the members of the Bar. With a view to safeguarding the rights of Indians living outside this country, the Federation suggested the development of an Indian Consular Service on the lines adopted by other Dominions of the British Empire.

## MUSLIM ORGANISATIONS

The awakening of political consciousness among Muslims in India as a separate entity dates back to 1906 when the All-India Muslim League was formed. It worked up its influence steadily, so that when it was hardly ten years old it became sufficiently important to enter into an agreement—known since as the Lucknow Pact—with the powerful Indian National Congress. The League fell on evil days in the 'twenties, and differences set in among its members. When enhanced powers were conferred on India by the Montford Reforms, Muslims became more and more politically minded and began to aspire for a greater share in the control of the administration of the country and in Government posts. This feeling gave rise to the formation of a new body whose promoters concentrated on aggressive presentation of Muslim demands. With the prospect of still further constitutional reforms at the end of the first ten years of the working of the Montford Scheme, these leaders strove to organise Muslims into an influential body which would safeguard their interests more effectively than the League. The result was the All-Parties Muslim Conference in 1928. The publication of the Communal Award and its inclusion in the White Paper Scheme of Reforms in 1933 helped this process of consolidation. An attempt was made early in 1934 to consolidate the community by healing the split within the Muslim League and, if possible, bringing the League and the Conference together to work as a united body. The latter failed, but the former object was largely successful and the League marched from strength to strength until it emerged as a powerful organisation of the Muslim community on the eve of the first elections to the provincial legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935. For the first time in the political history of Muslims their representative institution functioned as a vigorous and active all-India organisation with results which flattered Mr. Jinnah and his co-workers. Doubtless Mr. Jinnah, who was the guiding spirit behind this new activity, was handicapped by basilar tendencies and reactionary forces in distant provinces beyond the sphere of his direct influence.

Shortly after the elections, Mr. Jinnah explained the position of the League members of provincial legislatures vis-à-vis other groups and said: "The constitution and policy of the League do not prevent us from co-operation with others. On the contrary, it is part and parcel of our basic principle that we are free and ready to co-operate with any group or party from the very inception, or inside the legislature, if the basic principles are determined by common consent."

These words engendered a hope that the League might be induced to co-operate with the Congress in its extremist programme and negotiations were started, but it soon became apparent that the two could not come together. The situation was rendered more difficult by the attitude of stiffness adopted by the Congress and its President, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. Mr. Jinnah refused to convert the League into an understudy of the Congress and firmly upheld the position of the Muslim community. The Congress, for its part, found as the result of the elections that it did not have the support of the Muslim community. Very few Congress Muslims were put up as candidates for the elections, and even they failed. The Congress therefore set about roping in the Muslims by an appeal to their economic conscience, explaining that the Congress was out to alleviate the sufferings of the masses, Muslims as well as Hindus, and to uplift the nation as a whole. In this process the League and its leaders came in for a great deal of violent criticism at the hands of the Congress managers. On behalf of the League Mr. Jinnah retorted: "The Congress have not the monopoly, nor are they the sole custodians of Indian nationalism. As I have always maintained, the Muslim League is prepared to join hands with any progressive party in the fight for the country's freedom, but to achieve this the question of minorities must be settled satisfactorily. Here I am not talking of only Muslims but all minorities. Further, we are not prepared to merge ourselves into any organisation, however great it may be, and however advanced its programme and policy may be, unless it is determined by common consent."

Paying little heed to these words of warning, the Congress leaders went their own way. Puffed with the success at the polls, they affected to ignore the claims of Muslim leaders. In what may be described as non-Muslim provinces—that is, those in which the Muslims are in a minority—the Congress formed Ministries without consulting and securing the co-operation of the Muslim League. No doubt attempts were made to arrive at an understanding with the Muslim League, but they failed mainly on account of the Congress demand that wherever such an understanding was reached the Muslim League should cease to be a separate parliamentary body and merge itself into the resultant Congress-League Party. The League, for its part, was willing to co-operate but not on the terms imposed by the Congress. In the result the negotiations failed, and the League remained in the Opposition. Although the bulk of the Muslim representatives returned to the provincial legislatures by the electorate were in opposi-

tion to the Congress the latter proceeded to constitute Governments with Muslim Ministers who did not represent Muslim opinion in the legislature. Nowhere in any of the so-called Congress provinces did the Muslim Ministers have the support of the majority or even a decent number of Muslim legislators. Thus these Muslim Ministers in the Congress provinces were the objects of repeated displays of Muslim hostility.

Having failed to reach an agreement with the League and its leaders, the Congress tried to crush the League and its leaders by making a direct approach to the Muslim masses through an economic and national programme. For a time this appeared to succeed, but eventually failed to achieve its object. The League leaders counteracted the Congress propaganda by pointing out to the Muslim masses that their true interests lay in their organisation under the banner of the League which alone could serve them truly. The League's counter-drive succeeded in a large measure aided by allegations that in provinces where the Congress was running the Government the Muslim minorities were not treated well. The Congress, on the other hand, inspired movements to undermine the authority of the Ministers in Bengal, the Punjab, Assam and Sind, and in the last named it actually succeeded in overthrowing the Ministry. The widening gulf between the Congress and the League gave an additional stimulus to the consolidation of the Muslim forces under the League which found fruition at the Lucknow session of the League in the autumn of 1937.

The session was unique in several respects. For the first time in the history of the Muslim organisational movement, complete unity was achieved, and every section of Muslim opinion, including those which till then had been opposed to the League or outside it, rallied round the League. There was no discordant note and Muslim political unity was complete. The Muslim League emerged the only strong and influential political organisation of the Muslim community.

The session changed the creed of the League to "the establishment in India of full independence in the form of a federation of free democratic states in which the rights and interests of the Muslims and other minorities are adequately and effectively safeguarded in the constitution."

On the subject of federation, the League passed the following resolution: "The All-India Muslim League records its emphatic disapproval of the scheme of All-India federation as embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935, and is opposed to its introduction, and urges upon the British Government to refrain from its enforcement as it considers the scheme to be detrimental to the interests of the people of India generally and to those of Muslims in particular." (For details of the proceedings of this session, see *Indian Year Book 1938-39*.)

The enthusiasm engendered by the success of the Lucknow session was kept up in succeeding months by an intensive organisation of branch leagues in every province and district.

Such was the remarkable success achieved by the Muslim League in consolidating the strength of the community under its banner that it very soon compelled attention at the hands of the Congress. Shortly after the Lucknow session of the League Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the then President of the Congress, made overtures to Mr. Jinnah with a view to bringing about an understanding between the Congress and the League if not between the Hindu and Muslim communities generally. They entered into elaborate correspondence which was mostly acrimonious in tone. Curiously enough, the large number of letters exchanged between Pandit Nehru and Mr. Jinnah related to ascertaining the points in dispute. Each wished the other to clarify the position and to make demands or offers as the case may be. It was with considerable difficulty that the Congress leader managed to ascertain from Mr. Jinnah a list of the Muslim points. These, as understood by the Pandit, were: (1) The Fourteen Points formulated by the Muslim League in 1929 (See old issues of the *Indian Year Book*). (2) The Congress should withdraw all opposition to the Communal Award and should not describe it as a negation of nationalism. (3) The share of the Muslims in the State services should be definitely fixed in the constitution by statutory enactment. (4) Muslim personal law and culture should be guaranteed by statute. (5) The Congress should take in hand the agitation in connection with the Shahdiganj Mosque and should use its moral pressure to enable the Muslims to gain possession of the mosque. (6) The Muslims' right to call *azan* and perform their religious ceremonies should not be fettered in any way. (7) Muslims should have freedom to perform cow slaughter. (8) Muslim majorities in the provinces, where such majorities exist at present, must not be affected by any territorial redistribution or adjustments. (9) The *Vande Mataram* song should be given up. (10) Muslims want Urdu to be the national language of India and they desire to have statutory guarantees that the use of Urdu shall not be curtailed or damaged. (11) Muslim representation in the local bodies should be governed by the principles underlying the Communal Award, that is, separate electorates and population strength. (12) The tri-colour flag should be changed or, alternatively, the flag of the Muslim League should be given equal importance. (13) Recognition of the Muslim League as the one authoritative and representative organisation of Indian Muslims. (14) Coalition Ministries in the provinces. To these Pandit Nehru replied *seriatim*, but, while most of the points could be discussed at a personal conference, considerable difficulty was experienced with respect to the insistence that the League should be recognised as the exclusive spokesman of the Muslim community. Mr. Jinnah, for instance, made this clear in one of his letters to Mr. Gandhi: "We have reached a stage," he said, "when no doubt should be left that you recognise the All-India Muslim League as the one authoritative and representative organisation of the Muslims of India and, on the other hand, you represent the Congress and other Hindus throughout the country. It is only on that basis that we can proceed further and devise a machinery of approach." The Congress had two difficulties in agreeing to such

a position firstly, to recognise the League as the only authoritative exponent of Muslim viewpoint would be to throw overboard the large number of Muslims who had become members of the Congress and a number of other Muslim organisations which were outside the League and which were friendly to the Congress, secondly, and this was more important for the Congress, it could not surrender its claim to be a national institution and accept by admission as well as implication that it represented only the Hindus.

There were conversations on the subject of Congress-League understanding between Mr Gandhi and Mr Jinnah and Mr Bose and Mr Jinnah. They broke down on the preliminary issue of the status of the parties. Thereupon the League leaders carried on a vigorous campaign against the Congress. A number of grievances were cited against some at least of the provincial Governments under the Congress. The League appointed a committee to tour round the provinces which submitted a long charge sheet, including ill-treatment of the minorities in those provinces. The Ministries concerned repudiated the charges, but the tension between the Congress and the League grew worse.

The League's resentment against the Congress increased with the failure of the leaders of the former organisation to form a League Ministry in Sind and with the fall of the Sa'adullah Cabinet in Assam, which was perhaps the only League Ministry throughout the country. Congress leaders' continued attacks on the two other predominantly Muslim Ministries in the Punjab and Bengal, especially the latter, provoked the League still further. Thus the estrangement between the Congress and the League and between Hindus and Muslims generally grew as days rolled by. There were communal clashes in several parts of the country.

Yet another complaint of the League leaders was the drive organised by the Congress in the Indian States. Indirectly, if not actively, the Congress leaders encouraged agitation by subjects of Indian States for responsible government. This was viewed with suspicion and fear by the League which saw in the movement an attempt to secure for the Congress a majority in the projected federal legislature. Moreover, the League resented the agitation carried on against the Nizam's Government, the premier Muslim State, although the Congress disavowed the agitation.

During the past year the League held two or three rallies, at Karachi, at Patna and at Sholapur. At the first of these Mr. Jinnah, who presided, made a severe criticism of the attitude of the Congress towards the Muslims and the League. He appealed to the Muslims, especially the Muslims of Sind, to unite. United, he said, they could assert their rights; divided, they would continue to be maltreated. The Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haq, Premier of Bengal, and the Hon. Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, spoke in the same strain. They hoped that Sind would soon have a Muslim League Ministry. The attempts of the League leaders

to convert the present Cabinet of Sind into a League Ministry met with failure. The session adopted a resolution recommending the League to review and revise the entire question of a suitable constitution for India, which would secure an honourable status to the Muslims. It also recorded its emphatic disapproval of the federal scheme and opposed its introduction. It was further declared that no constitution would be acceptable to the Muslims unless it conformed to their principles and was prepared in consultation with and adopted by the League. Another resolution criticised the policy of the Congress towards the Muslims. The resolution declared that the Working Committee of the Congress had recently refused to open negotiations on the basis that the League was the supreme and sole representative Muslim body for the purpose of a communal settlement. This again marred the prospect of an amicable settlement of the minorities problem for which the League had tried in vain. The Congress, stated the resolution, by means of a powerful press and purse had launched upon a campaign Muslim mass contact to cause disruption in the Muslim community with the object of deceiving the world into the belief that it was the sole representative organisation in India. The Congress had persistently endeavoured to render the power of the Muslim majorities ineffective in the Frontier Province, Bengal, the Punjab and Sind by supporting coalition Ministries not enjoying the confidence of the majority of Muslims. The High Command had superimposed its authority on the Congress Ministries to prevent the healthy growth of parliamentary conventions and the establishment of constitutional traditions, and had refused to reconstitute the Ministries having regard to Muslim interests. The Congress had decided to enforce the Vidya Mandir scheme for the *Hande Malarum* song on Muslims, make Hindi with the Devnagri script the *lingua franca* of India, introduce and enforce joint electorates in local bodies, close Urdu schools and discourage the teaching of Urdu.

In his presidential address to the annual session of the League held at Patna in the winter of 1938, Mr. Jinnah declared that the Congress had dashed every possible hope of arriving at a settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question on the rocks of Congress Fascism. In fact, it did not want a settlement with the Muslims on equal terms. Its claim that it alone represented the entire country was preposterous. The League and the Muslims did not want any gifts or concessions from the Congress. The Muslims wanted to advance as a nation. The Congress might go on saying that it was a national body, but it was not a fact. It was only a communal Hindu body and the Congress knew it. That a few Muslims had been misguided into joining its ranks did not mean that the Congress represented the Muslims.

A Resolution authorising the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League to launch direct action, with a view to safeguarding Muslim rights and interests, if and when necessary, in Bihar, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, was passed unanimously at the open session. The resolution referred to "the atrocities that have been committed in

these provinces" and to "the systematic manner in which even the elementary rights of the Muslims have been trampled upon." The Government of these provinces, it was stated, had failed to afford redress in spite of the constitutional methods adopted so far. Vehement speeches were made by supporters of the resolution. The mover, Mr. Asim Ahmadi Khan, declared that Muslims would adopt all possible means sanctioned by their religion to defend their rights and interests and would not hesitate to make any sacrifice to achieve that end.

The League's apprehensions regarding the Congress drive in the Indian States was voiced in another resolution which ran: "While expressing sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the subjects of the Indian States for constitutional advancement and for obtaining redress of their grievances, the Muslim League, although bound by its present programme and policy to maintain an attitude of non-interference in the affairs of the Indian States, unequivocally declares that if the Congress or other Hindu organisations do not desist forthwith from their present subversive activities in the States, actuated by ulterior motives, the League will be forced to take such action as will be necessary to safeguard the legitimate interests of the Muslims."

On the subject of federation, the Patna session passed a resolution which was somewhat in advance of the position taken up at Karachi. It said: "The All India Muslim League reiterates its views that the scheme of Federation, as embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935 is unacceptable, but, in view of further developments that have taken place or will take place from time to time, it hereby authorises the President of the All India Muslim League to take such steps and adopt such course as may be necessary with a view to exploring the possibility of a suitable alternative which would completely safeguard the interests of the Muslims and other minorities of India."

The proceedings of the Sholapur session were in similar line, except that special attention was paid to the agitation in Hyderabad. A resolution on the subject condemned the "subversive movement carried on by a section of abid and selfish communalists against Hyderabad State" and assured the Azam of support against insensate attempts at coercion. It requested the Paramount Power to implement its obligations to Hyderabad State, and called upon the Bombay Government to stop the province being made the base for a subversive movement which threatened to develop into a serious crisis disastrous to the peace and progress of India.

On the subject of federation, Sir Sikander yat Khan, who presided over the conference, said that in the light of the experience of the preceding two years he was convinced that the scheme embodied in the Government of India Act had ceased to be suitable, having regard to the rapidly changing circumstances and requirements of the Indian people. Although he was usually convinced that some sort of federation was essential for the ordered progress of the country, he insisted on the following basic

conditions in order to make it acceptable and workable —

(a) That it secures to India the unfettered right of rising to its full political stature.

(b) That the autonomy and the integrity of the units are effectively guaranteed and that neither the Centre nor any unit nor any outside subversive movement shall be allowed to interfere with the internal autonomy and the integrity of individual units.

(c) That the financial provisions of the proposed federation shall leave free scope for the development of the units and of their resources unhampered from pressure or discrimination from the Centre.

(d) That important minorities and interests in the country shall be effectively guaranteed the fullest possible protection and unhampered development of their political and cultural rights, and their due share in the governance and the administration of the country.

(e) That the powers of the Centre shall be confined to a few essential subjects and functions and that the residue shall vest either in the individual units or groups of units as they may desire.

Illustrative of the attitude of the Muslims towards Indian reforms was a scheme drawn up at the instance of a sub-committee of the League which called upon the British Parliament to replace the Government of India Act of 1935 by another which should lead the country to resolve itself into an important confederacy of culturally homogeneous free states. The scheme, which is given in three parts, explains the ideology which the Muslims of India should place before themselves and an alternative scheme of Federation in the light of that ideology. The Constitution as provided in the Government of India Act is not acceptable to the Muslims of India, states the scheme, "as it is framed on the assumption that India is a composite nation which it is not and does not promise to be, so long as Hindus and Muslims, the two leading or major nationalities of India continue to remain divided into two different social orders drawing direct inspiration in every detail of life from two fundamentally different religions or cultures. The democratic majority government which it (the Constitution provided by the Act of 1935) has established in most provincial units, and aims to establish at the Centre will, in reality, be a government of a single majority nationality, namely, the Hindus, on whose suzerainty the other nationalities will have to live."

For the establishment of a confederacy of culturally homogeneous States for India, the scheme refers to the need for the assignment of zones to such units, so that "self-secure in homelands of their own, the two might freely unite into a confederacy." An exchange of population is a feature of the zonal system. Referring to the division of India into zones, the scheme suggests that the following should constitute the four Muslim zones. The north-west and the north-east blocks, the Delhi-Lucknow block and the Deccan block. The rest of India would resolve itself into cultural zones for Hindus.



**The North-West block.** To consist of Sind, Baluchistan, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir, Khairpur and Bahawalpur. Suggestions have been made for the Hindu and Sikh Indian States within the area to concentrate into the States, with the boundaries of the Kashmir State altered to give the States a free and homogeneous cultural existence. A suggestion for the resettlement of terms with the Ruler of Kashmir, with an adequate compensation to the Maharaja, is also made.

**The North-East block.** To consist of Bengal and Assam; the Delhi Lucknow zone is to be contiguous to the Punjab Moslem block but is to leave out the Hindu religious centres of Muttra, Benares, Hardwar and Allahabad. The Deccan block with Hyderabad, Berar and Madras City is aimed at consolidating into a compact area the Moslems living scattered below the Vindhya and Satpuras.

Several safeguards are provided in the Constitution of the Confederacy. The smaller nationalities such as the Christians or Anglo-Indians, Parsis and Buddhists will be afforded by each State, Moslem or Hindu, all necessary religious

or cultural safeguards to preserve their individuality. It is realized that these changes can only come into operation after the 1941 Census, and a Royal Commission has set and reported. A transitional Constitution is therefore also necessary, and for this the Federal legislative list should be reduced to a minimum number of items and be confined only to subjects which concern the common political and economic interests of India as a whole.

The inclusion of the Indian States in an all-India Federation, according to the scheme, is to be made "dependent upon their returning to the Central Legislatures a sufficient quota of Moslems so as to maintain their present proportion in the Centre. Under the transitional constitution the Executive should not be a "parliamentary executive" but a "stable executive" independent of the legislature. The Prime Minister instead of being elected directly by the people, should remain in office during the life of the legislature and will not be removable by it. Of the provinces into which Hindustan is to be divided, according to the scheme, the Prime Minister for the Lucknow Province, should be a Moslem.

## Government of India Act, 1935.

The seeds of the Government of India Act, which was placed on the Statute Book in 1935, were sown as far back as the autumn of 1930 when the Indian Round Table Conference met in London for the first time. Three sessions of the conference were held, and it concluded on December 24, 1932. Some months later the British Government published their proposals for the reform of the Indian constitution based on the largest measure of agreement reached at the three sessions of the Round Table Conference. These proposals were embodied in a White Paper (March 1933) which was referred to a Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. The Committee submitted its report in October 1934. Based on the recommendations of this Committee, the Government of India Bill was presented to Parliament in October, 1935. The Bill has since become law with a few changes in its passage through Parliament.

The Act proposes to set up a Federation with limited responsibility at the Centre, and provides for autonomy to the eleven provinces composing British India.

The Federation which the Act provides differs from those in other parts of the world because its units are not homogeneous. The Indian States differ widely from the British India Provinces. These complications react upon the constitution. As Sir Samuel Hoare said in the House of Commons "they react, for instance, upon the provisions as to how the federation is to be formed, for it is obvious that the Princes, being voluntary agents, can only enter of their own volition. They react again upon the kind of executive and the kind of legislature that is proposed, each side of the federation obviously demanding adequate representation both in the government and in the federal legislature. They react again upon the relations

between the two Federal Chambers, the Princes from the first attaching the utmost possible importance to the Chanakia having equal powers. They react, further, upon the list of federal subjects, the Princes again rightly insisting that, apart from the functions of Government which they surrender to the Federation, there should be no interference in their internal sovereignty. These complications make a formidable list of difficulties."

The Act sets up a Federal Executive similar to the responsible executives in other federations of the Empire. The whole executive power of the Federation is conferred on the Governor-General, and his Ministers are appointed to "aid and advise" him and hold office during his pleasure. The Ministry shall consist of persons in whom the Legislature has confidence and the Governor-General shall dismiss them when they lose that confidence.

In contrast however, with Dominion Constitutions, the Governor-General of India is given special powers by the Act. In the first place the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Ecclesiastical Affairs and Defence are "reserved" and will be administered by him through the agency of counsellors. In the second place, in all other departments he may act in certain cases and for certain purposes otherwise than on his ministers' advice.

The Act imposes upon him special responsibilities for:

- (a) The prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of India or any part thereof.
- (b) The safeguarding of the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government.
- (c) The safeguarding of the legitimate interests of the minorities.

- (d) The securing to, and to the dependents of, persons who are or have been members of the public services of any rights provided or preserved for them by or under the Act and the safeguarding of their legitimate interests.
- (e) The prevention of discrimination.
- (f) The prevention of action which would subject goods of United Kingdom or Burmese origin imported into India to discriminatory or penal treatment.
- (g) The protection of the rights of any Indian State and the rights and dignity of the rulers thereof.
- (h) The securing that the due discharge of his functions with respect to matters with respect to which he is, by or under, the Act required to act in his discretion, or to exercise his individual judgment, is not prejudiced or impeded by any course of action taken with respect to any other matter.

The Federal Legislature will consist of two chambers—the Council of State and the Federal Assembly. The Council of State will consist of not more than 104 representatives of the federating Indian States and of 150 representatives of British India elected by the people, of whom six will be chosen by the Governor-General in his discretion. The Council of State is to be a permanent body with a provision that a third of its members should retire every third year. The representatives of British India are to be chosen on a communal basis, while those of the States will be appointed by the Rulers of the States concerned in accordance with the relative rank and importance of the State. (See table at the end of this chapter for the composition of the British Indian half of the Council of State.)

The Federal Assembly will consist of not more than 125 representatives of the federating Indian States and of 250 representatives of British India mostly elected by the Provincial Legislatures by the lower House of the Provincial Legislatures wherever there are two Houses.

The Federal Assembly is to continue for five years from the date appointed for their first meeting after the expiration of which it will be dissolved. The distribution of seats here will also be on a communal basis. Thus, the Hindu, Muslim, and Sikh seats will be filled by the representatives of those communities in the Provincial Assemblies voting separately for a prescribed number of communal seats. Depressed Classes will have representation from among the Hindu seats. Besides these three main groups, Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, representatives of commerce and industry, landholders, representatives of labour and women will have seats. (See table at the end of this chapter for the composition of the British Indian half of the Federal Assembly.)

The annual financial statement setting out the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Federation in respect of every financial year will be laid before both Chambers of the Federal Legislature. The estimates of expenditure will show separately the sums required to meet

expenditure charged upon the revenues of the Federation; and the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the revenues of the Federation. Items falling under the former category will not be submitted to the vote of the Legislature. With a view to the observance of the well-recognised principle of public finance that no proposal for the imposition of taxation or for the appropriation of public revenues should be made otherwise than on the responsibility of the Executive, it is provided in the Act that no demand for a grant is to be made unless recommended by the Governor-General.

The Federal Legislature alone may make laws upon any federal subject and the Provincial Legislature alone may make laws upon any subject treated as "concurrent", but in case of conflict Federal legislation shall prevail unless the provincial law has been reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General and has received his assent.

The foregoing is a description of the framework of the India Federation. When half of the Indian States, on the basis of population and of representation in the Upper Federal Chamber, have acceded and after both Houses of Parliament have presented an address to His Majesty praying that the Federation may be brought into existence, a Royal Proclamation will give legal effect to the Federation of India.

The creation of a number of autonomous administrative units including two new ones, namely, Sind and Orissa, some of which have in recent years found it very difficult to make both ends meet, and the need for a strong Central Government presented some very difficult financial problems for the framers of the constitution. The allocation of sources of taxation and the settlement of heads of expenditure and debts, not only to enable the provinces progressively to develop but also to provide the Central Government with adequate funds to discharge its All-India responsibilities was the main problem. To secure a satisfactory solution of this problem the expert advice of Sir Otto Niemeyer was sought. His recommendations are summarised elsewhere in this volume.

The Government of India Act also establishes a Statutory Railway authority which will take over the executive authority of the Federation in respect of the regulation, construction, maintenance and operation of railways coming under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The powers which the Governor-General possesses of taking action in virtue of special responsibilities and in respect of the reserved subjects extend to the giving of directions to the Railway authority.

Under the Act a Federal Court is to be established which will consist of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other Judges as His Majesty may deem necessary. The Federal Court will ordinarily sit in Delhi. It will have an original jurisdiction and an appellate jurisdiction, in the latter in appeals from High Courts in British India and in Federated States. Its original jurisdiction will extend to any dispute between any two or more of the following, namely, the Federation, any of the Provinces and any of the Federated States. Provision is

also made for an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from a decision of the Federal Court.

The Act abolishes the Council of the Secretary of State for India and makes him a Minister of the Crown individually responsible for the exercise of all authority vested in the Crown in relation to the affairs of India. He will, however, continue to be a member of the Cabinet and of Parliament, to which bodies he will be responsible for his actions.

#### Provincial Constitutions.

It may take two or three years before the federal part of the constitution is ready to function. In the meantime Provincial Autonomy is in operation. Under the Act there are eleven Governors' provinces, namely, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, the N. W. F. Province, Orissa and Sind with power to the Crown by Order-in-Council to create, if deemed necessary, a new Province, increase or diminish the area of any province or alter the boundaries of any Province. The Provincial Executive is similar to that of the Federation in form.

In addition to the Governors' Provinces there are the following Chief Commissioners' provinces: British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the area known as Panth Piplida and such other Chief Commissioners' Provinces as may be created under the Act which will be administered by the Governor-General acting through a Chief Commissioner to be appointed by him.

The Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar and Assam have two Chambers, Upper and Lower, namely, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, while the others have only one Chamber, the Legislative Assembly. Representation in the Legislative Assembly is by separate electorates for each community based on the provisions of the Communal Award as modified by the Poona Pact of September 25, 1932, under which a number of seats out of the seats classified as general seats are reserved to the Depressed Classes. The life of the Provincial Legislatures is the same as that of the Federal.

In provinces with bi-cameral legislatures the Upper House will see that the Lower House does not indulge in hasty and ill-conceived legislation due to the temporary majority of any party. But the deliberations of the Upper House will also be subject to examination by the Lower House.

While there are no nominated members and no officials in the Assembly—all members of the Lower House are elected—the Governor has the right to fill some seats in the Provincial Council wherever one exists. (See *table at the end of this Chapter for the composition of the Provincial Councils and Provincial Assemblies.*)

The constitution sets out the qualifications of electors. There are certain provisions of a general nature applicable to all Provinces while particular Provinces are dealt with separately, as in some cases the payment of local taxation, in other cases payment of local taxation, in other

cases payment of land revenue is the main qualification. The new constitution has extended the existing franchise so as to enfranchise about 10 per cent. of the total population of British India. The Acts of 1915 and 1919 provided for an electorate of approximately 3 per cent. of the total population, the franchise based mainly on a property qualification. Under the reformed constitution women have a much wider franchise, over 6,000,000 women voters as compared with 315,000 provided by the acts of 1915 and 1919. The Act of 1935 secures representation for women, for the Depressed Classes, for industrial labour and for special interests and for the bulk of the small landholders, small cultivators, urban ratepayers as well as a substantial section of the poorer classes.

Under the old constitution the Provinces had no original or independent powers. The local Governments were under the superintendence, direction and control of the Governor-General-in-Council and the Secretary of State for India. The first step which the new constitution took was to create provinces with independence of their own and to assign to them a certain exclusive share of the activities of Government. All subjects have been transferred to the control of the legislature. The subjects which are classified as provincial are as indicated above, exclusively dealt with by the Provincial Government which have power to make laws for peace and good government. There are no more "reserved" subjects. All subjects are "transferred." The administration of all these subjects have passed from the bureaucracy to the control of Ministers responsible to the legislature. Such subjects include public order, courts, police, prisons, education, health and sanitation, public works, agriculture, forests, land revenue, excise, tolls, unemployment and certain classes of taxation.

Generally the Ministers are entrusted with the administration of their own departments. Under the old constitution they were merely advisers of the Governor. Under the new Constitution they are effective executives. Only in those spheres where the Governor retain a special responsibility does he have the right to act independently of the Ministers should he differ from their views. But normally such occasions are not frequent.

Both the Upper and Lower Houses have power to initiate legislation except that Money Bills can be initiated in the Lower House only. Should there be a difference of opinion between the two Houses with regard to a Bill the Governor has power to convene a joint session of the two Houses. Any Bill affirmed by the majority in the joint session shall be taken to have been duly passed.

Under the new Constitution the Governor has almost the same special responsibilities as the Governor-General except the one relating to financial stability and credit. The Governor has, notwithstanding the advice of his Ministers, power to take whatever action he thinks necessary for the due discharge of his responsibility for preserving the peace or tranquillity of the Province.

The following tables give the strength and composition of the Federal and Provincial Legislatures under the new constitution:—

**THE COUNCIL OF STATE.**  
**Representatives of British India.**

Provinces or Community	Total seats	General seats	Seats for scheduled castes	Sikh seats.	Muslim seats	Women's seats.
Madras	20	14	1	.	4	1
Bombay	16	10	1	.	4	1
Bengal	20	8	1		10	1
United Provinces	20	11	1		7	1
Punjab	16	3		4	8	1
Bihar	16	10	1		4	1
Central Provinces and Berar	8	6	1		1	..
Assam	5	3			2	..
N. W. F. Province	5	1			4	..
Orissa	5	4			1	..
Blod	5	2			3	.
British Baluchistan	1				1	.
Delhi	1	1	.			..
Ajmer Merwara	1	1		..		.
Coorg	1	1			.	..
Anglo-Indians	1	.		.		..
Europeans	7	.	.	.	.	.
Indian Christians	2	..	.	..	..	.
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>6</b>

**THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY.**  
**Representatives of British India.**

Province.	Total seats.	General seats					Anglo-Indian seats	European seats	Indian Christian seats	Seats for representatives of commerce and industry.	Land-holders' seats.	Seats for representatives of labour	Women's seats.
		Total of general seats	General seats for scheduled castes	Sixth seats	Muslim seats	General seats							
Madras	37	19	4	.	5	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
Bombay	36	13	2	.	6	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	2
Bengal	37	19	3	.	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
U. P.	37	19	3	.	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Punjab	30	6	1	6	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bihar	30	10	2	.	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
C. P. and Berar	15	9	2	.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assam	10	4	1	.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N. W. F. Province	5	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Orissa	5	4	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Sind	5	1	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Be Beluchistan	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Delhi	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ajmer-Merwara	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coorg	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Non-Province seats	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	1
Total	250	105	19	6	82	4	8	8	8	11	7	10	9

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Province	Total seats	General seats	Muslims	Euro- peans.	Indian Christians	Seats to be filled by Legis- lative Assembly	Seats to be filled by Governor
Madras	54-56	35	1	1	3	..	8-10
Bombay	29-30	20	5	1		..	3-4
Central Provinces	61-63	10	17	3		27	0-8
United Provinces	53-60	34	17	1			0-8
Bihar	29-30	9	4	1		12	3-4
Assam	21-22	10	6	2			3-4

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

Province	Total seats.	Total of General seats reserved for backward classes and Tribes	General seats reserved for backward classes and Tribes	General	Indian Christians	Europeans	Anglo-Indians	Landholders	University works	Labour	General	Sikh	Muslim	Anglo-Indian.	Indian Christian.
Madras	215	146	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bombay	175	114	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bengal	230	73	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
U. P.	238	140	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Punjab	175	42	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bihar	152	86	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
C. P. & Berar	112	84	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assam	168	47	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N.W.F. Prov.	80	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Orissa	60	44	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sum.	60	13													

*Note* :—In Bombay seven of the general seats are to be reserved for Marathas.

In the Punjab one of the Landholders' seats is to be a seat to be filled by a Tumandar.

In Assam and Orissa the seats reserved for women are to be non-communal seats.

## The Indian Legislature.

The annual Budget session of the Indian Legislature commenced with the opening of the Indian Legislative Assembly in New Delhi on January 31, 1938. The principal official business during the session was provided by the annual Railway and General Budgets. The Hon. Sir Thomas Stewart, presenting the Railway Budget in the Assembly, forecast for the year 1937-38 a surplus of about Rs. 2½ crores, against a small surplus of Rs. 15 lakhs originally estimated, and for the year 1938-39 a surplus of about Rs. 2½ crores. The improvement in the figures for the previous year was due mainly to increase in traffic earnings, total traffic receipts of State lines being expected to reach Rs. 94½ crores—about Rs. 2½ crores more than last year and Rs. 3½ crores more than the original estimate. Total working expenses were a little over Rs. 52 crores including Rs. 12½ crores for depreciation, or Rs. 1½ crores more than last year. A surplus of Rs. 2½ crores was to be paid to Central revenues but this contribution would fall short of the full contribution by Rs. 1½ crores. The balance on the Depreciation Fund would stand at under Rs. 19 crores. The gross total of the works programme for the year was Rs. 12½ crores. Both Houses discussed the Railway Budget at some length and moved a number of token cuts to ventilate certain grievances of the public, some of these cuts being carried. The Railway Budget was finally passed by the Legislature.

**General Budget 1938-39.**—On February 20 the Finance Member, Sir James Grier, introduced the 1938-39 Budget in the Assembly. He explained that expenditure for the year about to close had been increased through the cost of military operations made necessary in Waziristan which totalled Rs. 167 lakhs. The result showed that the financial year would require Rs. 109 lakhs from Revenue Reserve Fund to balance the Budget. When it was introduced, the estimate was for a nominal surplus of Rs. 7 lakhs after utilising the whole of the Revenue Reserve Fund of Rs. 184 lakhs. The revenue for 1938-39 was expected to be Rs. 85.92 lakhs, with expenditure at Rs. 85.83 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 9 lakhs. No changes in taxation were proposed so that the 1938-39 Budget was generally regarded as a *status quo* Budget, although it had certain special features in respect of defence expenditure and the financing of provincial autonomy. The defence expenditure was increased, Rs. 38 lakhs being taken from ordinary revenue and Rs. 80 lakhs being expended from the free balance in the Defence Reserve Fund. These sums were necessary to finance improvements in India's coastal defences, the erection of a factory to make India self-sufficient in the matter of high explosives, and expenditure involved in an scheme of mechanisation of certain Indian units. In other respects the Finance Member's aim was to find the money required to pay for the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy and hand over to the provinces as large a share of revenue as possible, while at the same time safeguarding the Central finances. The separation of Burma caused a net loss of Rs. 2½ crores and payments to the provinces under the Nisamey Award in that year amounted to Rs. 1.98 lakhs.

The general discussion on the Budget and the customary debates on different aspects of Government policy with which the demands for appropriation of grants were connected, lasted for several days as usual and during the prolonged general discussion on the Finance Bill it became clear that the Congress Party were determined not to accept the finance proposals. When it came to a division of the House, Government were defeated and after the Budget was submitted to the Council of State with the Viceroy's certificate, it was passed by that body in its original form and in that form became law. An unofficial Bill passed at the same session was that sponsored by Mr. J. Das, its object being to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, popularly known as the Sarda Act. The new Act provided for the issue of a prohibitory order after due opportunity had been given to the persons complained against to explain their case. Defiance of the court's injunction was to be punished with imprisonment which might extend to three months. Courts were given the right to take cognizance of offences without the formal complaint from members of the public which was formerly necessary. The 1938 Budget session ended on April 12 after it had been announced that the life of the Central Assembly which was due to expire in the autumn of 1938 would be extended up to October 1939.

**Motor Vehicles Bill.**—The autumn session of the Central Legislature opened at Simla on August 8. The chief business before it was the Motor Vehicles Bill which had been sent to select committee and had come back with major modifications. Protracted debates upon this measure followed in both Houses and it underwent further material alterations in the clause by clause stage. There was a large measure of agreement between Government and the Congress Opposition as to the merits of the Bill and the need for its enactment. As it finally emerged it might be said to form a *magnum opus* of transport in India, being designed to put an end to the road-rail rivalry which has in recent years grown intense. The Bill provided for the prevention of uneconomic competition between railways and motor services, as also among motor vehicles operating on certain routes, the prohibition of long-distance road traffic, and the fixing of maximum and minimum fares. Wide powers were conferred upon provincial and regional Transport Control Boards, but it was hoped that these powers would be interpreted in a liberal fashion so that they would neither prevent healthy expansion of road services nor perpetuate non-paying railway monopolies. Another important provision was that for the introduction of compulsory third party insurance for all motor vehicles within four years. All parties having successfully co-operated in the modification of the Motor Vehicles Bill, it was passed amid acclamation. The Council of State later assented to the Bill.

In addition, the Simla session of 1938 passed several other measures including a Bill to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act popularly known as the Phooka Bill; another to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act in order to prevent invidious evasions; a Bill to

amend the Emigration Act; and a Bill to amend the Indian Aircraft Act so as to afford protection against epidemics. More controversial was a Bill introduced by Government to penalise activities detrimental to secure maintenance of the defence forces. This measure was bitterly opposed by the Congress group and the Muslim League group ultimately threw its weight in favour of enabling any province, if it so wished, to implement the measure with the knowledge and consent of its responsible legislature. This was because the proposed powers were acquired by the Punjab Government to cope with certain aspects of extremist politics in that province. Finally, on a non-official resolution protesting against the financial burden arbitrarily laid upon India by the enhanced emoluments of the British officer and soldier serving in this country, Government failed to secure a single non-official vote, the European group not excepted, and the resolution was passed by a large majority. The Simla session of the Assembly came to an end on September 20 and the Council of State a few days later.

**Income-Tax Bill.**—The winter session of the Legislature began at Delhi on November 10, 1938. It was in the nature of an *ad hoc* session, being specially called for detailed consideration of the Finance Member's Bill to amend the Income-Tax Law. The Bill had previously been referred to a select committee which had made far-reaching changes in its provisions. When it came to the clause by clause consideration of the measure, a stiff fight ensued for its further modification. Details of the provisions of the Bill as it emerged from the Assembly may be found in the relevant chapter of this Year Book on "Income-Tax." Suffice it here to say that in the Assembly Sir James Grigg made a firm stand for the accrual principle in respect of foreign income. At one stage he declared that if the Bill was going to be emasculated in this respect, he would prefer to withdraw it altogether, thus depriving the country of the admittedly beneficial effects of other clauses, including the relief it brings to five-sixths of the total number of taxpayers. Finally, the Finance Member made a dramatic offer to abandon the proviso exempting what are described as "non-domiciled residents" from taxation on the same basis as others. The result of this offer was that a compromise was reached between Government and the Opposition and the Bill was passed by the Assembly and later by the Council of State. The Assembly adjourned on December 12 after passing a minor Bill, the Wheat Import Tariff Bill, and the Council of State adjourned shortly after.

**Railway Budget 1939-40.**—In 1939 the Budget session of the Legislature opened on February 3 and a few days later the Communications Member, the Hon. Sir Thomas Stewart, presented the Railway Budget. He forecast for the current year a surplus of Rs. 206 lakhs as against the original surplus of Rs. 250 lakhs and anticipated for 1939-40 a surplus of Rs. 213 lakhs. Actually the total traffic receipts of State lines were expected to reach some Rs. 40 lakhs more than the original estimate for the current year, but for a variety of reasons which the Communications Member explained, working expenses showed an increase. For the coming year traffic receipts were estimated to be Rs. 10

lakhs higher, bringing the estimated total receipts to Rs. 94.75 lakhs. A works programme of Rs. 11.00 lakhs was provided in the Budget including such projects as the purchase of the South Bihar Railway and the provision of new lines for Sind, to assist the growth of the Lloyd Barrage lands. Sir Thomas Stewart further claimed that the railways were rapidly implementing those recommendations of the Wedgwood Committee designed to increase efficiency and improve public service. He referred to the regrettable occurrence of two major disasters in the last year but appealed to critics not to forget the past record of safety on Indian railways which, during the quinquennium ending March 21, 1938—a period which included one of the most disastrous accidents in Indian railway history—had established a record of 17,000,000 passengers carried safely for every one person killed in an accident.

**General Budget 1939-40.**—On February 28 the Finance Member, Sir James Grigg, presented his fifth and last India Budget, that for 1939-40. He said that the position as at March 31, 1939, disclosed a net deficit of Rs. 265 lakhs. This would be met out of the sum of Rs. 300 lakhs provided in the 1938-39 Budget for reduction or avoidance of debt which meant that there would be virtually no debt repayment from revenue during the year about to close, though fortunately there would be no addition to indebtedness. The basic reason for the deficit was the trade recession during the past year which had resulted in a drop in receipts from customs duties of Rs. 387 lakhs. Turning to the financial year 1939-40, total revenue estimates amounted to Rs. 82.15 lakhs as compared to Rs. 83.00 lakhs in revised estimates for the past year. On the expenditure side the total figure was Rs. 82.55 lakhs or Rs. 300 lakhs less than the revised estimates for the previous year. This was largely explained by decreases in Interest Charges and Defence, coupled with the continuance of certain economy measures. The prospective deficit of Rs. 50 lakhs, the Finance Member proposed to meet by an increase of 100 per cent in the tariff duty on imported raw cotton, the duty being raised to one anna per lb. This increased duty was estimated to yield Rs. 55 lakhs, thus leaving a nominal surplus of Rs. 5 lakhs. Other changes embodied in the Budget were the new rates of income-tax and super-tax drawn up on the "slab" system and the decrease in the excise duty on *khandari* sugar from Re. 1 to 8as. per cwt. During the general discussion on the Budget and on the demands for appropriation grants, Government's policy on defence and other matters was attacked by both Opposition parties and the Assembly declined to give its assent to the proposed doubling of the import duty on raw cotton. The Budget therefore had to be certified by the Viceroy and after it had passed the Council of State, it became law.

**Tariff Bill.**—Two other measures likewise had to be certified by the Viceroy during the same session. One was the Naval Reserve Discipline Bill and the other was the Tariff Bill embodying the new Indo-British Trade Agreement to replace the previous agreement, notice of termination of which had been given by India two years previously. During the debates on the Tariff Bill, a peculiar position arose in that although individual members of the Muslim



League spoke in favour of the principle of the Bill, the leader of the group, Mr Jinnah, declared that his party was not concerned with the issue and would remain neutral. The effect of this negative attitude was when the issue came to a division, Government were unable to secure a majority and the Bill was rejected. It was generally felt that had it not been for the unfortunate atmosphere of hostility created by the recent imposition of the doubled import duty on raw cotton, it might have been possible for the

House to accept the Tariff Bill. As things were, His Excellency the Viceroy had no option but to certify the Bill which was later passed by the Council of State and became law. The Legislative Assembly adjourned on April 16, 1939, after having passed several minor Bills designed to amend the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, to reconstitute the Soft Coke (Cena Committee, and to amend the Chittagong Port Act. Whether its life would be extended again after October 1, 1939 had not been made clear.

## The Indian Tariff Board.

The Indian Tariff Board continued in suspense throughout 1938, owing to the absence of inquiries to be made by it. By the time these lines appear in print it will be reconstituted, in order to undertake the first of a series of new inquiries which are statutorily required before the expiration of the different periods for which protection has been given to various industries. Under the direction of the Government of India the following Board will take up at the beginning

of April 1937 the statutory inquiry into the extent of protection required by the Indian Sugar Industry during the period from 31st March 1938 to 31st March 1946.—

*President*.—Sir Geoffrey Bracken, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.O.S.

*Members*.—Mr Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Dr L. C. Jain, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. D.Sc., Koon (London).

*Secretary*.—Mr K. B. Bhatia, I.C.S.

## Indians Overseas.

**Numbers**.—The total Indian population overseas, according to the latest available returns, is as follows—

Name of country	Indian population	Date of estimates
<i>British Empire</i>		
1 Ceylon	692,570†	1934
2 British Malaya*	754,849	1937
3 Hong Kong	4,745	1931
4 Mauritius	269,701	1937
5 Seychelles	593	1931
6 Gibraltar	90 (approximately)	1932
7 Nigeria ..	32	1931
8 Kenya	42,368	1937
9 Uganda	18,800	1937
10 Nyasaland	1,631 (Asiatics)	1937
11 Zanzibar	14,242	1931
12 Tanganyika Territory	23,422	1931
13 Jamaica	18,689	1936
14 Trinidad	154,083	1937
15 British Guiana	142,978	1937
16 Fiji Islands	89,333	1937
17 Northern Rhodesia	421 (Asiatics)	1937
18 Southern Rhodesia	2,184 (Asiatics)	1936
19 Canada ..	1,599	1931
20 Australia	2,404	1933
21 New Zealand	1,166	1932
<i>South Africa</i> —		
22 Natal ..	183,646	1936
23 Transvaal ..	25,561	1936
24 Cape Province	10,692	1936
25 Orange Free State	29	1936
26 South African Protectorates	409 (Asiatics)	1936
27 South West Africa	14 ( .. )	1936
28 Maldives	550 (Approximately)	1933
29 British North Borneo	1,298	1931
30 Aden ..	8,168	1937
31 British Somaliland ..	620	1931
32 United Kingdom	7,128	1932
33 Malta ..	41	1933
34 Grenada ..	5,000	1932
35 St. Lucia ..	2,189	1921
36 British Honduras	497	1931
<b>Total for British Empire</b>	<b>2,471,622</b>	

† Indian estate labourers only.

\* Includes Straits Settlements, Federated and Unfederated Malay States.

Name of Country	Indian Population	Date of estimation
<i>Foreign Countries</i>		
37. Dutch East Indies	27,636	1930
38. Siam	5,000 (approximately)	1931
39. French Indo-China	6,000 ( " )	1931
40. Japan	300 ( " )	1931
41. Bahrain	500	1933
42. Iraq	2,506	1932
43. Muscat	441	1933
44. Portuguese East Africa	5,000	1931
45. Madagascar	7,015	1931
46. Reunion	1,533	1933
47. United States of America	5,850	1930
48. Dutch Guiana	37,033	1932
49. Brazil	2,000	1931
50. European countries	1,000 (approximately)	
Total for foreign countries	107,736	
Total for all countries	2,576,258	

**Origin of Indian Emigration**—Emigration is prohibited by the Hindu Shastras, and there is little evidence of any settlement of Indians overseas in early times except in Sumatra, Java and Ceylon. Emigration for purposes of labour dates from the beginning of the 19th century. From 1800 A. D. onwards Indians crossed the Bay to the Straits Settlements to work on the sugar, spice, tobacco, and coconut plantations of Penang, and this intercourse was allowed to continue for long without regulation. The first officially recorded instance of genuine recruitment for labour emigration occurred in 1830, when a French merchant, named Joseph Argand, carried some 150 artisans to Bourbon. The abolition of slavery in British colonies in 1834 gave the first great impetus to the movement. The sugar planters of Mauritius at once turned to India as their best recruiting ground, and between 1834 and 1837 obtained at least 7,000 recruits from Calcutta. The Government of India at a very early stage realised the necessity of bringing such emigration under regulation. The Law Commission was asked to investigate the case and to make recommendations for securing the well-being of emigrants. They advised that no legislation was required except in order to prevent undue advantage being taken of the simplicity and ignorance of emigrants by providing that a magistrate should satisfy himself that all contracts were entered into freely and understood by them, and in order to secure that sufficient provision was made for their accommodation and sustenance during the voyage. A copy of every engagement was also to be transmitted to the Government under which the emigrants were to live. These recommendations were embodied in the first Emigration Act (V of 1837), which also provided that contracts should be determinable after 5 years.

**History of Emigration**—Under the above Act emigration during 1837 was permitted to Mauritius, British Guiana and Australia

(59 men, the first and last direct emigrants to Australia). In 1838 emigration was suspended owing to agitation in England regarding the abuses to which the system was liable, and a committee of enquiry reported in 1840 that emigrants were being entrapped by force or fraud, robbed of their wages and treated with brutality. In consequence, emigration was prohibited (Act XV of 1842) except to Mauritius and there control was tightened. In Act XXI of 1844 emigration under still stricter regulation was allowed to Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad. Act XIII of 1847 removed the restrictions on emigration to Ceylon. The emancipation of slaves in the French colonies in 1849 gave rise to a system of emigration from French Indian ports to Réunion and Bourbon which was largely based on crimping in British territory. This practice was checked by Act XXIV of 1852. In 1858 emigration was opened to St. Lucia, and in 1860 to St. Vincent, Natal and St. Kitts. In the latter year a more elaborate Act, based on a convention with the French Government was passed legalising and regulating emigration to Réunion, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana. Act XIII of 1864 marks an important stage in the history of emigration, since it elaborated and consolidated the whole system of control. It was itself amended in 1869 and 1870 in important respects with the object of preventing epidemics on emigrant vessels and improving sanitary conditions in settlements. In 1866 emigration was permitted to Grenada, and in 1872 to Surinam. Owing to the removal of the Straits Settlements from the control of the Government of India in 1867 emigration to that colony came under all the restrictions imposed by the Emigration Act and was only permitted from the port of Negapatam. Owing to the injury caused to the agricultural industries of the colony, these restrictions were removed in 1872, subject only to magisterial control of recruitment in India. In 1870 complaints reached the Government of India

of gross abuses in the treatment of emigrants in British Guiana. A commission of enquiry was appointed, and their report led to important legislation in the colony or the protection of Indian immigrants, which was subsequently extended to Trinidad. Owing to similar complaints from Natal and Mauritius, commissions of enquiry were also constituted in both these colonies, and their reports in 1872 brought to light a number of points requiring amendment.

**Recent Legislation.**—In 1871 a fresh consolidating Act was passed (Act VII of 1871) by which the Acts regulating emigration to the French Colonies and two amending Acts of Act XIII of 1866 were incorporated in the general law. The question of revision of the law again came up for consideration in 1882, when several cases of kidnapping and other objectionable practices were reported to the Government of India. The opportunity was taken to depute two officials (Major Pitcher and Mr. Grierison) to ascertain, in the N. W. P. and in Bengal respectively, the way in which the system of recruitment actually worked, the respects in which it was open to improvement, and the attitude of the people towards migration. Their reports were reviewed by the Government of India, and finally in 1883 the law was again recast and consolidated by Act XXI of that year. This Act specified the countries to which emigration is lawful, but empowers the Governor-General in Council to add to the list by notification, and also to prohibit emigration to any of the countries on the list on the ground of epidemic disease and/or excessive mortality among emigrants in such country, or on the ground that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants, or that the agreements made with them in India are not duly enforced. This Act with certain amendments of no importance to the system of indentured emigration remained in force until 1908, when a fresh revision of the law was undertaken.

Under the Act of 1908 (XVII of 1908) the countries to which emigration was lawful were the British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, Nevis, Fiji, the Seychelles, the Netherlands Colony of Dutch Guiana and the Danish Colony of St. Croix. Emigration to St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Nevis, the Seychelles and St. Croix ceased soon after the passing of the Act, the demand for fresh labour having died out. Migration to Natal was discontinued from the 1st July 1911 as the Government of India were satisfied that it was undesirable to continue to send Indian labour to that country. Emigration to the French Colonies of Reunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe had been suspended prior to the passing of the Act of 1908 on account of repeated complaints of the inadequate precautions taken for the proper treatment and repatriation of the immigrants.

The labour laws of the several Colonies provide for the protection and welfare of indentured Indian labourers. The Government of India also occasionally depute to the colonies their officers to report on the condition of Indian labourers. Deputations from

India visited Fiji and British Guiana in 1921. In spite of all precautions certain social and moral evils had grown up in connection with the indentured system of emigration and Indian public opinion has during the last decade been strongly opposed to it. The whole system was exhaustively examined by the Government of India in 1915 in the light of the report received from Messrs. McNeill and Chinnaiyal, and they arrived at the conclusion that the time has come when contract labour should be abolished. The Secretary of State for India accepted this policy and authorised the Government of India to announce the abolition of the indentured system and the announcement to this effect was made in 1916.

In 1922 a further step forward was taken in Act VII of 1922 which prohibited indentured emigration and all unskilled emigration, except to countries specially approved by the Legislature. Emigration to Ceylon and Malaya was brought under control, and the definition of "Emigrant" was extended to cover all persons "assisted" to depart from India.

It was found that the lack of power to regulate the total flow of emigration for unskilled work, whether assisted or voluntary and whether under contract or not, may operate to the detriment of Indian communities overseas, particularly in times of economic depression. The Indian Emigration Act was suitably amended in 1938 and the Government of India took power, to prohibit, when necessary, even unassisted emigration for the purpose of unskilled work.

**Present Position.**—Indian emigration questions have recently taken on a wider aspect. The status of Indians in the Empire generally is one in which the Indian public now take keen interest. It is no longer possible to deal with the treatment of Indian labour apart from other classes of Indian emigrants and travellers. In several colonies and dominions considerable Indian communities have sprung up, which although composed largely of the descendants of indentured labourers, are themselves free and lawfully domiciled citizens of the countries in which they are settled, but have not yet been placed on a footing of legal, social, political and economic equality with the rest of the population. The issues round which public interest at present centres are three:—

- (a) Control of emigration.
- (b) Rights of Indians to admission to other parts of the Empire.
- (c) Rights and disabilities of Indians domiciled overseas.

These questions may be considered separately.

**Control of Emigration.**—So far as unskilled labour is concerned, the Government of India have assumed absolute powers of control. The terms of section 10 of the Emigration Act of 1922 are as follows:—

"10. (1) Emigration, for the purpose of unskilled work, shall not be lawful except to such countries and on such terms and conditions as the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, may specify in this behalf.

"(2) No Notification shall be made under sub-section (1) unless it has been laid in draft before both Chambers of the Indian Legislature and has been approved by a resolution of each Chamber, either without modification or addition, or with modifications and additions to which both Chambers agree, but, upon such approval being given, the notification may be issued in the form in which it has been so approved."

Under this law emigration has been legalised to Ceylon on the following conditions:

(1) The emigrant shall—

- (a) have been recruited by a person licensed for that purpose by and responsible to an officer (hereinafter called the Emigration Commissioner) appointed by the Government of Ceylon, or
- (b) have applied direct to the Emigration Commissioner for an assisted passage and have been accepted by him.

(2) The emigrant shall not, before leaving British India, have entered into a contract of service for a period exceeding one month.

(3) Within six months from the issue of this Notification, or within such further period as the Governor-General in Council may by notification appoint, the Legislature of Ceylon shall have enacted that any contract of service for a period exceeding one month entered into by an emigrant shall be void.

(4) No part of the cost of his recruitment, subsistence during transport, or transport shall be recoverable from any emigrant and all expenses in this connection shall be defrayed from a common fund to be raised in such manner and managed by such agency as may appear suitable to the Colonial Government.

(5) The Government of Ceylon shall at any time when so desired by the Governor-General in Council admit and give all facilities to an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act.

(6) Within one year of his arrival in Ceylon any emigrant who has been assisted to emigrate at the cost of the common fund referred to in clause (4) shall, on satisfying the Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act that his return to his home is desirable either on the ground of the state of his health or on the ground that the work which he is required to do is unsuitable to his capacity, or that he has been unjustly treated by his employer, or for any other sufficient reason, be repatriated free of cost to the place of recruitment, and the costs of such repatriation shall be defrayed by the Government of Ceylon or the Ceylon Planters' Association.

(7) If at any time there is no Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act, the Government of Ceylon shall appoint a person to perform the duties of the Agent as set forth in clause (6).

(8) Within six months from the issue of this Notification, or within such further period as the Governor-General in Council may by notification appoint, the Legislature of Ceylon shall have enacted that no payment made in India by a recruiter to an emigrant to enable him to pay off debts before emigrating shall be recoverable.

(9) The Government of Ceylon shall furnish such periodical reports and returns as may be required from time to time by the Government of India in respect of the welfare of persons emigrating to Ceylon in accordance with this Notification.

Similar conditions have been imposed in the case of Malaya. Emigration was also permitted to Mauritius for a period of 1 year only with effect from May 1st, 1923, and limited to a number not exceeding 1,500 labourers. The terms were more onerous than in the case of nearer Colonies and the arrangement has now lapsed.

Emigration to British Guiana for the purpose of unskilled work has also been declared lawful on the terms and conditions given below, but the date from which emigration is to commence has not yet been fixed:—

Emigration to British Guiana.—Emigration to British Guiana for the purpose of unskilled work shall be lawful with effect from such date as the Governor-General in Council may with the concurrence of the Governor of British Guiana notify in the *Gazette of India* on the following terms and conditions, which shall thereupon become operative:—

(1) The family shall be the unit for the purposes of emigration. Not more than 500 families shall be permitted to emigrate and the number of persons included in the said 500 families shall not exceed 1,500.

(2) The emigrants shall either have been recruited by a person licensed for that purpose by and responsible to an officer (hereinafter called the Emigration Commissioner) appointed by the Government of British Guiana, or have applied direct to the Emigration Commissioner for an assisted passage and have been accepted by him.

(3) No part of the cost of his recruitment or subsistence during transport shall be recoverable from any emigrant and all expenses in this connection shall be borne by the Government of British Guiana or met from funds at their disposal.

(4) The Government of British Guiana shall at any time when so desired by the Governor-General in Council, admit and give all facilities to an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act.

(5) If at any time there is no Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act, or if the Agent is absent or unable to perform his duties, the Government of British Guiana shall at the request of the Governor-General in Council appoint a person to perform temporarily the duties of the Agent.

(6) Prior to the arrival of the emigrants a Settlement Commission shall be appointed in British Guiana to select and prepare suitable agricultural land for the emigrants and generally to supervise their employment. The Agent referred to in clause (4) shall, on appointment, be a member of such Commission.

(7) The Government of British Guiana shall offer to each family for its separate enjoyment a holding comprising not less than five acres of suitable agricultural land prepared for cultivation on the terms hereinafter set out in a locality

which shall be healthy and shall have an adequate supply of good drinking water. All expenses in connection with the preparation of the holdings shall be borne by the Government of British Guiana and shall in no case be recoverable from an emigrant.

The annual rent of the holding shall be fixed by the Settlement Commission at a rate not exceeding the lowest rate paid in the locality.

After an emigrant has been in occupation of a holding for three years, he shall, provided that he has cultivated a portion of the holding either by himself or through some member of his family, be entitled to a grant of the holding on payment at any time during the ensuing four years of such fees not exceeding 24 dollars as may be fixed by the Settlement Commission.

On the expiry of seven years from the date of the commencement of his occupation of a holding an emigrant shall acquire absolute ownership in the holding provided that he has paid the rent and fees referred to in the foregoing paragraphs of this clause and has brought under cultivation either by himself or by some member of his family half the area of his holding.

(8) An emigrant on arrival in British Guiana shall be housed and maintained without charge by the Government of British Guiana for at least one month.

(9) If any emigrant so requires loans shall be made to him for maintenance, house accommodation, payment of rent and for agricultural purposes generally. Free medical assistance and free skilled supervision shall be provided.

(10) Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of 7 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana.

Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of more than 3 and not more than 5 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana on payment to the Government of British Guiana of half of the cost of his passage from his residence in India to British Guiana.

Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of more than 5 and not more than 7 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana on payment to the Government of British Guiana of quarter of the cost of his passage from his residence in India to British Guiana.

(11) Notwithstanding anything contained in the last preceding clause the Government of British Guiana on the request of an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act shall repatriate at its own expense and without any payment by or on behalf of the emigrant to the place of his former residence in India any emigrant at any time after his arrival in British Guiana.

(12) An emigrant shall be at liberty at any time after his arrival in British Guiana to take up work or employment other than or in addition to the cultivation of a holding on lease from the Settlement Commission.

(13) The ordinance enjoining compulsory education in British Guiana shall be enforced to the same extent in the case of Indian children as in the case of children belonging to other communities.

(14) Boards of arbitration in regard to wages shall be established before the arrival of the emigrants and Indians shall be adequately represented on such boards.

(15) Any Indian who has emigrated to British Guiana before the date of this notification and under any agreement in force at the date of this notification is entitled to an assisted return passage to India shall not be required to pay more than 25 per cent. of the excess in the cost of his return passage and clothing over the cost of such passage and clothing at the time of his first arrival in the colony.

(16) Any Indian who has emigrated to British Guiana before the date of this notification and has at the date of this notification become or thereafter becomes destitute shall be entitled to be repatriated to India at the expense of the Government of British Guiana without being further required to prove that he has become incapable of labour.

(17) The Government of British Guiana shall furnish such periodical reports and returns as may be required from time to time by the Government of India in respect of the welfare of the persons emigrating to the Colony in accordance with this notification.

**Admission of Indians to Other Parts of the Empire.**—On the motion of the Government of India this question was discussed at the Imperial War Conferences, 1917 and 1918, and the policy accepted by the self-governing dominions and the British Government was embodied in the following resolutions:—

"(1) It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities.

"(2) British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits, for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education; such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour purposes or to permanent settlement.

"(3) Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children on condition: (a) That not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian; and (b) that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian."

The first paragraph of this resolution has regularized the various restrictions on immigration which the self-governing dominions have, from time to time, adopted and which, without expressly differentiating against Indians are in practice used in order to check Indian immigration, the objections to which are stated

to be not racial or political but economic. Australia prohibits the entry of any person who fails to pass a dictation test of not less than 50 words in any prescribed language. New Zealand prohibits the entry of any person who has not received in advance a permit from the Dominion Government which is refused to any person regarded as unsuitable to settle in the country. South Africa prohibits the entry of any person deemed by the Minister of the Interior on economic grounds or on account of his standard or habits of life to be unsuitable to the requirements of the Union. Canada prohibited the landing of any person who had come to the Dominion otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he was a native and unless he possessed in his own right 250 dollars. Since 1930, Canada has restricted the immigration of Indians to the wife or unmarried child under 18 years of age, of any Canadian citizen legally admitted to and resident in Canada, who is in a position to receive and care for his dependents. Newfoundland and the Irish Free State impose no restrictions. All the self-governing Dominions have adopted special exemptions in favour of students, tourists and merchants visiting the countries for the temporary purposes of commerce, pleasure, or education. India on its side has assumed power to regulate the admission of immigrants from any other part of the Empire or foreign countries, by means of passports. A bill has also been passed by the Indian Legislature empowering the Government of India to make rules "for the purpose of securing that persons not being of Indian origin, domiciled in any British possession, shall have no greater rights and privileges as regards entry into and residence in British India, than are accorded by the law and administration of such possession to persons of Indian domicile." With regard to the Crown colonies and protectorates, the attitude of the Indian Government is that there is no justification for placing any restrictions on the immigration of British Indians, which are not placed on other classes of British subjects, and this principle has in practice been observed by the Colonial Office except in the case of Kenya colony where, as stated hereafter, the British Government has reserved to itself the right to impose restrictions on the immigration of classes of people whose entry into the colony may have an adverse effect on the economic evolution of the indigenous population.

**Rights and Disabilities of Indians Lawfully Domiciled Overseas.**—The policy of the Empire is summed up in the resolution of the Imperial Conference, 1921, which was recorded in the following terms:—

"This Conference reaffirms that each Community of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control over the composition of its own population by restricting immigration from any of the other communities, but recognises that there is incongruity between the position of India, as an equal member of the Empire, and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in some parts of the Empire, and this Conference, therefore, is of opinion that in the interests of

the solidarity of the Commonwealth it is desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognised."

"The representatives of South Africa regret their inability to accept this resolution in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union. The representatives of India while appreciating the acceptance of this resolution, nevertheless feel bound to record their profound concern at the position of Indians in South Africa and hope that by negotiations between India and South Africa a way can be found as soon as may be to reach a more satisfactory position."

**Summary of present Position.**—Outside Australia, New Zealand and Canada the position stands as follows:—

(1) **South Africa.**—The main grievances of Indians, which led to a passive resistance movement headed by Mr. Gandhi, were settled by the compromise embodied in the Indian Relief Act, 1914 and by the guarantee known as the Smuts-Gandhi agreement. The substance of this agreement is embodied in the following extracts from letters:—

(i) Mr. Gorges, Secretary for the Interior, to Mr. Gandhi, June 30th, 1914: "With regard to the administration of existing laws, the Minister desires me to say that it always has been, and will continue to be, the desire of the Government to see that they are administered in a just manner and with due regard to vested rights."

(ii) Mr. Gandhi to Mr. Gorges, July 7th, 1914:

"By vested rights I understand the right of an Indian and his successors to live and trade in the township in which he was living and trading, no matter how often he shifts his residence or business from place to place in the same township."

This has been officially interpreted to mean "that the vested rights of those Indians who were then living and trading in townships, whether in contravention of the law or not should be respected."

In 1920 an Asiatic Enquiry Commission was appointed to investigate the grievances of Indians regarding their rights to trade and hold land in the Union. Their main recommendations were as follows:—

(1) Law 5 of 1885 (Transvaal), the Gold Law of the Transvaal (Act No. 35 of 1908) and Act No. 37 of 1919 should not be repealed.

(2) There should be no compulsory repatriation of Asiatics; but

(3) Voluntary repatriation should be encouraged.

(4) There should be no compulsory segregation of Asiatics, but

(5) A system of voluntary separation should be introduced under which municipalities should have right, subject to certain conditions:—

(a) to lay out residential areas for Asiatics:

(b) to set aside certain streets or portions of the town for Asiatic traders to which existing license holders should gradually be attracted.

(6) These areas should be selected and located by a board of independent persons in consultation with the Municipal Council of Asiatic community.

(7) In Natal the right of Asiatics to acquire their own land for farming or agricultural purposes, outside townships, should be confined to the coast belt, say, 20 to 30 miles inland.

(8) A uniform "License Law" applicable to all the Provinces of the Union should be feasible, be enacted. If that is impracticable, a law relating to the issue of Trade Licenses in the Cape Province, the Transvaal and Natal should be assimilated in a comprehensive consolidating Act of Parliament providing, *inter alia* :—

(a) That the granting of all licenses to trade not being liquor licenses shall be entrusted to municipal bodies within the area of their jurisdiction; outside those areas, to divisional councils in the Cape Province, and in the other provinces to special Licensing Officers appointed by the Administrator.

(b) The grounds upon which an application for the grant of a new license may be refused.

(c) That the reasons for the refusal to grant any license shall be recorded, together with any opinion tendered for or against the application.

(d) That, in the case of the refusal of a license on the ground that the applicant is not a fit and proper person to hold the same or to carry on the proposed business, there shall be a final appeal to a Special Appeal Board, appointed by the Administrator.

(e) That municipal bodies shall have the right to prohibit the license holder, or any other person, from residing in any shop, store or other place of business.

(f) There should be no relaxation in the enforcement of the Immigration Laws, and more active steps should be taken to deal with prohibited immigrants who have evaded the provisions of those laws.

(10) The administration of the Asiatic policy of the Government should be placed in the hands of one official, under whose charge would come all administrative functions, together with the official records relating to Asiatics. This officer should also be entrusted with the duty of securing full statistics regarding Asiatics in the Union and of the arrivals in and departures from South Africa. Details of all applications for trade licenses, and transactions in connection with the purchase of land and property made by Asiatics throughout the Union, should be sent to him in order to ensure the enforcement of the provisions of Section 8 of Act 28 of 1913.

On the other hand, he should keep in close touch with the various sections of the Indian community, see that the laws are applied in a just manner, give a ready ear to any complaints or grievances and generally safeguard their interests.

From the above it will be observed that the Commission recommended the retention of a law prohibiting the ownership of land by Asiatics in the Transvaal, and another of its recommen-

dations, threatened the right which Indians had previously enjoyed of acquiring and owning land in the Uplands of Natal. Against this latter proposal the Government of India earnestly protested, but the protest was not accepted by the Union Government.

As has been stated above, the representatives of the Union of South Africa dissented from the resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1921 which recommended the recognition of the right of Indians to citizenship in the self-governing Dominions. The negotiations conducted between the two governments produced little result and the anti-Asiatic feeling prevailing was reflected in the legislation passed during the following years. Between 1922 and 1925 the Durban Land Alienation Ordinance, the Borough and Township Land Ordinance, the Natal Boroughs Ordinance (No. 19 of 1924) and the Natal Townships Ordinance of 1925 were all passed and were detrimental to Indian interests. In 1925, the Areas Reservation, Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill was introduced in the Union Parliament, the object of the Bill being to stiffen the Immigration law in its application to Asiatics and to introduce segregation in Natal. The Bill roused consternation in South Africa and widespread resentment in India. After prolonged negotiations between the two Governments, the Union Government agreed to a conference between the representatives of the two Governments and to the postponement of the consideration of the Areas Reservation Bill until after the conference. The Conference met in Cape Town and arrived at an understanding, commonly known as the Cape Town Agreement of 1927. The terms of this agreement, which were ratified by both Governments in February, 1927, are reproduced below.

#### Cape Town Agreement 1927.

1. It was announced in April 1926 that the Government of India and the Government of the Union of South Africa had agreed to hold a Round Table Conference to explore all possible methods of settling the Indian question in the Union in a manner which would safeguard the maintenance of western standards of life in South Africa by just and legitimate means. The Conference assembled at Cape Town on December 17th and its session finished on January 12th. There was, in these meetings, a full and frank exchange of views which has resulted in a truer appreciation of mutual difficulties and a united understanding to co-operate in the solution of a common problem in a spirit of friendliness and good-will.

Both Governments re-affirm their recognition of the right of South Africa to use all just and legitimate means for the maintenance of western standards of life.

2. The Union Government recognises that Indians domiciled in the Union who are prepared to conform to western standards of life, should be enabled to do so.

3. For those Indians in the Union who may desire to avail themselves of it, the Union Government will organise a scheme of assisted emigration to India or other countries where western standards are not required. Union domicile will be lost after 3 years' continuous absence from the Union in agreement with the

proposed revision of the law relating to domicile which will be of general application. Emigrants under the assisted emigration scheme who desire to return to the Union within the 3 years will only be allowed to do so on refund to the Union Government of the cost of the assistance received by them.

4. The Government of India recognise their obligation to look after such emigrants on their arrival in India.

5. The admission into the Union of the wives and minor children of Indians permanently domiciled in the Union will be regulated by paragraph 3 of Resolution XXI of the Imperial Conference of 1918.

6. In the expectation that the difficulties with which the Union has been confronted will be materially lessened by the agreement now happily reached between the two Governments, and in order that the agreement may come into operation under the most favourable auspices and have a fair trial, the Government of the Union of South Africa have decided not to proceed further with the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill.

7. The two Governments have agreed to watch the working of the agreement now reached and to exchange views from time to time as to any changes that experience may suggest.

8. The Government of the Union of South Africa have requested the Government of India to appoint an agent in order to secure continuous and effective co-operation between the two Governments.

In February, 1930, a Select Committee of the Union House of Assembly was appointed to inquire into and report on certain matters relating to the rights of Indians to own and occupy immovable property in the Transvaal and incidentally to trade. The Committee was required, *inter alia*, to investigate how far the intentions of the legislature, as embodied in the Act of 1919, were being given effect to and whether, and, if so, to what extent, an amendment of the Act was desirable. The Committee came to the conclusion that the position which had arisen as a result of illegal occupation in the mining areas was serious and that there was no doubt that Law 3 of 1885, as amended by the Act of 1919, intended that Asiatics should not own fixed property in the Transvaal outside reserved areas either individually or collectively and either directly or indirectly. It submitted its report on the 13th May, 1930, and embodied its recommendations in a Bill, which it urged should be enacted immediately. The Bill was read for the first time on the 14th May, 1930, but in deference to the representations made by the Government of India that adequate time should be allowed for careful examination of the far-reaching provisions of the measure, the Union Government decided to defer further consideration of it until the Parliamentary session of 1931. As a result of opposition to the Bill, it was later postponed further, and a Conference was held in 1932 to examine the provisions of the Bill and to review the working of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927 in accordance with para. 7 of that Agreement.

The results of the Conference are contained in the following extracts from a statement made in the Indian Legislature on the 5th April, 1932:—

1. In accordance with paragraph 7 of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927 delegates of the Government of the Union of South Africa and of the Government of India met at Cape Town from January 12th to February 4th, 1932 to consider the working of the Agreement and to exchange views as to any modifications that experience might suggest. The delegates had a full and frank discussion in the Conference, which was throughout marked by a spirit of cordiality and mutual good-will.

2. Both Governments consider that the Cape Town Agreement has been a powerful influence in fostering friendly relations between them and that they should continue to co-operate in the common object of harmonising their respective interests in regard to Indians resident in the Union.

3. It was recognised that the possibilities of the Union's scheme of assisted emigration to India are now practically exhausted owing to the economic and climatic conditions of India as well as to the fact that 80 per cent. of the Indian population of the Union are now South-African-born. As a consequence the possibilities of land-settlement outside India, as already contemplated in paragraph 3 of the Agreement, have been further considered. The Government of India will co-operate with the Government of the Union in exploring the possibilities of a colonisation scheme for settling Indians, both from India and from South Africa, in other countries. In this investigation, which should take place during the course of the present year a representative of the Indian community in South Africa will, if they so desire, be associated. As soon as the investigation has been completed the two Governments will consider the results of the inquiry.

4. No other modification of the Agreement is for the present considered necessary.

5. I shall now endeavour to deal with the Transvaal Asiatic Tenure (Amendment) Bill. The Conference decided that it should be considered by a sub-committee consisting of two representatives of each Delegation. After discussion in the sub-committee Dr. Malan, who was one of Union representatives, agreed to place informally before members of the Select Committee, which had prepared Bill, suggestions of the delegates from India. Results of this consultation may be summarised as follows:—

(1) Clause 5 of the Bill which embodied the principle of segregation by providing for the ear-marking of areas for the occupation or ownership of land by Asiatics has been deleted. Instead, the Gold Law is to be amended to empower the Minister of the Interior after consultation with the Minister of Mines to withdraw any land from the operation of sections 130 and 131 in so far as they prohibit residence upon or occupation of any land by coloured persons. This power will be exercised after inquiry into individual cases by an impartial commission presided over by a Judge to validate present illegal occupations and to permit exceptions to be made in future from



occupational restrictions of Gold Law. It is hoped that liberal use will be made of this new provision of the law so as to prevent the substantial dislocation of Indian business which strict application of the existing restrictions would involve, and to provide Indians in future with reasonable facilities to trade in the mining areas without segregation.

(2) The Bill has also been amended so as to protect fixed property acquired by Asiatic companies up to 1st March 1930, which are not protected by section 2 of Act 37 of 1919. This will have the effect of saving many Indian properties which, though not acquired in contravention of the letter of the Act of 1919, were acquired contrary to its spirit.

(3) Local bodies whom, clause 10 of the Bill required to refuse certificates of fitness to an Asiatic to trade on the ground that the applicant may not lawfully carry on business on the premises for which the licence is sought, shall have to treat a certificate issued by a competent Government officer to the effect that any land has been withdrawn from the restrictive provisions of sections 130 and 131 of the Gold Law as sufficient proof that a coloured person may lawfully trade on such land. As it is proposed to maintain hereafter a register of all lands in proclaimed areas where Asiatic occupation is permitted, such a provision should prove a valuable safeguard to the Indian community.

6. As against these important concessions, it has to be recognised that the recommendations of the Indian Delegation that areas like Springs and de-proclaimed land, to which the restrictions of clauses 130 and 131 do not at present apply should not be made subject to them, and that leases for ten years or more should not be treated as fixed property have not been accepted. On the balance, however, the amendments which, subject to ratification by the Union Parliament, have been made in the Bill represent a substantial advance on the original Bill.

The Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Bill, as amended in the manner mentioned in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the statement above, was passed into law in 1932 and a Commission, presided over by the Honourable Mr Justice Botham, was appointed in October, 1932, to enquire into the occupation by coloured persons of proclaimed land in the Transvaal. The Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure (Amendment) Act of 1936, which was passed after consideration of the recommendations of the Botham Commission, completed the legislation necessary to give effect to the policy of the original Act of 1932.

The Government of the Union of South Africa also appointed a Committee to undertake the investigation of the possibilities of colonisation contemplated in the 1932 Agreement referred to above. The report of this Committee was published simultaneously in India and in South Africa on the 2nd July, 1934. The main recom-

mendation of the Committee was that further investigation in regard to the successful operation of a colonisation scheme could advantageously be made by a joint commission in British North Borneo, British New Guinea and British Guiana. The idea of colonising Indians from the Union, however, does not appear to have been proceeded with.

Since 1932, there have also been several enactments which are capable of being used against Indians in the Union, e.g., the Transvaal Licences (Control) Ordinance of 1932 and the Natal Rural Dealers' Licensing Law Amendment Ordinance of 1935. A further development occurred in 1937 when three private Bills affecting the position of Indians in the Union were introduced in the Union Parliament. The first sought to prohibit marriages between Europeans and Asiatics or natives. It was introduced on the 12th January but attempts to have it referred to a Select Committee failed. The second Bill sought to empower Provincial Councils to prohibit the employment of Europeans by non-Europeans in the Union, and the third to prohibit the acquisition of fixed property in the Transvaal by any European, Coloured or Cape Malay women married to Asiatics and by children of such marriages. Both the Government of India and their Agent General in the Union made representations against these two Bills. Second reading, which would have involved acceptance of the principle of the two measures, was not proceeded with and they were referred to a Select Committee of the Union House of Assembly for investigation of their contents and form. Both the Indian community and the Agent General gave evidence before the Select Committee. The Committee came to no conclusion on the proposal to restrict ownership of land through marriage, but after consideration of the other Bill, submitted an amended Bill entitled the White Women's Employment Restriction Bill. The amended Bill sought to prohibit the employment of European women by Asiatics except under a certificate of the Minister of Labour and to forbid the issue of such a certificate if the women concerned were to be under the direction or supervision of a non-European or to be housed or employed on premises containing dwelling or sleeping quarters of Asiatics or at places where they might come into contact with Asiatics other than as customers over the counter. Cape Malays and Japanese (while the trade convention with Japan lasted) were to be exempted from the restriction. The new measure was purely anti-Indian and the Government of India protested strongly against it. In the course of oral evidence before the Select Committee, a representative of the South African Indian Congress stated that he believed Indians would be willing to terminate employment of European women voluntarily where circumstances showed that particular exception might be, or had been, justifiably taken to such employment. The Union Government accepted this statement as an assurance of co-operation by the Indian community in objectionable cases and an announcement was made on the 14th April in the Union House of Assembly that no further opportunity would be given for the discussion on, or for legislation in connection with, the Select Committee's report on the Bills. The Union Government, however, reserved the right to

undertake legislation later should circumstances demand it. The dropping of these two Bills did not, however, satisfy certain sections and an announcement was made in the Union Parliament on the 17th May, 1937, that two Commissions, one to enquire into mixed marriages and the other into the question of Asiatic land tenure in areas not covered by the enquiry of the Fetham Commission, would be appointed. These Commissions were appointed in February, 1938. The local Indian community and the Agent General in the Union gave both written and oral evidence before the Commissions. The Mixed Marriages Commission has not as far reported and its findings are not likely to be of much practical importance to the local Indians, as such information as is available goes to show that mixed marriages are very rare among Indians in South Africa. The Land Commission reported towards the end of March, 1939 and its recommendations were generally considered to be satisfactory from the Indian point of view. No action has so far been taken by the Government of the Union of South Africa on the report.

Indians in the Union were, however, perturbed by the revival of anti-Asiatic agitation in the Transvaal. Early in 1939, proposals for the segregation of Indians were under consideration of the Minister of the Union Government concerned.

*Present position.* Indians enjoy both the political and municipal franchise only in the Cape Province. In the remaining provinces they are not enfranchised. They are subjected to differential treatment in the matter of trading licences, especially in the Transvaal. Their immigration into the Union is barred and severe restrictions exist on inter-provincial migration. In the Transvaal they are not allowed to acquire immovable property outside locations and the recent Asiatic Land Tenure legislation has closed certain loopholes which existed in the Gold Law of 1908.

(2) **Kenya Colony.**—The grievances of Indians domiciled in this Colony are fully set forth in the published despatch of the Government of India, dated October 21st, 1920. The controversy centred round the following points.—

(a) **FRANCHISE.**—Indians have not the elective franchise. The Government of India proposed that there should be a common electoral roll and a common franchise on a reasonable property basis plus an educational test without racial discrimination for all British subjects.

(b) **SEGREGATION.**—Professor Simpson who was sent to East Africa to report on Sanitary matters, recommended segregation on sanitary grounds. The Government of India objected, firstly, that it was impracticable; secondly, that it was commercially inconvenient; and thirdly, that Indians are in practice unfairly treated in the allocation of sites.

(c) **THE HIGHLANDS.**—Lord Elgin decides in 1908 that as a matter of administrative convenience grants of land in the upland area should not be made to Indians. The whole area has now been given out, and the Government of India claim that there is no land left to which Lord Elgin's decision applies. This decision

has now, however, been extended so as to prohibit the transfer of land in the uplands to non-Europeans.

(d) **IMMIGRATION.**—Suggestions have been put forward for restricting Asiatic immigration into Kenya. The Government of India claim that there is no case for restricting Indian immigration and that such restrictions would be in principle indefensible.

**The Settlement.**—The decisions of the British Government were contained in a White Paper presented to Parliament in July 1923. It was held that the guiding principle should be that "the interests of the African native must be paramount," and in light of this it was decided —

(a) **FRANCHISE.**—A communal franchise was adopted with 11 seats for elected Europeans, 5 elected Indians, one nominated Arab, one missionary representing the Africans, and a nominated official majority. One Indian is also appointed on the Governor's Executive Council.

(b) **SEGREGATION.**—The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics is abandoned.

(c) **THE HIGHLANDS.**—The existing practice is maintained both as regards initial grants and transfers. A similar reservation in the lowlands is offered to Indians.

(d) **IMMIGRATION.**—Racial discrimination in immigration regulations is rejected. But in the economic interests of the Africans, further control over immigration is necessary. Some arrangement is required for securing a strictly impartial examination of applications for entry into Kenya. The Governors of Kenya and Uganda have been instructed to submit joint proposals for legislation.

The Government of India reviewed their decisions in a resolution published on August 18th, 1923, and recorded "their deep regret that His Majesty's Government did not feel justified in giving greater effect to the recommendations made by them" and reserved liberty to reopen the case on a suitable opportunity. They stated their intention of making representations regarding the action to be taken to implement these decisions, particularly in the matter of the immigration regulations.

Following upon the Kenya award statutory action was taken by the local administration on the franchise question. Adult suffrage on communal lines was conferred upon Indians. As regards immigration, the Government of India took the opportunity to urge the postponement of the bill giving effect to the decision of His Majesty's Government until such time as the Committee proposed by their representatives at the Imperial conference in 1923 had an opportunity of examining the question of the restrictions therein embodied. Accordingly the introduction of the bill was postponed at the instance of the Colonial Secretary. The Government of Kenya was also asked by His Majesty's Government for an explanatory statement regarding the method proposed for the administration of immigration measures. The Government of India received an assurance from the Colonial Secretary that ample opportunities

would be afforded for the expression of their views; and that earnest attention would be given to any representation which their Committee desired to make. As has already been stated such a Committee was appointed in March 1924. The following statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on 7th August 1924 shows the result of the representation made by the Colonies Committee:—

"(1) IMMIGRATION.—My position is that if danger ever arises of such an influx of immigrants, of whatever class, race, nationality or character, as may likely be prejudicial to the economic interest of the natives, I hold myself entirely free to take any action which may be necessary. Conflicting statistics which have been laid before me have not enabled me to reach a definite conclusion as regards the extent of net Indian immigration. Accordingly steps will be taken to create a statistical department to obtain accurate information with regard to persons of all races arriving in or departing from Kenya. Meanwhile the Kenya Immigration Ordinance will not be enacted.

(2) FRANCHISE.—I have given careful consideration to representations in favour of a common poll, but I am not prepared to resist the conclusion already arrived at that in the special circumstances of Kenya, with four diverse communities, each of which will ultimately require electoral representation, the communal system is the best way to secure the fair representation of each and all of these communities.

(3) HIGHLANDS.—I consider that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has no alternative but to continue pledges, expressed or implied, which had been given in the past, and I can hold out no hope of the policy in regard to agricultural land in the Highlands being reconsidered.

(4) LOWLANDS.—It was proposed to reserve an area in the lowlands for agricultural immigrants from India. The Committee made it plain that it is averse from any reservation of land for any immigrant race, subject to the suggestion that before application for land in lowland areas are invited an opportunity should be taken of sending an officer experienced in Indian settlement and agricultural methods to report on the areas. At present any consideration of the matter is in suspense pending receipt from the colony of reports from the native and agricultural points of view on the areas in question."

The work of the Colonies Committee did much to abate the bitterness which existed in the relations between the different classes of settlers in Kenya, and the situation was further improved by the decision of the Indian community to relinquish their attitude of non-co-operation and to select five members for nomination by the Governor to the Legislative Council.

In June 1924, His Majesty's Government announced the appointment of an East African Committee, under the Chairmanship of Lord Southborough, to consider and report on certain questions regarding the administration and economic development of British East African dependencies. Since this enquiry was likely to

affect Indian interests, the Government of India urged that the Indian point of view should be heard before the Committee came to any conclusions. This request was granted, but further action in the matter was suspended, pending the publication of the report of the Commission presided over by Major Ormsby Gore, which visited East Africa to enquire into certain aspects of the questions referred to the Southborough Committee. The report of the Ormsby Gore Commission was published in the United Kingdom on May 7th, 1925. On June 9th, Major Ormsby Gore announced in the House of Commons that, in view of the completeness of the report presented by the Commission which, under his chairmanship, had visited East Africa, His Majesty's Government had decided that the Southborough Committee should not resume its sittings.

In November 1926, information reached the Government of India, that the Government of Kenya contemplated undertaking legislation at an early date in order to make the European and Indian communities responsible for the net cost of their education. It was originally intended to give effect to this decision by levying from Europeans a tax on domestic servants in their employ and from Indians a poll-tax. The Indian community resented this differentiation and, ultimately, the Colonial Government decided that both communities should pay the same form of tax, *etc.*, an adult poll tax. For Europeans this has been fixed at 30 shillings and for Indians at 20 shillings. An Ordinance giving effect to this decision was passed by the Kenya Legislative Council and came into force from 1st January 1927.

Closer Union.—In view of the issue of another White Paper in July 1927, in which it was announced that His Majesty's Government had authorised the Secretary of State for the Colonies to send to Africa a special Commission to investigate the possibility of securing more effective co-operation between the Governments of Eastern and Central African Dependencies and make recommendations on this and cognate matters, the question regarding the position of Indians in Kenya again came to the forefront.

In March 1929, the Secretary of State for the Colonies sent out Sir Samuel Wilson, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to East Africa to discuss the recommendations of the Milner Young Commission for the closer union of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda (and such possible modification of these proposals for effecting the object in view as may appear desirable) with the Governments concerned and also with any bodies or individuals representing the various interests and communities affected, with a view to seeing how far it may be possible to find a basis of general agreement. Sir Samuel was also directed to ascertain on what lines a scheme for closer union would be administratively workable and otherwise acceptable and to report the outcome of his consultations. At the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Government of India deputed the *Rt. Hon.* V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, F.C., to East Africa to help the local Indian communities to state their views to Sir Samuel Wilson on matters arising out of

the Hilton Young Commission's Report and to be at Sir Samuel Wilson's disposal, if he wished to make use of him in dealing with the Indian deputations.

Mr. Sastri left India in April and returned in June 1929. In the Report presented by him on his return he recommended that the Government of India should—

- (a) press for inquiries as to the basis of a civilisation franchise which shall be common to all races alike,
- (b) invoke the good offices of the Colonial Office and of the Government of Kenya in securing the consent of the European Community to the establishment of a common roll;
- (c) oppose the grant of responsible government to Kenya or of any institutions leading up to it;
- (d) oppose the establishment of a Central Council on the lines proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson,
- (e) demand, in case of the establishment of some such body that the unofficial representatives from each province should include an adequate number of Indians;
- (f) advocate the continuance of the official majority in the Legislative Council of Kenya,
- (g) demand that the representation of natives in the Kenya Legislative Council should be by natives or by Europeans and Indians in equal proportions.

Thereafter meetings of the Standing Emigration Committee were held and the decision arrived at by the Government of India was communicated to His Majesty's Government.

The report of Sir Samuel Wilson was published on the 5th October 1929. Another meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee was held soon thereafter to consider the report and a further communication was addressed to His Majesty's Government on the subject.

The conclusions of His Majesty's Government as regards closer union in East Africa were published in June, 1930, in the form of a White Paper and it was announced that they would be submitted to a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. In accordance with this decision a Select Committee was set up in November, 1930. The Government of India communicated their views in a despatch to the Secretary of State for India on the scheme set out in the White Paper in so far as it affected the Indian population in East Africa. With the permission of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament they also deputed the Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.B., as their representative to present their case and elucidate in the course of oral examination such questions as the Committee might consider necessary to refer to him. The Select Committee examined Mr. Sastri in July, 1931.

The report of the Committee was published simultaneously in England, East Africa and India on the 2nd November, 1931, and the decisions of His Majesty's Government on the

recommendations of the Committee together with certain correspondence arising from the report of the Committee were also similarly published on the 24th August, 1932.

As regards the question of *Closer Union*, His Majesty's Government have accepted the view of the Joint Committee that apart from considerations arising out of the Mandatory position of the Tanganyika Territory, the time has not arrived for taking any far-reaching step in the direction of the formal Union of the several East African Dependencies.

There was no important development in regard to this question until 1935 when certain sections in Kenya attempted to revive the proposal for Closer Union. Early that year an unofficial conference of Europeans, held at Arusha, was reported to have expressed the view that since 1931 circumstances had changed so rapidly as to justify a reversal of the Joint Committee's decision and that immediate steps should be taken towards the Closer Union of East Africa. A "Memorandum on Union" was also forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the European Elected Members' Organisation of the Kenya Legislative Council. His Majesty's Government did not, however, consider that there were adequate grounds for reopening an enquiry into the matters which had been so carefully investigated by the Joint Select Committee as recently as 1931. This decision is contained in Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's despatch, dated the 12th October, 1935, to His Excellency the Governor of Kenya which has been published in all the countries concerned.

**Franchise.**—As regards franchise, His Majesty's Government stated in the White Paper of 1930 that "His Majesty's Government are of the opinion that the establishment of a common roll is the object to be aimed at and attained, with an equal franchise of a civilisation or education character open to all races." In 1931 the question of franchise was also referred to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament which was appointed to consider the question of Closer Union. After discussing the arguments that had been brought forward for and against a common electoral roll, the Select Committee stated in para. 100 of their report that it would be impracticable under present conditions to advocate the adoption of the system of common roll representation in preference to the existing system of election. The Secretary of State for the Colonies accepted the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee in the matter.

**Highlands.**—The Joint Select Committee of Parliament, which was appointed to consider the question of Closer Union in East Africa had recommended that "in view of the nervousness among the native population as regards the land question, a full and authoritative inquiry should be undertaken immediately into the needs of the native population, present and prospective, with respect to land within or without the reserve held either on tribal or on individual tenure." In April, 1932, a Commission was accordingly appointed by His Majesty's Government and the terms of reference of the Commission included the following:

'To define the area known as the Highlands within which persons of European descent are to have a privileged position in accordance with the White Paper of 1922.'

The Commission in their report, which was published in May 1934, recommended that the boundaries of the European Highlands should be safeguarded by Order-in-Council so that the European community might have the same measure of security in regard to land as the Commission had recommended for the natives. His Majesty's Government announced that they accepted this recommendation of the Land Commission. The Indian community was perturbed by this announcement as the proposed Order-in-Council would give statutory effect to restrictions which were originally considered necessary on grounds of administrative convenience and representations were made to His Majesty's Government both by the Government of India and the local Indian community. No Order-in-Council had been promulgated till the end of 1937, but the position as it affects Indians appears clear from the following extracts from the speech of the Secretary of State for the Colonies made on the 9th July, 1938 —

'(a) What is contemplated, arising out of the recommendations of the (Morris-Carter) Commission, is the issue of two Orders-in-Council. There are, of course, many other things arising out of those recommendations, but the points which have been raised are chiefly concerned with these Orders-in-Council. One of them is to define the boundaries of those parts of the Highlands which are to be set aside for non-native occupation, and (b) I want to make it clear that there is to be nothing in either Order imposing any legal disability against Indians or against any persons on the ground of race, colour, creed or anything else. Equally I want to make it clear that the existing administrative practice, which was first laid down by Lord Elgin is to be continued. I wish that to be understood clearly both in India and elsewhere. The existing administrative practice of the Kenya Government which has been followed since 1908 will continue. In the area demarcated as the European area not by law, not by anything in the Order-in-Council, but as a matter of administration that practice will continue in the future as in the past. There will be no legal colour bar.'

In spite of protests from the Government of India and the local Indian community, the Order-in-Council contemplated in the above announcement issued in February, 1939. Though the Order does not contain a definition of the 'privileged position' which persons of European descent are to have within the territorial limits to be included in the Highlands, His Majesty's Government have made it clear that there is no intention of changing the administrative practice which has been followed for many years with regard to alienation and transfer of land in the Highlands. This decision has caused profound disappointment to all sections of Indian opinion both in Kenya and in India, in particular because of the preference which it accords even to non-British subjects of European race.

**Lowlands.**—Subsequent to the announcement made in the House of Commons in 1924, in connection with the 'Lowlands,' the question of deputing an officer to examine these areas was considered by the Government of India who thought it inadvisable to proceed any further with the idea.

Apart from the major problems outlined above, other questions have also been causing concern to the Indian community in the colony. The most important of these are (i) the Ordinance to control and regulate the marketing of native Produce and (ii) the Transport Control Ordinance. The former Bill sought to regulate the selling and buying of native produce by such methods as limiting the number of licences and confining sales to specified localities so as to ensure control over quality. As a number of Indian traders were affected, representations were made to His Majesty's Government by the Government of India and the Bill was revised in certain respects and became law in 1935. It was brought into force from the 1st January, 1936.

The Kenya Transport Control Bill which was passed last year was intended to give effect to the recommendations of the Kenya Transport Co-ordination Committee which was appointed in 1935 to investigate and consider the desirability of co-ordinating and regulating all forms of transport in the colony. The Indian members of the Kenya Legislative Council objected to the principle of the Bill as in the attempt to prevent wasteful competition between the railways and other forms of transport in Kenya, they felt that the considerable interests of Indians in the transport industry would be affected adversely. The other main objections were directed against the composition of the Transport Licensing Board and the provision relating to the grant of exclusive licences. The Bill has now become law and an Indian has been appointed to the Transport Licensing Board.

In the latter half of 1938 and the beginning of 1939, the Kenya Indians were interested in (1) the Immigration of Jewish refugees, (2) the Kenya Immigration Restriction Ordinance and (3) the representation of the Indian community on the Kenya Immigration Board. All these three questions were connected with one another in some form. His Majesty's Government had under consideration a scheme for the settlement of a small number of Jews in the Kenya Highlands. The main objection of the Indian community was that it would accord to foreign subjects within a British Colony privileges which are denied to British Indian subjects. As His Majesty's Government were committed to a policy of settling Jewish refugees from Central Europe, it was not possible to meet the objections of the Indian community in the matter. To prevent an influx of destitute and undesirable foreigners into the Colony as a result of the international situation in Europe, an Immigration Advisory Board was established in October, 1938. The Board was to advise the Commissioner of Police on such matters as may be referred to it in connection with immigration into Kenya but it was not intended that it should consider or advise upon any aspect of Indian immigration. Nevertheless it was felt that the Indian community which is vitally

interested in the composition of the population and the economic development of the Colony should be represented on the Board. Representations were made to His Majesty's Government in the matter and the result of the representations is awaited. The objections to the Kenya Immigration Restriction Bill centred round two provisions of the Bill—(i) the provision authorising the Immigration Officer to require any intending immigrant, who is without any visible means of support or is likely to become a pauper, to give security by bond to an amount not exceeding £500, and (ii) the provision altering the period of 12 months, within which an intending immigrant has to prove that he is not a prohibited immigrant, to any period the Immigration Officer may fix in his discretion. Though these clauses were intended to apply only to immigrants from Europe, the Indian community thought that they might at any time be applied to Indians also. These objections are receiving the attention of the Government of the Colony and His Majesty's Government.

**Tanganyika.**—In the adjoining mandated territory of Tanganyika, the Indian community were deeply concerned at the rumoured transfer of the territory to Germany. Their views in regard to this subject were communicated by the Government of India to His Majesty's Government.

**Natal.**—Out of a total population of about 28,000 Indian immigrants in Natal in 1937, approximately 27,000 or 71 per cent are (according to the 1937 report of the Protector of Immigrants in Natal, just published) in employment in the Provinces, and many, in addition, are farming on their own account and carrying on other trades. There is, however, considerable unemployment in and around Durban.

Of those in employment, the largest number, about 6,000, are in the sugar industry. The next largest number are in the corporate bodies, which provide employment for over 2,100. Miscellaneous industries and employment as domestic servants account for 5,650, and tea, coal and railways employ roughly 1,750.

The average rate of wages paid on the estate is 4s. 6d. per month, with food, accommodation, medical attention and medicine free of charge.

The total number of Indians employed in coal-mines in Natal during the year was 1,885, of whom 557 were men, 345 women and the rest children.

The wages on the lines remained about the same as before, namely, 1s. 6d. or 2s. 6d. per shift, with food, medicine, medical attention and quarters free.

The number of Indians in Natal on 31st December 1937 was approximately 171,000, of whom 38,000 were Males, 23,000 females and the rest children. Of the 171,000 about 28,600 represent the original immigrants and 144,000 are Natal born.

There were 274 more births and 108 less deaths during 1937 than in the previous year, bringing the birth rate to 48.79 per mille and death rate to 14.15 per mille. The corresponding figures of 1936 were 48.34 and 15.31, respectively.

The death rate in 1937 is the lowest for the last six years. There were no arrivals during the year, emigration to Natal having been stopped by the Indian Act of 1911. The total number of Indian immigrants who returned to India during the year was 233, of which 110 were sent to India from different parts of the Union under the Assisted Emigration Scheme. The number of Indian children attending the schools, both Government and aided, is about 22,500 out of a total children population of 104,500, thus bringing the percentage to 21.

(3) **Fiji and British Guiana.**—Emigration to Fiji was stopped in 1917, under Rule 16(B) of the Defence of India (Consolidated) Rules in pursuance of the general policy of stopping recruitment under the indentured system of emigration. With a view to secure, if possible, a renewal of emigration to the Colony, an unofficial mission composed of the Bishop of Polynesia and Mr. Rankine, Receiver-General to the Fiji Government, arrived in India in December 1919, and submitted a scheme of colonisation, which was referred to a committee of the Imperial Legislative Council on 4th February, 1920. To secure a favourable reception for the mission the Fiji Government cancelled all outstanding indentures of East Indian labourers from 2nd January, 1920, and also announced their intention to take early measures to provide for the representation of the Indian community on the Legislative Council on an elective basis by two members. In accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee the Government of India informed the mission in March, 1920, that they would be willing to send a Committee to Fiji provided that the Government of Fiji and the Secretary of State for the Colonies would guarantee that "the position of the emigrants in their new home in Fiji in all respects be equal to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects resident in Fiji." In July, 1920, the Government of Fiji informed the Secretary of State for the Colonies of their willingness to give the pledge, subject to his approval. Arrangements with regard to the contemplated deputation, however, were postponed until January 1921, owing to the announcement of Lord Milner's policy in regard to Indians in Kenya, and the desirability of consulting the new Legislature in India. After consultation with the Fiji Government as to the terms of reference and personnel of the deputation, an announcement was made on the 27th June, 1921. But owing to the inability of the two Indian members Messrs. Srinivasa Sastri and Hirdaynath Kunru, who had been nominated to join the Committee which as finally constituted consisted of Messrs. Venkatapati Raju, G. L. Corbett, Govind Sahai Sharma, and Lieutenant S. Hissam-ud-din Khan did not reach Fiji until the end of January 1922.

The labour troubles in Fiji in the years 1920-21 had produced an unexpected result in India. The Government of Fiji cancelled the indentures of Indian labourers, as from January 1920, while arrangements were made for the early repatriation of such of them as desired to return to their own country. In consequence, large numbers left Fiji. Many arrived in India comparatively destitute; while others, who were colonial born or whose long residence in the colonies had rendered them unfit for the old

social conditions, found themselves utterly out of place—indeed foreigners—in their own country. Returned emigrants from other colonies also, being in difficulties owing to the unfavourable economic situation in India, strongly desired to return to the territories from which they had come. During the early part of 1921, from all parts of India there was a steady drift of destitute and distressed labourers in the direction of Calcutta where they hoped to find ships to take them back to the colonies in which they were certain of work and livelihood. At the earnest representation of the Fiji Government, and after full consultation with representative public men, arrangements were made to relax the emigration restriction in favour of those Indians who were born and had property in any colony, as well as of such near relations as they desired to take with them. Admirable work was done among these distressed persons by the Emigrants' Friendly Service Committee which had been formed primarily to deal with the applications of repatriated Indians desirous of returning to Fiji. The Government of India gave discretion to this Committee to permit persons who could prove that they had been in Fiji to return there if they so desired. The local labour conditions stimulated the return of these unfortunate people by giving them assisted passages. The Legislative Assembly had made a grant of £1,000 for the maintenance of these labourers, until such time as they were able to find work and settle down in India. The deputation from India left Fiji on the 3rd April, 1922, and submitted its report to the Government of India. It has not been published.

In February, 1929, Letters Patent under which the constitution of the Fiji Legislative Council was revised were issued. Provision was made, *inter alia*, for the election of three Indian members on a communal basis. On the 5th November, 1929, one of the Indian members moved a resolution recommending the adoption of a common electoral roll in place of the existing communal one. The resolution was supported by the three Indian members and opposed by the rest of the Council including the elected European and nominated Fijian members. As a protest against this vote, all three Indian members resigned their seats and, no Indian having subsequently offered himself for election, the seats remained unfilled throughout the life of the Council. A fresh election was held during 1932 and as a result two Indian constituencies returned their representatives to the Council, but no candidate offered himself for election from the third constituency.

In 1935, the elected Indian members of the Legislative Council advocated a system of nomination in place of the system of election and the proposal was opposed by the local Indian Association. European opinion was divided. The Government of India supported the principle of election and made representations to His Majesty's Government. The decision of His Majesty's Government is contained in the despatch, dated the 20th July 1936, addressed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Government of Fiji. The main points of the decision were—

(a) the Fijian representatives should be selected as heretofore, etc., by the Governor from a

panel submitted by the Great Council of Native Chiefs;

(b) some of the European and Indian members should be elected and the others nominated;

(c) the circumstances were such as to make it impossible to arrange for representation of the three sections of the population by means of a general franchise. The Legislative Council should consist of the Governor, 16 official members, 5 European members (3 to be elected on a communal franchise and 2 to be nominated), 5 Fijian members (all to be selected as at present) and 5 Indian members (3 to be elected on a communal franchise and 2 to be nominated).

The Legislative Council as newly constituted met in September 1937.

Another important matter which is attracting attention is that of land tenure. Indians experience a number of practical difficulties connected with the leases of land and the administration of the land law and they have been brought to the notice of His Majesty's Government by the Government of India. In September 1936, the Council of Chiefs of Fiji agreed that all lands (including leases) not required for the maintenance of the Fijian owners should be opened for settlement; that to further this end a Committee should be appointed to inquire into and to determine the amount of land needed for proper development by the Native owners, and that all land (including leased) not so required should be handed over to the Government to lease on behalf of the Fijians. The Fiji Government has not so far appointed the Committee asked for by the Council of Chiefs and the position in regard to Indian land tenure is unchanged.

**British Guiana.**—The Indian population in this colony belong almost entirely to the labouring classes and their grievances are mainly economic. Towards the end of 1919, a deputation consisting of the Hon'ble Dr. J. J. Numan, Attorney-General, and Mr. J. A. Luckhoo, a prominent Indian who was a member of the combined court, visited India to put forward a scheme for the colonization of British Guiana by means of emigration from India. This was examined by a Committee of the Indian Legislature, which advised that a deputation be sent from India to investigate conditions on the spot. Owing to certain unforeseen circumstances it was not found possible to proceed with the proposal until 1922, when a deputation consisting of Messrs. Miliel, Keatings and Tivary visited British Guiana. Mr. Keatings was a former member of the Indian Civil Service who had retired from the post of Director of Agriculture, Bombay; Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai was an elected member of the Madras Legislative Council of which he was also Vice-President; and Mr. Tivary was a member of the Servants of India Society who had done considerable amount of Social Welfare Work among the Depressed Classes in the United Provinces. The two reports of the deputation were published on the 21st of January 1924. Towards the end of the month a deputation from the Colony of British Guiana, consisting of Sir Joseph Numan, Kt., and the Hon. Mr. J. O. Luckhoo, K.C., arrived in India for further discussions. The Standing

Emigration Committee of the Indian Legislature eventually reported that while they would be inclined to view with favour the colonisation scheme put forward by the deputation, they would, before making any definite recommendation, like the Government of India to depute an officer to British Guiana to report on certain matter. Kunwar Mahara Singh, M.A., C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, was deputed for this purpose. He proceeded to that Colony in September 1925. His report was received on February 1st, 1926, and published. He made certain criticisms and suggestions and the whole matter was thus satisfactorily settled. The colonisation scheme has not yet come into operation as the Colonial Government are not in a position at present to afford the cost which it involves.

In March 1923, following special inquiries by the Colonial Office, reports appeared in the press that a bill had been introduced in the House of Commons empowering His Majesty's Government to alter the constitution of British Guiana by Order in Council. The changes eventually introduced by the British Guiana (Constitution) Order in Council 1923, did not involve any differentiation against Indians and did not in any way infringe the provisions of the special declaratory Ordinances which was passed by the Colonial Government in 1923 and which confers equality of status on all persons of East Indian race resident in the Colony.

Nothing important about the Indian community in that colony was heard till September-October 1935, when there were labour disturbances on certain sugar estates. A Commission was appointed by the Governor to enquire into and report on (a) the causes which led up to the disturbances and (b), *inter alia*, the condition of labour on sugar estates, and to advise on the measures necessary to obviate the recurrence of similar disputes. From the report of the Commission, which was published in December 1930, it would appear that the disturbances were primarily of an economic character and were inspired by grievances and disabilities which the Commission found to be genuine and which were common to both African and Indian labourers, whether resident or non-resident. There is reason to suspect that the position of the Indian labourer has somewhat deteriorated in the last few years. The abolition of the indentured system was no doubt most desirable and constitutes a theoretical advance, but as things are at present the Indian labourer no longer enjoys the measure of security provided by the Immigration Ordinance in regard to pay, hours of work and other benefits and the supervision of the Immigration officers in his relation with the plantation authorities. In order to remedy this state of affairs, the Commission has recommended:

(i) the creation by Government of some authority with such powers as are considered necessary for the efficient safeguarding of the interests of both employed and employer; and

(ii) the revision of the provision of the Employers and Servants Ordinance in the light of more modern conceptions of the relations between employer and employed. As a result, the British Guiana Government has appointed a Commissioner of Labour and the

other recommendations are, it is understood, still under consideration.

**West Indies Royal Commission.**—The decision of His Majesty's Government to appoint a Royal Commission to conduct a comprehensive survey of the social and economic problems affecting the group of the West Indian Colonies was announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on the 14th June, 1938, in the course of the debate on the Colonial Office vote during which discussion largely centred around conditions in the West Indies. The actual terms of the Commission (which were announced in the House of Commons on the 28th July) were the following:—

"To investigate social and economic conditions in the Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and Windward Islands and matters connected therewith and to make recommendations."

In view of the large number of Indians in Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana and the importance of the Indian case in these territories being properly presented before the Royal Commission, the question of safeguarding the interests of Indians engaged the attention of the Government of India. As a result of representations made by them, they were able to secure the approval of His Majesty's Government to the deputation of an officer to represent their views before the Commission and to assist Indians in the West Indies in the presentation of their case. Mr. J. D. Tyson, C.I.E., I.C.S., who was secretary to the Lt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Aiyar, P.C., C.I.E., when the latter went as the first Agent in the Union of South Africa, and subsequently represented the Government of India before the Joint Select Committee in South Africa on the Transvaal Asiatics Land Tenure Amendment Bill in 1930, was the officer chosen in this connection.

2. Mr Tyson sailed from Bombay on the 3rd December, 1938, and arrived in Jamaica on the 5th January, 1939. The Commission had finished taking evidence in Jamaica early in December and so he was mainly concerned with collecting data for presenting necessary supplementary evidence to make the Indian case more complete and comprehensive in British Guiana and Trinidad, he was able to accompany Indian delegations when they appeared before the Commission and helped in elucidating their viewpoint where necessary. He also gave evidence before the Royal Commission on behalf of the Government of India regarding Indians in Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad. The Commission concluded taking evidence towards the end of March, 1939, and their Report has not yet been published.

#### (4) OTHER PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

**Ceylon and Malaya.**—The Government of India maintain their own agents in Ceylon and Malaya.

The question of the fixation of a standard minimum wage for India estate labourers in Ceylon and Malaya has been the subject of negotiations between the Government of India and the Colonial Governments ever since the emigration of Indian labour to the Colonies for the purpose of



unskilled work was declared lawful in 1923 under the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1923.

**Ceylon**—A satisfactory settlement regarding the standard wage and other outstanding questions affecting the interests of labourers was arrived at in 1927 and the legislation to give effect to it was passed by the Ceylon Legislative Council in December, 1927, as the 'Indian Labour Ordinance No 27 of 1927.' The standard rates of wages agreed upon were introduced with effect from the 1st January, 1929. In view of the considerable fall in the cost of living and the precarious condition of the rubber and tea industries during the slump, the rates of wages in mid and low country estates were reduced early in 1932, those in up-country being left intact. A further reduction in wages took place in 1933 in view of the deterioration in the position of the rubber and tea industries. While agreeing to these proposals, the Government of India stipulated that the reductions should be treated as strictly temporary and emergent and revision of rates on the upward grade should be considered as soon as the industries revived.

As soon as there was a revival of these industries towards the middle of 1933, the Government of India pressed for the restoration of wage cuts and the rates in force prior to the reductions of 1933 were restored with effect from the 1st June, 1934.

Since September, 1935, there has been little or no recruitment of Indian labour owing to the depression in the tea and rubber industries. In September, 1937, with an increase of prosperity in these two industries, the demand from the planters for extra labour became insistent. Their requirements were estimated at 20,000 labourers, but the Ceylon Government decided to permit the recruitment of only 5,000 as they were anxious to absorb suitable labour available for employment. The Government of India did not feel justified in permitting recruitment unless some revision of wages was promised and Indian estate labourers were accorded the village Committee franchise. The position in regard to the village Committee franchise is explained in a later paragraph and the question of the revision of wages was receiving the attention of the Wage Boards towards the end of 1938. Meanwhile there was no recruitment of Indian labour for the Ceylon estates.

In 1930, as a result of a resolution passed in the State Council, the Ceylon Government appointed an Immigration Commission to consider and report upon the problem of non-Ceylonese workers in Ceylon, particularly with a view to the restriction and effective control of immigration into Ceylon of workers from other countries, including assisted estate labourers. Indians form the majority of the immigrants in Ceylon and they presented a memorandum to the Immigration Commissioner. The report of the Commissioner was published in April, 1933. The Commissioner came to the conclusion that, although in the absence of statistics it was not possible to estimate the extent of Indian immigration, the immigrant came to share the work when it was available and when it was not, he returned to his home, that the immigrant workers made possible an economic and general advance which could not have taken place without them, that Indians did not undercut

wages; that the existing means of control of immigration were sufficient and that the restriction of Indian immigration for the protection of Ceylonese employment was not practicable. The report is under the examination of the Ceylon Government.

Another piece of legislation affecting Indians in Ceylon was the Village Communities (Amendment) Ordinance. The amendment sought to enfranchise all persons of either sex other than Indian estate labourers thereby giving the vote to Europeans and Burghers who were previously excluded. This discrimination against Indians roused protest both in India and in Ceylon. With the object of removing the charge of obvious racial discrimination, the Standing Committee of the State Council made an amendment to the proposed Bill which had the effect of extending the franchise to those members of exempted classes, i.e., (Europeans, Indians and Burghers), who pay land tax, and possess a specified area of land (5 acres). The practical effect of this would be to enfranchise the great majority of Europeans and Burghers and leave practically the entire Indian estate labour population without the vote. A further protest was made to the Ceylon Government by the Government of India, who decided to stop the recruitment of labour for Ceylon until this question was satisfactorily settled. The Bill was passed by the State Council but was reserved by His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

With a view to meeting the charge of racial discrimination, the relevant clause of the Bill was amended so as to exclude all labourers resident on estates, whether Ceylonese or Indian, from the village committee franchise. The Original Bill and this amendment became law on 1st January, 1930 and it is felt that though *de jure* discrimination against Indians has been removed, *de facto* discrimination remains as a very large body of Indian estate labourers till in practice be excluded from the village franchise while the effect upon the Ceylonese will be negligible.

**Malaya**—In Malaya, standard wage rates which were considered suitable by both the Indian and Malayan Governments were introduced in certain 'Key' areas in 1928. The rates fixed, however, were reduced by 20 per cent. with effect from the 5th October, 1930, owing to the acute depression in the rubber industry. The Government of India accepted the proposals for the reduction in the wages but they represented to the Malayan Governments that all Indian labourers who wished to be repatriated, either because they were thrown out of employment, or because they were unwilling to work on wages lower than the standard rates, should be repatriated free of cost. As a result of this suggestion, nearly 73,000 Indians obtained free repatriation between August and December, 1930. All recruitment of labour from India to Malaya, moreover, was stopped and only such persons were assisted to emigrate to Malaya as had left their families there. The depression in the rubber industry continued throughout 1931 and 1932, but towards the end of 1933 there was an upward trend in rubber prices. The figures of repatriation showed a steady decrease and it was felt that there might be a shortage of labour if prices

continued to rise. The Malayan Government accordingly requested the Government of India to permit the reopening of voluntary assisted emigration from South India to Malaya which was stopped in 1930. Assisted emigration was resumed in May, 1934 and was regulated by a "quota" system subject to certain safeguards. This system was continued in 1934 and 1935 and was stopped from 1936 when voluntary assisted emigration was allowed without a quota. In 1936 the Government of India sent a deputation consisting of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., with Mr. G. S. Bateman, I.C.S., as his adviser, to Malaya to examine the condition of Indian labourers in Malaya with special reference to the rates of wages. During the visit of the Deputation, the Malayan Government decided to restore half the cut which had been imposed in 1930 in so far as labour employed by them was concerned. The estates immediately followed suit and the standard rates in force on the estates were fixed at 45 cents for men and 36 for women. There was widespread labour unrest towards the end of 1936. The Chinese labour on estates and mines struck work and as a result secured revision of wage rates. Over 12,000 Indian labourers employed by the Singapore Municipality also struck work in November, 1936, and the Municipality decided to give a minimum basic wage of 52 cents a day to unskilled labourers, with free quarters and corresponding increases in the higher rates of wages of all labourers with effect from the 1st March, 1937. The Deputation returned to India in January, 1937, and recommended the immediate restoration of the wages of Indian labourers to the 1928 level. As a result of the correspondence between the Government of India and the Malayan Government the latter restored the rates of 50 cents for men and 40 cents for women with effect from the 1st April 1937.

This restoration of wages was however short-lived. The condition of the rubber industry deteriorated and the Malayan Government reduced the wages of the Indian labourers by 10 per cent. with effect from the 1st May, 1938 and contemplated a further reduction of 10 per cent. from the 1st August, 1938. The Government of India asked for a statement of the reasons for the first reduction and requested that, in the meantime, the reduction of wages should be postponed. The second reduction was not brought into force and the Government of India prohibited, with effect from 15th June, 1938, all assisted emigration to Malaya for the purpose of unskilled work.

With a view to settling the differences that had arisen as a result of the stoppage of emigration to Malaya and in order to discuss other outstanding questions, the Government of India accepted the suggestion of the Malayan Government that a delegation from Malaya should visit India. This delegation came to India in January, 1939, and discussed the various points of interest with the Government of India. The Members of the Standing Emigration Committee also met the members of the Malayan delegation and heard their views. The main question discussed was that of the rates of wages of Indian labourers in Malaya. Certain proposals for a reconciliation of standard wages, partly on a fresh basis and partly on account of the changed circumstances, were made by the

Government of India. The Malayan Delegation, after stating certain objections to these proposals, agreed to place them before the Malayan Government for examination on their return to Malaya. The Malayan delegates also agreed to have the suggestion of the Indian representatives on certain other points, e.g., the status of Indians in the Malayan States, the provision of adequate educational facilities for Indians of all classes, etc., examined by their Government. Future negotiations were to be continued by correspondence and the Government of India have addressed the Malayan Government on all the points raised.

**Burma.**—With the separation of Burma the position of Indians in that country had to be watched with special care and attention. Between July and September, 1938, Indians in Burma passed through very anxious times. Anti-Indian riots of an alarming character broke out in Rangoon on the 26th July and continued till the 1st August. As the news spread to the districts and villages, rioting took place in various districts towards the end of July and the beginning of August. In a few places rioting continued till September. Though the first outbreak of riots was brought under control, there was acute tension between the Burmese and the local Indian communities which manifested itself in a second outbreak in Rangoon early in September. Indian life and property became insecure during this period and about 11,000 Indian refugees were repatriated to India by the Shipping companies, by private relief committees and at the expense of the Government of Burma. The total number of Indians killed and injured during the riots is estimated at 164 and 711 respectively. The loss of Indian property on account of the riots is estimated between 18 and 51 lakhs.

The serious situation in Burma hastened the decision of the Government of India to send out their Agent whose appointment was already under contemplation. Mr. C. A. Henderson, C.S.I., I.C.S., a senior I.C.S. officer from Madras, was temporarily appointed as Agent and he took over charge of his duties towards the end of September 1938.

The Government of Burma appointed on the 22nd September a Committee to enquire into the riots and the personnel and the terms of reference are given below.

**Personnel.**—(1) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. B. L. Brand, M.A., Bar-at-Law (Chairman), (2) U. Po Han, B.A., (Bar-at-Law), member of the Public Services Commission, Burma, (3) Senator A. Rahim of Maymyo, (4) U. Khin Maung Dwe, Pleader, Mandalay, and (5) Dr. M. A. Rauf, B.A., B.L., LL.D. (Bar-at-Law) — Members. P. S. V. Domison, I.C.S. — Secretary.

**Terms of reference.**—

- (1) to inquire into and report on
  - (a) the causes of the recent riots in Burma,
  - (b) the measures and actions taken by the police and civil officers during the riots; and
  - (c) the loss of life and property and the destruction and destruction of religious edifices and buildings during the riots.

- (2) to make recommendations for the prevention of similar communal or religious disturbances

In view of the importance and urgency of removing the underlying causes of the riots the Committee submitted an Interim Report which was published in January, 1939. According to the Interim Report, though the immediate cause or the occasion of the outbreak of the riots was the publication, or rather the discovery, of Maung Shwe Hpi's book which is alleged to have insulted the Buddhist religion, the real causes were political, economic and social and lay deeper. The unsatisfactory conditions of land tenure and the resultant agrarian discontent, the feeling of uneasiness which exists in the mind of the average Burman as to the future course of Indian immigration into Burma and of its effect upon the economics and social life of the Burmese, marriages of Burmese women with Indian Muslims and the activities of the organisations which have for their motto 'Burma for the Burmese' were, according to the Committee, some of the more important causes of the riots of 1938. The Final Report of the Inquiry Committee was published during April, 1939, and the Recommendations made in these two reports are receiving the attention of the Government of India. The questions under active consideration are (i) compensation for loss of Indian life and property and (ii) Indian immigration into Burma.

**Zanzibar.**—The small Protectorate of Zanzibar, consisting of the two islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, has an Indian community of nearly 15,000 out of a total population of 235,000. These Indians are mostly traders, and the trade in cloves—of which Zanzibar furnishes more than 80 per cent. of the world's supply—is largely in their hands. No problems of any magnitude faced this community until July 1934, when a group of Decrees regulating the trade in cloves and prohibiting the free alienation of land by Africans and Arabs to others was passed by the Legislative Council of Zanzibar and received the assent of H. H. the Sultan.

2. So great was the apprehension of the Indian community in regard to these measures that, after an unsuccessful attempt to have their operation postponed, the Government of India deputed Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S., to visit Zanzibar and examine the effect of the Decrees on Indian interests. Mr. Menon expressed the opinion that (i) the clove legislation, i.e., the Clove Growers' Association Decree and Clove Exporters' Decree, and (ii) the Land Alienation Decree, were objectionable from the point of view of the Indian community. In regard to (i) he stated in his Report, which was published in January 1935, that its effect would be to drive from the market most exporters of cloves and also middlemen in the internal market, who as already explained were almost entirely Indians.

3. After consideration of Mr. Menon's recommendations and the comments of the late Resident of Zanzibar thereon, detailed comments on the Decrees were communicated to His Majesty's Government by the Government of India. Eventually, as a result of their representations, His Majesty's Government deputed Mr. R. H. Binder, a Chartered Accountant, to Zanzibar in April 1936 to review the position of

the Zanzibar clove industry. With the concurrence of His Majesty's Government the Government of India deputed Mr. G. S. Bosman, I.C.S., to act as an observer in connection with the enquiry.

4. Mr. Binder's Report was published in November 1936 and he made the following recommendation for the control of the clove trade with the object of securing a fair price to the producer and preventing wide fluctuations of prices.

(i) **Internal marketing.**—The purchase of cloves should be restricted to licensed buyers, a sole licence to buy and receive deposits of cloves being in the first instance granted to the Clove Growers' Association. The Association should fix purchase prices according to quality from time to time, if possible for each season, and in so doing should take into account the profit or loss on each year's working. The Association should have the power to appoint district representatives and local agents for purchasing cloves from the growers, to be selected from existing local dealers and shopkeepers irrespective of nationality.

(ii) **Export trade.**—No sales should be made by the Association except for export and to licensed exporters. The Association should not export direct unless overseas buyers desire to buy direct or other circumstances arise which necessitate this course. The right to limit the number of licensed exporters should remain but the licence fee should be reduced to a sum which would be within the means of the small exporter and the levy on the export of cloves should be abolished.

(iii) **Advisory Committee.**—Mr. Binder recommended the establishment of an Advisory Committee, to consist of two representatives of growers, one for Zanzibar and one for Pemba, two representatives of exporters and one of the C.G.A. to confer from time to time with the Board of the Association and to discuss the purchase and sale prices to be fixed.

5. Mr. Binder's recommendations were opposed both by the Indian community in Zanzibar and public opinion in India. Legislation which substantially gave effect to these recommendations was, however, passed in the shape of the Clove (Purchase and Exportation) Decree, and came into force on the 1st August 1937. As a result of representations by the Government of India, safeguards were provided in the form of (i) an assurance that all Indians previously engaged in the internal trade who applied for them would be given buying agent's licences and (ii) Indian representation on the Board of Management of the C.G.A. to the extent of a total membership of seven, and on the Advisory Committee to the extent of two members out of six. These modifications, however, did not satisfy the Zanzibar Indian community, who refused to nominate their representatives, and organised an almost complete boycott of the clove trade, both in the internal market and on the export side. Their sympathisers in India also organised an equally effective boycott of imports of Zanzibar cloves into this country; in this connection it must be remembered that over 26 per cent. of the cloves exported from Zanzibar normally come into this country, and that India is almost the sole market for cloves of the best quality.

6. The whole question of the clove trade was now re-examined by the new Resident in the light of the boycott and, following representations by the Government of India, the Government of Zanzibar, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, prepared a modified scheme for the control of the clove trade. Details of this scheme were explained in a memorandum which was published simultaneously in Zanzibar and India on the 3rd March, 1938. The main feature of the scheme was the withdrawal of the monopoly of the Clove Growers' Association in the internal market. Any licensed dealer was to be free to purchase cloves, either from producers or from other licensed dealers, at prices to be arranged between themselves and to store cloves as long as they wished. Producers indebted to Government under the Land Protection (Debt Settlement) Decree (explained in paras 10 and 11 below) were to sell only to the Clove Growers' Association, but other producers were to be free to sell their cloves to the Association or to any licensed dealer. All cloves were to pass through the Association, before ultimate export, but the Association itself was not to sell to principal overseas markets as long as the normal flow of exports was maintained.

7. The Government of India were of opinion that the proposals were not free from certain features held to be objectionable by local Indians and suggested that the possibility of evolving a satisfactory formula acceptable to them should be explored by means of a conference at which alternate proposals and matters of detail could be discussed. The Government of India also offered to depute an officer to render all assistance in effecting a settlement, if the proposal found favour with the Zanzibar Government. This was readily accepted by them and the Government of India selected for this purpose Mr. G. N. Husman, I.C.S. (who had been deputed to Zanzibar in 1936 in connection with Mr. Bindra's enquiry)—a choice which was welcomed by the Zanzibar Indian National Association.

Mr. Husman reached Zanzibar in the middle of April, 1938. Though the outlook for an amicable settlement seemed rather gloomy at various times during the negotiations, it became possible to announce an agreement on the 5th May, thanks to the co-operation of the local Indian community and the accommodating spirit of the Zanzibar Government.

8. The main objections of the Indian community to the original proposals were (i) that participation in the export trade was very much restricted, (ii) that freedom of purchase in the internal market was permitted only with producers not indebted to Government, and (iii) that the proposed transport scheme for the conveyance of cloves from producers was liable to be used as an inducement to attract all sale of cloves to the Clove Growers' Association. According to the compromise arrived at, exporters are free to purchase up to 50 per cent of the quantity to be exported from other than the Association's stocks, so that half the export trade is not subject to control. In the view of the Zanzibar Government this measure of control could not be dispensed with if export prices are to be maintained at a stable level.

As regards the internal market, producers indebted to Government are under obligation to sell to the Clove Growers' Association only so much of their stocks as will set off the instalment due to Government under the debt redemption scheme. Under the modified transport scheme, cloves will be brought to market centres where dealers and the Clove Growers' Association will have an equal chance with the producer. The agreement has been given effect to by the Clove Decree, 1938, and so far has been working smoothly.

9. Closely allied with the control of the clove trade were the problems of indebtedness and the restrictions on the alienation of land. The land alienation Decree passed in 1934, besides restricting the passing of land out of the hands of the Arab and African plantation owners into those of Indians, established, for one year in the first instance, a moratorium on debts secured on land mortgage. This moratorium was later extended from time to time, pending a settlement of the whole problem of indebtedness. Mr. Menon's inquiries in regard to these questions also discussed a position satisfactory from the Indian point of view. After consideration of his recommendations the Government of India suggested to the Government of Zanzibar that the position was such as to require review. The latter agreed to make a fuller investigation of the indebtedness question, and appointed a Commission for the purpose. This Commission, which included one Indian member (Mr. Tayabali Rajabali), produced a report which on the whole supported the position taken up by the Indian community in this respect. The Government of Zanzibar, however, found themselves unable to accept the report as it stood and formulated alternative proposals.

10. Representations were made by the Government of India and after considerable discussion, a Bill drafted by the Attorney General of Zanzibar in consultation with Mr. Ernest Dowson was passed into law as the Land Protection (Debt Settlement) Decree, which came into force on the 1st December 1937. The principal features of the scheme embodied in the Bill are:—

(a) Adjudication of the debt with a view to ascertaining the actual amount lent (or value of goods delivered on credit) and allowing a fair rate of interest thereon.

(b) Valuation, by an officer appointed by Government for the purpose, of both mortgaged lands and lands sought to be attached by unsecured creditors.

(c) The Government to pay off the creditor to the extent of the value of the land threatened, and to assume the position of mortgagee, in respect of the amount paid.

(d) Where the value of the land as estimated by the officer appointed to value it is insufficient to satisfy the debt, the creditor will be free to challenge the valuation either by instituting a suit for foreclosure or sale or by applying for an order for sale or attachment.

(e) On any such proceeding being taken, the Court will in the first instance proceed to value the property in such manner as it considers proper, unrestricted by the rules contained in the Bill which govern the actual valuation.

(f) The Court's valuation must not be less than the official valuation. If it is greater the Government must give effect to it, unless the debtor himself prefers that the proceedings against his land which have commenced shall take their ordinary course.

(g) Repayment by the debtor of the amount advanced by the Government on his behalf and interest thereon to be effected by suitable instalments having due regard to the necessity of leaving means at his disposal to provide for the proper husbandry of the land and for the livelihood of himself and his family.

The moratorium imposed by the Land Alienation Decree of 1934 was lifted at the same time. The new scheme has, on the whole, met with a favourable reception from all communities in the Protectorate.

**Mauritius.**—In April 1924, the Government of Mauritius requested that emigration to the Colony might be continued for a period of one year, but the Government of India in consultation with the Standing Committee on Emigration decided that consideration of the request should await the results of a local investigation. The Government of Mauritius agreed to receive an Officer for the purpose and to give him all facilities, and in December, 1924, an Indian Officer of Government, Kunwar (now Sir) Mahara Singh, left India to conduct the necessary inquiry.

Sir Mahara Singh's report was published by the Government of India in August 1925. The various recommendations made in the report were commended to the consideration of the Colonial Government.

In February, 1926, the Government of India received a reply from the Colonial Government stating that they accepted the main conclusion formulated by Kunwar Mahara Singh in regard to the renewal of emigration to Mauritius, viz., that no more unskilled Indian labour should be sent to Mauritius either in the immediate or near future. With regard to Kunwar Mahara Singh's suggestions relating to other matters of interest to the Indian population resident in the Island, the Colonial Government expressed their willingness to give effect to several of them.

The condition of Indians in this Colony continued to remain satisfactory till 1937 when there were labour disturbances on certain sugar estates employing Indian labour. The Colonial Government appointed a Commission to enquire into and report on the disturbances. The commission reported during 1938 and the most important recommendations of the Commission related to the necessity for the formation of a Department of Labour and the enactment of suitable labour legislation in place of the Labour Ordinance of 1922 which mainly dealt with indentured labour. Both recommendations have been given effect to and the Labour Ordinance of 1938 which closely

follows the Malayan Labour Code should prove of considerable benefit to the Indian labourers, a large number of whom are employed on sugar estates. The Industrial Associations Ordinance of 1938 provided for the regulation of conditions of employment, the establishment of machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes and generally the formation of Industrial Association. This Ordinance it will be observed, provides for collective bargaining by Industrial labourers.

**Canada and Australia.**—The present position of Indians in the Dominions is that under the Canadian Dominion Election Act, Indians domiciled in Canada enjoy the federal franchise in eight out of the nine provinces. In the province of British Columbia, Indians do not enjoy the provincial or the Dominion franchise and efforts so far made to remove this disability have not been successful. In New Zealand, Indians enjoy the franchise on the same footing as all other British subjects. In Australia, sub-section (5) of section 39 of the Commonwealth Electoral Act, 1918-24, was amended in 1925, by adding after the word "Asia" the words, "except British India." This measure gives the Commonwealth franchise to subjects of British India at present domiciled in Australia and is the fruition of the hopes held out by the Commonwealth Government to Mr. Sastri on the occasion of his visit to Australia in 1922. As a result of the representations made in London in 1930 informally by the late Sir Muhammad Shafi at the instance of the Government of India to the Prime Minister of Australia, the electoral law of Queensland has also been revised to enfranchise the British Indians resident in that State. It was, therefore, in Western Australia alone that Indians did not enjoy the suffrage in respect of election for the Lower House. This disability was also removed at the end of 1934. By Acts which have recently been passed by the Commonwealth Parliament, British Indians in Australia have been admitted to the benefits of Invalid and Old Age Pensions and Maternity allowances from which they were hitherto excluded as Asiatics. Old Age Pension is payable to men above 65 years of age, or above 60 years, provided such persons are of good character and have resided continuously for at least 20 years. An Invalid Pension is obtainable by persons, who, being above 16 years of age and not in receipt of an Old Age Pension, have whilst in Australia, become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or by reason of being an invalid or blind, provided they have resided continuously in Australia for at least five years.

Maternity allowance to the amount of £5 is given to a woman of every child to which she gives birth in Australia, provided the child is born alive and the woman is an inhabitant of the Commonwealth or intends to settle there. This Legislation removes the last grievance of the Indian community in Australia which was remediable by the Federal Government.

## Indians in Great Britain.

Some seventy years have gone by since the Parsee community, in the persons of the late Dadabhai Naoroji and other members of the firm of Cama & Co., led the way in the sojourn of Indians in England for business purposes. This lead it has since maintained, though there are both Hindu and Mahomedan business men firmly established there. Nor are the professions unrepresented, for there are in London and elsewhere practising barristers, solicitors and medical men of Indian birth. The number of the latter, especially Parsees, is considerable. Three Indians (all belonging to the Parsee community) have sat in the House of Commons. Since 1910 six Indians—the late Mr. Anwer Ali, the first Lord Sinha, the late Sir Binode Bihari, Sir Dinshaw Mulji, Sir Shadi Lal and Mr. M. R. Jayakar—have served on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Three Indians are Advisers to the Secretary of State for India. In 1919, the late Lord Sinha was the first Indian to be raised to the peerage and to be appointed a member of the Home Government.

### India House.

*High Commissioner for India.*—This post was first established in 1920 and its various permanent incumbents have been—

Sir Wm. Meyer, 1908 (Retd.), 1920-22. Sir Dadli Mervanjee Dalal, 1922-24. Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, 1925-31. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, 1931-36. Sir Firoz Khan Noon, 1936.

In March, 1930, the office of the High Commissioner for India was transferred from the inadequate premises in Grosvenor Gardens to the new India House in Aldwych, erected and furnished at a cost of £324,000. The design of this noble building, which has a frontage of about 130 ft. opposite the Waldorf Hotel, was the work of Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., with Dr. Oscar Faber as consulting engineer. Although expression of the Indian character of the building is mainly found in the interior, the architect has given to the details of the external elevation, by means of carving, heraldry, and symbolism an individuality that proclaims it the London house of India. Including basement and mezzanine floors, there are twelve floors in all, the available space for clerical work alone being between 50,000 and 60,000 ft. The total height from the lower level in the courtyard on the Strand side to the roof is about 100 ft.

On the ground floor there is a great hall for exhibits of the products and art wares of India. This hall is carried up two floors, the upper floor being represented by a wide gallery, and on either side of the exhibition hall there are recesses after the style of an Indian bazaar for special exhibits. From the octagonal entrance hall a great public staircase leads to a

gallery round the octagonal hall on the first floor. This gallery in its turn leads to a high vaulted library and reception rooms, and the central portion of the library provides accommodation for large receptions on special occasions.

The staircase, exhibition hall, octagonal hall and library markedly express the Indian character of the building. The walls of the staircase and the halls are of red stone similar in appearance to the Agra and Delhi sandstone, carved and pierced in the geometrical patterns of the *jali* in Indian architecture. Such of the carving as could be completely separated from the structure was actually worked at New Delhi by Indian workmen from Makara marble. The use throughout of Indian hardwoods, chiefly gurgan, for flooring, obviates the need for any floor covering. A basement to roof scarcely any wood of non-Indian origin was employed. For panelling and decorative purposes in all parts of the great building silver gray, koko, laurel and the beautiful dark red padouk have been used. The domes and vaults of the building have been embellished by mural paintings, the work of specially selected Indian artists. The water supply is entirely independent of municipal service, being obtained from two artesian wells sunk some 460 ft. below the basement, where the central heating apparatus is installed.

The Indian Trade Commissioner and his staff are at India House, with all other departments of the Office of the High Commissioner excepting the Stores Department which is at the depot off the Thames at Belvedere Road, Lambeth.

### The Students.

Under normal conditions it is the student community which constitutes the greatly preponderating Indian element and creates a constant problem. Its numbers multiplied ten or twelve fold in the quarter of a century before the war. After a very considerable temporary check caused by the Great War the number rapidly expanded from 1919 in spite of pressure on college accommodation. In addition to the ordinary graduate or under-graduate student, there are some youths of good family, including heirs of Indian States, admitted into the public schools, such as Eton and Harrow. There are some 500 Indians at the Inns of Court. Since the war there has been a welcome increase in the number of technical and industrial student. Altogether including technical and medical students, there are fully 2,000 young Indians (some five per cent. of them women) in London, Edinburgh, Cambridge, Oxford, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool and a few other centers. London absorbs about half the total.

## SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN LONDON CONNECTED WITH INDIA

**ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION, LONDON.**—Established in 1905 to promote the interests and welfare of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European communities wherever resident by such means as may be deemed by the Council to be desirable. Anglo-Indians and Europeans, whether domiciled in India or not, are eligible. *Hon. Sec.* F. L. Sheldon, B.A., 23, Winchester Road, Oxford.

**BRITISH INDIAN UNION.**—Founded in 1623. Promotes friendship and understanding between the two races. *President*, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. *Hon. Joint Secretaries and Treasurer* Sir James McKenna and R. S. Nehra, 43, Chalkhill Road, Wembley, Middlesex.

**CENTRAL HINDU SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.**—Founded for the exposition of Hindu philosophy; to provide facilities for social intercourse between followers of different religions to create and strengthen better mutual understanding, to assist members in every reasonable way. *President*, R. S. Nehra 43, Chalkhill Road, Wembley, Middlesex.

**CENTRAL INDIAN COLONIAL ASSOCIATION, LONDON.**—Established to represent the Colonial Indians' cause to the Colonial Office, India Office, and other proper authorities to protect, strengthen and enhance the interests, political, social, commercial and religious, of Colonial Indians in all parts of the World, to provide a central platform and meeting place for Colonial Indians in London, to promote, encourage and strengthen friendship and amity between Colonial Indians and other races; to assist in the achievement of fair and equal treatment to Indians in the Colonies by all constitutional means. *President* R. S. Nehra *Hon. Sec.*, N. D. Tangri.

**EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.**—Founded in 1806 by Dadabhai Naoroji and other public men. Its object is to promote, by all legitimate means, the welfare of the inhabitants of India generally. The methods are—(1) by providing opportunities for the free public discussion, in a loyal and temperate spirit, of important questions affecting India, (2) by promoting friendly social contact between Indians and English men interested in India, though the medium of social gatherings and of private meetings of members to exchange views on current Indian questions, (3) by lectures and the publication of papers or leaflets correcting erroneous or misleading statements about India and its administration and (4) generally by the promulgation of sound and trustworthy information regarding the many weighty problems which confront the Administration in India, so that the public may be able to obtain in a cheap and popular form a correct knowledge of Indian affairs. Subscription, entitling a member to the free supply of the quarterly *Asiatic Review* £1-5-0 per annum. *President* Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *Chairman*, Sir Malcolm Seton, K.C.B. *Hon. Secretary* Sir Frank Brown, Kt., C.I.E., 8, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

**INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.**—11A, Wormwood Street, London, E.C. 2.

**INDIAN EMPIRE SOCIETY.**—Reorganised since the passing of the India Act to collect and disseminate information as to events in India. *President*, Lord Middleton. *Chairman of Committee*, Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob. *Hon. Secretary*, Sir Louis Stuart, C.I.E., 48, Broadway, S.W. 1.

**INDIAN GYMKHANA CLUB LTD.**—Thornbury Avenue, Osterley, Middlesex. Object: To provide facilities for sports, games and social intercourse for Indians, particularly students, in Great Britain. The Club owns 16 acres of well-situated freehold sports ground with a recently erected fine Pavilion, at Osterley. Annual Subscription £1-1-0. Ladies: 10/6d. *Hon. Secretary* Mr David S. Erulkar, "Africa House", 44/46, Lodenhall Street, London, E.C. 3.

**INDIAN SOCIAL SERVICE GROUP.**—36, Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W. 3.

**THE INDIA SOCIETY (ART AND LETTERS).**—Founded in 1910 to promote the study and appreciation of India art and literature, in India and also in those countries which have been influenced by it have influenced India especially Java, Siam, Indo-China, Afghanistan, Iran and the middle East. Lectures at which papers are read by leading British, Indian and Continental specialists have become a regular feature of the Society's activities. In order that the members resident abroad may be able to share in the benefit of these lectures, papers and proceedings are published bi-annually in "*Indian Art and Letters*" which is issued free to members. In addition members receive free in return for their annual subscription (£1-11-0) volumes, as issued, on some subject connected with Indian art or literature published by the Society. Visits to private collections of Oriental Art are arranged from time to time. Exhibitions of Indian art are another feature of the Society's activities. *President*, The Marquis of Zetland, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. *Chairman of Council*, Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. *Vice-Chairman*, John de la Valette. *Hon. Treasurer*, Sir Frank Brown, C.I.E. *Hon. Secretary*, F. J. P. Richter, M.A., 3, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

**INDIAN STUDENTS UNION AND HOSTEL.**—112, Gower Street, W.C. 1. *President* Sir Ewart Greaves, D.L. *Hon. Treasurer*, Harold G. Judd, C.B.E., *Educational Secretary*, B. Ormerod, B.A. (Oxon). *Hospitality Secretary*, R. R. Singha, B.A., *Warden and General Secy.*, T. D. Santwan, B.Sc.

**THE INDIA LEAGUE.**—(Formerly The Commonwealth of India League) to support the claim of India for Swaraj (Self-Rule). Publishes Weekly Press Service, "Notes on India" (monthly), Indian Information Bulletin (monthly). Sends speakers. Address—165, Strand, W.C. 2. *Chairman*, Bertrand Russell. *Secretaries*, James Marley and V. K. Krishna Menon.

**INDIAN CONCILIATION GROUP.**—(Meeting at Friends House, Euston Road, N.W. 1). *Chairman*, Carl Heath. *Hon. Secretary*, Agatha Harrison, 2, Cranbourne Court, Albert Bridge Road, S.W. 11.

**INDIAN VILLAGE WELFARE ASSOCIATION**—Its objects are:—(1) the collection and dissemination of information on rural activities in India; (2) the furtherance of schemes and experiments to promote rural welfare which are approved at a meeting of the Executive Committee; (3) the holding of Schools and other educational activities to arouse interest in the needs of rural India. *Chairman*: Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.I., K.C.M.G.; *Hon. Secretary*: Sir Gilbert Jackson, 7, Gainsborough Gardens, N.U. 3.

**MUSLIM SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN**—Formed to safeguard and to maintain the interests of Islam and Islamic institutions. *President*: Madame Khalida Buchanan-Hamilton; *Secretary*: M. A. Rashid; *Treasurer*: Salyed M. H. Tirmizey, 18, Eccleston Sq., S.W. 1.

**NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION** in aid of social progress and Education in India.—Founded by Miss Mary Carpenter in 1870. Objects of the Association:—To extend a knowledge of India, in England, and an interest in the people of that country; to co-operate with all efforts made for advancing education and social reform in India, to promote friendly intercourse between British people and the people of India. *President*: Lord Lamington; *Chairman of the Committee*: Sir Selwyn H. Fremantle; *Hon. Secy*: C. P. W. Lloyd, c/o East India Association, 3, Victoria St., S.W. 1.

**NEW BURMA CLUB**—101, Great Russell Street, W.C. 1.

**NORTHBROOK SOCIETY**—Makes grants to deserving Indian students. *Hon. Secretary*: Pe Chicharg, Imperial Institute, 8, Kensington.

**THE OXFORD MAJILIS**—Formerly known as the Navaratan Club, and later as the Oxford United Club. The Oriental Club was incorporated with it in 1913. Its attitude towards Indian problems has been progressively Left. Full membership is restricted to Indians. Meets on Sundays during term. Officers elected each term. *Address*: President, The Oxford Majilis, c/o Union Society, Oxford.

**PARISH ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE INCORPORATED**—Zoroastrian House, 11, Russell Road, Kensington, London, W. 14. Tel. Western, 1657.

**ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY**—Established 1823, obtained Royal Charter 1824. "for the investigation of subjects connected with and for the encouragement of Science, Literature, and the Arts in relation to Asia." *Secretary*: Col. D. M. F. Hoyle, O.B.E., D.S.O., 74, Grosvenor Street, London, W. 1.

**ROYAL CENTRAL ASIAN SOCIETY**—*President*: The Rt. Hon. Lord Lloyd, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O. *Chairman*: Field-Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode, Bt., G.C.B., O.M. *Hon. Secretaries*: Brig-General Sir Percy Sykes, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G. R. M. Gull, Esq., and Major E. Ainger, 8, Charge Street, London, W. 1.

**ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY**—Formerly Royal Colonial Institute. Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2. *Secretary*: Archer Cust; *Honorary Corresponding Secretaries in India*: C. T. Allen, C.I.E., Calcutta; Lt.-Col. W. Bell, Dehra Dun; C. T. Brett, C.I.E., Patna; P. E. Fielding, Bombay; Major J. W. Gordon, C.I.E., O.B.E., Jodhpur; Lt.-Col. K. A. Gossell, I.A. Peshawar; Dr. R. A. Heatley, Ajmer; R. F. G. Hunter, Madras; R. H. Laiden, O.B.E., M.C.; F. C. Morgan, Karachi; R. H. T. Mackenzie, Bikaner; Capt. S. E. Tidy, Bangalore.

**ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS** has an India section before which lectures are delivered on every phase of Indian life. 18, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2. *Secretary*: K. W. Luchhurst, M.A. *Secretary*: Indian Section:—F. R. Lewis, M.A., D.Phil. F.R. Hist.S.

**ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**, Chatham House, 10, St. James's Square, S.W. 1. *Secretary*: Ivison S. Macadam, O.B.E., M.V.O.

**SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF RELIGIONS**—*President*: The Most Hon. the Marquess of Zetland, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. *Chairman of Executive Committee*: Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., F.R. *Editor of Official Journal, "Religion"*: F. Victor Fisher. *Hon. Secy*: Miss E. Bird, 26, Buckland Crescent, London, N.W. 13.

**STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**—*Secretary*: W. D. L. Greer, Annandale, North End Road, Golders Green, N.W. 11.

**VICTORIA LEAGUE**—81, Cromwell Road, S.W. 7. *Secretary*: Miss Gertrude Drayton, O.B.E.

**WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION** London Committee.—*Hon. Secretary*: Miss Anabel Mehra, LL.B. (London), Barrister-at-Law, 171, Adelaide Road, N.W. 2.

**WORLD CONGRESS OF FAITHS** (Continuation Movement).—Organised to promote a spirit of fellowship among mankind through religion. *Chairman*: Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. *Secretary*: Arthur Jackson, 36, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

## INDIAN RELIGIOUS PLACES OF WORSHIP.

**BUDDHIST**—THE BATHIN MANA BODHI SOCIETY—41, Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, N. W. 1 (Chalk Farm).

**CHRISTIAN**—Churches in every district of London.

**JAUDHYA MISSION SOCIETY**—Gloucester House, Cornwall Gardens, S.W. 7 (Gloucester Road).

**HINDU**—HINDU ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE—30, Belzise Park, Hampstead, N.W. 3 (Belzise Park).

**MUSLIM SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN**—18, Eccleston Square, Victoria, S.W. 1 (Victoria).

**MUSLIM**—THE LONDON MOSQUE—68, Meiere Road, S.W. 18 (Southfields, S.E.).

**PARISH ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE**—11, Russell Road, Kensington, W. 14 (Addison Road).

**RAM KRISHNA VIVEKANANDA VEDANTA SOCIETY**—51, Lancaster Gate, W. 2 (Lancaster Gate).

**SHAN JIHAN MOSQUE**—Woking, Surrey (Woking, S. R.).

**SIKH**—BHUPENDRA DHARMASALA—79, Sinclair Road, W. 14 (Addison Road).

**THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY IN ENGLAND**—80, Gloucester Place, W. 1 (Baker Street).



## Sport.

Sport, like everything else in India, continues to progress and the year under review shows that the country continues to become more and more sports-minded. Everywhere organisation is being tightened up and the standard of play generally at all games is improving with a rapidity which leads to the hope that the day is not far distant when India will be able to hold her own in International competition in other games besides hockey.

Indian sport suffered a great loss in the death of that fine sportsman, H.H. The Maharajah of Patiala, the man who has done more for the game of cricket than any other man in India. Not only did he bring to the country the best English coaches but it was his interest and active participation in the organisation of the game which brought into being the present Board of Control for Cricket in India, which eventually secured for India Test Match status. Fortunately his son, the present ruler of Patiala, who is incidentally a player with Test honours, is as great an enthusiast for the game as his father, and will carry on his father's good work for the game.

Table Tennis received a flip by the visit and tour of Barna and Hellak, former world champion and wherever they played they did so before an enthusiastic crowd. This visit has resulted in the game possessing a governing body of its own and there are indications that most of the provinces will soon have a Table Tennis Association.

With regard to racing which is still the most important sport in the country, legislation has resulted in the country-bred horse being given greater opportunities. The Turf Clubs are allotting more money for stakes for races confined to the Indian horse and in Bombay the Western India Turf Club have devised a scheme whereby Indian boys are being apprenticed as jockeys, and though it has not been in existence very long, holds out promise of unearthing some good riders. This will mean that the periodical invasion by English and Australian jockeys will become smaller and smaller as the scheme matures. The outstanding owner this year was H.H. The Maharajah of Kashmir, though the Maharajah of Gwalior won the two big cup races, the King Emperor's and the Viceroy's cups with his *Finalist*, one of the finest animals ever to be imported into India.

Professional boxing is showing signs of a revival especially in Bombay which was once its stronghold, but the lack of a suitable venue is retarding progress. In both Calcutta and Bombay tournaments were held and several overseas boxers were seen in action.

Hockey, of course, continues to be the principal team game of the country and the big competitions attracted their usual huge crowds. The

effect of better organisations is beginning to be felt and there seems little prospect of India losing the position she has occupied for the past twelve years or so in International hockey.

As far as cricket is concerned the opening of the Brabourne Stadium last year has led to a movement for the provision of similar stadia in other parts of the country. The Ranji Trophy tournament, which is the chief competition in the country, is still languishing in the doldrums but the authorities are making efforts to stimulate interest in it. Somehow or the other the public have not taken to this tournament and it is invariably run at a loss in spite of the fact that the best players in the country participate. The Bombay Pentangular tournament is still considered the premier competition and this rather overshadows every other series. The presence of the Hindus in this year's tournament was most gratifying, their quarrel with the Cricket Club of India being satisfactorily settled.

Once again a visit was received from a foreign team of tennis players and the American players were given a right royal welcome where they played and though they were on the whole too good for the Indian players whom they met, the visit proved that India's standard was on the up grade and no doubt the lessons learned will be assimilated with advantage to Indian tennis generally.

A team of tennis players under Mr Brooke-Edwards toured Europe and gave a good account of themselves undoubtedly garnering some very useful experience but the standard of the game generally is still below first class International grade.

The British Empire team of swimmers and divers paid a brief visit to Bombay and in a match against the best local talent in the Brabourne Stadium Pool proved much too good for anything India could put in the water against them but their visit did aquatic in Bombay considerable good.

Football continues to a popular game in the Monsoon and the various organisations are at last beginning to get together so that the game is being placed on a better footing than at any time in the past.

Snags are being overcome gradually and with everyone working for the general improvement of the game the future of football in the country is bright. The soldier no longer holds sway. The Indian can now hold his own with him with the result that the big tournaments are much more open and interesting than they were in the past.

The minor sports, polo, yachting, golf and badminton are finding their recruits and is safe to say that never has so many of India's teeming millions been so sports-minded as today. And better still thousands more are playing the games.

# Racing.

## Bangalore.

### Madras Cup Distance 6 furlongs.—

Mr G Subbarao's Pride of India (9st. 7lbs.), Marrs .....	1
Mr M Virji's Resolve (7st. 6lbs.), O'Neale .....	2
Mr Gemini's Rose Marie (9st. 6lbs.), Selby .....	3
Mr Gemini's School for Scandal (9st. 7lbs.), Hill .....	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length	
Time—1 min 15 3-5 secs.	

### Apollo Cup Distance 1 mile.—

H E. Sir Henry Craik and Mr. E. G. Saules' Miniver (7st. 9lbs.), Fals Mahomed .....	1
Mr Gemini's Mon Cheri (7st.), B McQuade .....	2
Mrs. M Tyrrell's Catalan (8st. 9lbs.), Rowley .....	3
Mr E Mahomed's Merry Pass (8st. 11lbs.), Balfour .....	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 3 lengths.	
Time—1 min 43 3-5 secs.	

### Bangalore Cup Distance 1 mile.—

Mr Sion F. Nassim's Tall Story (8st. 11lb.), Selby .....	1
Messrs H P. Poddar and M. D. Somany's Saxicola (8st. 12lbs.), Bowley .....	2
Mrs M A D'Arcy's Albura (7st. 3lbs.), Whiteside .....	3
Mrs N E Raymond's Lord Chancellor (9st. 3lbs.), Marrs .....	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length.	
Time—1 min 42 1-5 secs.	

### Yuvaraja of Mysore Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

Mr I Ebrahim's Wahid al Iraq (8st.) Evans .....	1
Mr T A Khan's Tohalla (9st. 11lb.), B. McQuade .....	2
Mr M. Virji's The Viceroy (7st. 9lbs.), J O'Neale .....	3
Mr Sion F. Nassim's Starlight (9st. 2lbs.), Selby .....	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length.	
Time.—2 mins. 45 2-5 secs.	

### Bobbili Cup (Div I) Distance 1 mile.—

Mr M. Subbiah's Truthbrook (8st. 3lbs.), Evans .....	1
Mr W M. Somasunderam's Essex Star (8st. 9lbs.), B McQuade .....	2
Mr J McQuade's Pantry Boy (7st. 2lbs.), Rosen .....	3
Mrs A Rutherford's Queen of Hearts (7st. 5lbs.), Meekings .....	4
Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 2 lengths	
Time—1 min. 49 secs	

### Bobbili Cup. (Div II) Distance 1 mile.—

Miss Muntas Begum's Split Wine (7st. 6lbs.), H McQuade .....	1
Mrs. D. P. Johnstone's The Better 'Ole (7st. 13lbs.), Evans .....	2
Mr. C. E. L. Milne's Silver Foli (8st. 11lb.), Book .....	3

### Mr. E. G. Saules's Grito (7st. 11lb.), Fals Mahomed .....

Won by 5 lengths, head, 1 length.  
Time—1 min. 50 4-5 secs.

### H H The Maharaja of Mysore's Gold Cup.

Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

Mrs M A D'Arcy's Albura (7st. 9lbs.), Whiteside .....	
Mrs. M Clarke's Sundown (7st. 9lbs.), B. McQuade .....	2
Mrs N K. Raymond's Lord Chancellor (9st. 4lbs.), Field .....	3
Mr. J. F. D'Souza's Gadi (8st. 12lbs.), Evans .....	4
Won by 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, neck.	
Time—2 mins. 28 1-5 secs.	

### Stewards' Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

Raja of Alakot's Rio Rita (8st. 10lbs.), Balfour .....	1
Mr K T Sampat's A nina al Iraq (8st. 4lbs.), Selby .....	2
Mr S H Mashal's Moonshine (7st. 6lbs.), Whiteside .....	3
Mrs. T. A Khan's Turkey (8st. 6lbs.), H. McQuade .....	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 1 length.	
Time.—2 mins. 52 secs.	

### R C T. C. Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

Mrs Edgar's Blandford Lad (8st. 11lb.), Evans .....	1
Mr Sion F. Nassim's Footlogger (9st. 7lbs.), Selby .....	2
Mr E Summer's Optrex (7st.) O'Neale .....	3
Mrs. A Rutherford's Queen of Hearts (7st. 5lbs.), Whiteside .....	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length, neck.	
Time—2 mins. 28 2-5 secs	

## Barrackpore.

### Chester Plate. Distance 5 furlongs.—

Messrs N D. Bagree and Edgar's Grimace (8st. 7lbs.), Morris .....	1
Mr C E L. Milne-Robertson's Abstract (8st. 6lbs.), Southey .....	2
Mr W E Elliott's Flare (7st. 10lbs.), Stead .....	3
Sir David Ezra and Mr. E Emond's Black Peril (8st. 12lbs.), Ermer .....	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, a neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length.	
Time—1 min. 24 5 secs.	

### Criterion Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.—

H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Attwast (7st. 12lbs.), Malovich .....	1
Messrs. N. D. Bagree and Edgar's Grimace (8st. 11lbs.), Morris .....	2
H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur's National Flag (8st. 10lbs.), Jones .....	3
Sir David Ezra and Mr. E Emond's Black Peril (8st. 6lbs.), Rickaby .....	4
Won by a head, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length.	
Time.—1 min. 13 4-5 secs.	

**Bombay.****Ganeshkhind Plate.** Distance 6 furlongs—

- H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shivali  
The Great (7st 7lbs), E Britt .. 1  
H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Infation  
(7st 7lbs), Orme .. 2  
Mr. Mahomedalli's Lochness (7st 11lbs),  
Whiteside .. 3  
Mrs. Marbeth's Manclare (9st 6lbs), Mar-  
rable .. 4  
Won by  $\frac{1}{2}$  length,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lengths, a short head.  
Time—1 min. 15 secs

**Wellington Plate.** Distance 7 furlongs—

- H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Infation  
(7st. 11lbs), Selby .. 1  
Messrs. B. Bagree and Edgar's Synagogue  
(8st.), Cook .. 2  
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Panna Prince (7st.  
11lbs), Whiteside .. 3  
H.H. the Maharaja of Idar's His Lordship  
(8st 4lbs), Rook .. 4  
Won by a short head, a short head, 2 lengths  
Time.—1 min 37 1-5 secs.

**November Plate.** Distance 6 furlongs—

- Mr. P. B. Avastia's Bachelor's Bard (8st  
12lbs), Burn .. 1  
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Glanely (9st.), Cook .. 2  
Major-General Nawab Khusrung's and  
Mr. V. Rosenthal's Karaway (8st. 12lbs),  
Brace .. 3  
Mrs. A. Svamvur's Who's Who (7st 9lbs),  
Whiteside .. 4  
Won by 1 length,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lengths, a neck  
Time.—1 min. 14 3-5 sec.

**Cheveley Handicap** Distance 1 mile—

- Mr. Sultan Chinoy's Talk (7st 10lbs),  
Meekings .. 1  
H.H. the Maharaja of Idar's His Lordship  
(8st 12lbs), Rook .. 2  
Messrs. B. Bagree and Edgar's Synagogue  
(8st. 10lbs.), Cook .. 3  
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Rivalli (7st. 12lbs),  
Alford .. 4  
Won by a short head,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lengths, 1 length.  
Time.—1 min 40 3 5 secs.

**Wavertree Handicap.** Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles—

- Mr. Eve's Jinkee Road (7st. 4lbs), White-  
side .. 1  
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Oceanus  
(9st. 4lbs), Cook .. 2  
H.H. the Maharaja of Idar's Gay Talkie  
(8st. 5lbs.), Rook .. 3  
Sir Homi Mehta's Nasu (8st. 4lbs.), Selby .. 4  
Won by 2 lengths, a head, 2 lengths  
Time.—2 mins 10 secs.

**Hurtwood Plate.** Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.—

- Mr. Sion F. Nassim's Tall Story (8st. 2lbs),  
Evans .. 1  
H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Shipstall  
(8st.), Selby .. 2

- Hon'ble M. Shantidas Askuran's Budapest  
(8st 2lbs), Cook .. 3  
Mr P M Dalal's Gondra (8st 7lbs), Alford .. 4  
Won by  $\frac{1}{2}$  lengths,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length.  
Time—1 min. 54 secs

**Durdana Plate** Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.—

- H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shivali  
The Great (8st 7lbs), Cook .. 1  
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Muluk of Bhopal's  
Mas d'Antibes (8st. 9lbs), Burn .. 2  
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Infation  
(8st 5lbs), Selby .. 3  
Major-General Nawab Khusrung and  
Mr V Rosenthal's Karaway (7st 10lbs)  
Meekings .. 4  
Won by  $\frac{1}{2}$  length, 1 length,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length.  
Time—1 min 53 4-5 secs

**Bangalore Plate** Distance 6 furlongs—

- Mrs. F. Russell Stewart's Bhuthnath (7st.  
7lbs), Whiteside .. 1  
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Miss Lena  
(7st 7lbs), Cook .. 2  
Sir Homi Mehta and Sir Jamshedji Duggan's  
Vanity Fair (8st. 11lbs), Selby .. 3  
Mr. G. Subbarow's Pride of India (9st 7lbs),  
Burn .. 4  
Won by 1 length,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length, a neck.  
Time—1 min 15 2-5 secs

**Windsor Plate** Distance 7 furlongs.—

- Major General Nawab Khusrung and  
Mr V Rosenthal's Karaway (7st 12lbs),  
Evans .. 1  
Mr. P. B. Avastia's Bachelor's Bard (8st.  
5lbs), Whiteside .. 2  
Mrs. M. Clarke's Gipsy Jack (8st 5lbs),  
Bell .. 3  
Nawabzada Fakr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's  
Zayder Zee (9st), Burn .. 4  
Won by a short head, a short head, a  
short head. Time.—1 min 26 3-5 secs

**Sandown Plate** Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles—

- H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's Gay Talkie  
(8st. 4lbs), Rook .. 1  
Mr. Eve's Jinkee Road (7st 13lbs), White-  
side .. 2  
Mr. Sion F. Nassim's Tall Story (9st.),  
Evans .. 3  
Mr. Eve's Irongrey (8st. 7lbs), Burn .. 4  
Won by  $\frac{1}{2}$  length, 2 lengths, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  lengths.  
Time.—2 mins 8 secs

**Mentmore Handicap.** Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles.—

- Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Rivalli (7st 12lbs),  
Maxwell .. 1  
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Oceanus  
(7st 12lbs), Cook .. 2  
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shivali  
The Great (9st.), Obaid .. 3  
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's His Lordship  
(9st.), Rook .. 4  
Won by 1 length,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length, a neck.  
Time.—3 mins. 6 2-5 secs.

Idar Gold Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Mr. G Subbarow's Huan Ara (9st. 4 lbs.), Brace .....	1
H H The Maharaja of Kashmir's Pompelan (8st. 11lbs.), Whiteside .....	2
Hon'ble Mr Shantidas Askuran's Miss Lena (9st. 4lbs.), Cook .....	3
Mr A C Ardesahr's Tomtit (9st. 4lbs.), Maxwell .....	4

Won by a head, 4 lengths,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length.

Western India Cup Distance 1 mile.

Mrs M Clarke's Gipsy Jack (7st 12lbs.), Burn .....	1
Mr M N. Billmorla's My Billy (8st 4lbs.), Field .....	2
Mr P B Avasia's Bachelor's Bard (7st. 12lbs.), Evans .....	3
H H The Maharaja of Idar's His Lordship (8st. 8lbs.), Rook .....	4

Won by 2 lengths, a head  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lengths.  
Time.—1 min 40 secs

Craven Stakes Distance 7 furlongs—

Mrs A Svamvur's Who's Who (8st 9lbs.), Evans .....	1
Mr A J Hoyt's Goolash (8st 9lbs.), Hutchins .....	2
H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Cash (8st.), Cook .....	3
H H The Maharaja of Mysore's Twain (7st 7lbs.), Meekings .....	4

Won by a neck,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length, 1 length. Time.—  
1 min 28 secs.

Aga Khan's Cup Distance  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles.—

Mrs M Clarke's Motky (8st. 6lbs.), Burn ..	1
H H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Romney (8st 9lbs.) Bond .....	2
Mr Eve's Irongrey (7st. 8lbs.), Orme ..	3
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Oceanus (8st 9lbs.), Cook .....	4

Won by a head, a neck,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length.  
Time—2 mins. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  secs.

Mysore Cup Distance 1 mile.

H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's Vandyke (9st.), Brace .....	1
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Advance (9st 7lbs.), Burn .....	2
Mr. Oosman Chotani's Maharaja's Choice (9st. 7lbs.) Britt .....	3
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Jayant (9st.), Evans .....	4

Won by  $\frac{1}{2}$  length, 3 lengths, 1 length.

Cambridgeshire Stakes (Div. I) Distance  
1 mile, 1 furlong—

Hon'ble Mr Shantidas Askuran's Budapest (8st. 4lbs.), Marrable .....	1
Mr. Eve's Pressman (7st. 7lbs.), Stead ..	2
Mr. Amasuriya's Rosewood (8st. 4lbs.), Brace .....	3

The Maharaja of Mysore's Twain (9st.  
10lbs.), Whiteside .....

Won by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lengths, a short head,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length.  
Time.—1 min. 53 2-5 secs.

Cambridgeshire Stakes (Div. II). Distance  
1 mile, 1 furlong.—

Mr. Manton's Levant (8st. 12lbs.), Cook ..	1
Mr. P M Dayer's Haut Monde (8st. 11 lbs.), R Bell .....	2
Mr M Ali Asker's Dominic (9st. 4lbs.), Britt .....	3
Mr H Romer's Maroc (7st. 13lbs.), Marra- ble .....	4

Won by 1 length,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lengths.  
Time—1 min 52 2-5 secs.

The Eclipse Stakes of India. Distance  $1\frac{1}{2}$   
miles—

H H The Maharaja of Kashmir's One I Love (9st.), Sibbitt .....	1
Mr Edgar's Juvigny (8st 7lbs.), Stead ..	2
The Raja of Bobbili's Multiasimo (9st. 4 lbs.), Cook .....	3
H H The Maharaja of Idar's Gay Talk (9st.), Brace .....	4

Won by a head, 1 length, 1 length.  
Time—2 mins 41 5 secs.

Willington Plate Distance 1 mile—

Nawabzada Fakr ul Mulk of Bhopal's } Zuyder Zee (9st 4lbs.), Obaid ..	1
Mr E H Mehta's Ticanto (7st 10lbs.), } Belby ..	Dead heat.
Mr M Clarke's Gipsy Jack (8st. 6lbs.), Burn .....	3
Messrs Bagree and Edgar' Synagogue (8st.), Cook .....	4

Won by Dead-heat,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  length  $\frac{1}{2}$  length.

Tom Le Mesurier Plate (Div. I). Distance  
6 furlongs.—

The Raja of Akalkot's Seventh Heaven (8st 3lbs.), Burn .....	1
Mr Manton's Wheel of Fortune (8st. 8lbs.), Cook .....	2
Messrs M H. and A K Ahmedbhy's Prince Hilal (9st 8lbs.), Evans .....	3
Hon'ble Mr Shantidas Askuran's White Flower (9st. 7lbs.), Obaid .....	4

Won by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lengths, a neck,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length.  
Time.—1 min. 20 secs.

General Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold  
Cup. Distance  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles—

H H The Maharaja of Kashmir's Four Aces (8st 7lbs.), Sibbitt .....	1
Messrs M H and A K Ahmedbhy's King of Diamonds (7st 12lbs.), Evans .....	2
Mr S. D Abraham's Jirnas (7st. 7lbs.), Simpson .....	3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Golden Ticket (8st.), Britt .....	4

Won by 2 lengths,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lengths,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lengths.  
Time.—2 mins. 17 3-5 secs.

**Jammu Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—**

Mr. Osman Chotani's Pompom (8st. 8lbs), Britt	1
Lt-Col Zorawar Singh's Jayant (8st 4lbs), Evans	2
H H The Maharaja of Kashmir's Pompeian (7st 10lbs), Sibbritt	3
H H. The Maharaja of Idar's Quicksilver (8st. 7lbs), Mahomed Khan	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.	
Time.—1 min 14 secs	

**Grand Western Handicap Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles —**

H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shivali The Great (8st. 12lbs), Britt	1
Mrs M. Clarke's Motky (8st 4lbs), Burn	2
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Mas d'Antibes (8st 12lbs), Obald	3
H H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Romney (8st 5lbs), Bond	4
Won by a neck, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 2 lengths.	
Time.—2 mins 5 secs	

**Chief of Kagal Memorial Plate Distance 7 furlongs —**

Mr A J Hoyt's Play on (8st), Evans	1
Mr P. B. Avasia's Bachelor's Bard (7st 9lbs), Britt	2
Mr E. Esmond's Tetrason (8st 1lb), Rickaby	3
Nawabzada Fahr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Zuyder Zee (8st 4lbs), Obald	4
Won by a shorthead, a shorthead, a short-head. Time.—1 min 26 secs	

**Heath Memorial Plate. Distance 6 furlongs —**

H H The Maharaja of Kashmir's Pompeian (8st 7lbs), Sibbritt	1
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Miss Lena (8st 5lbs), Cook	2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Tomtit (7st 11lbs), Simpson	3
Mr H. Cartwright's Bhutnath (9st), Field	4
Won by 3 lengths, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—1 min. 18 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs.	

**Bombay Arab Derby. Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles**

H.H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's Four Aces (8st. 8lbs), Sibbritt	1
Mr. S. D. Abraham's Jirnas (7st 8lbs), Simpson	2
H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Golden Ticket (7st. 8lbs), Cook	3
Mr Sultan Chinoy's Al Hamli (8st 5lbs), Obald	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, a shorthead, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths	
Time.—3 mins, 2 secs.	

**Abberley Plate. Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles**

H.H. The Maharani of Baroda's Dignitary (8st. 13lbs), Rook	1
Mr P. B. Avasia's Vidalin (9st.), Burn	2
H H The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Bouldnor (8st. 11lbs), Selby	3
H H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Cash Book (8st.), Britt	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, a head, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—2 mins., 5 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs.	

**Druid's Lodge Handicap. Distance 7 furlongs.—**

Mr. E. Esmond's Tetrason (8st. 5lbs), Rickaby	1
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Terror (8st. 6lbs), Rook	2
Mr A. C. Ardeshir's Glanely (7st. 11lbs), Cook	3
H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur's National Flag (7st 11lbs), Britt	4
Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, a head, a shorthead	
Time.—1 min, 25 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs	

**Governor's Cup. Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles**

H H The Maharaja of Idar's Vandyke (9st 7lbs), Brace	1
Hon'ble Mr Shantidas Askuran's Bright Lad (7st 4lbs), Cook	2
Lt-Col Zorawar Singh's Jayant (8st 7lbs), Evans	3
Mr Jemini's Rose Marie (9st 8lbs), Rickaby	4
Won by 2 lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, a neck	
Time — 2 mins., 7 secs	

**C N Wadia Gold Cup Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles**

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Mas d'Antibes (9st 1lb), Sibbritt	1
H H The Maharaja of Idar's Gay Talkie (8st 7lbs), Brace	2
The Raja of Bobbili's Multissimo (9st 1lb), Cook	3
Mr R Shantidas's Le Duc (9st. 1lb), Marrable	4
Won by a shorthead, 3 lengths, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.	
Time — 2 mins., 38 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs.	

**Rajpipla Gold Cup Distance 1 mile —**

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Terror (8st 4lbs), Rook	1
H H The Maharaja of Kashmir's One I Love (9st 5lbs), Sibbritt	2
Mr A C Ardeshir's Glanely (7st 9lbs), Cook	3
Mr Edgar's Juvigny (8st 8lbs), Burn	4
Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.	
Time — 1 min, 38 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs	

**Colaba Cup. Distance 1 mile —**

Mr M. Ali Aker's Dominic (7st 12lbs), Whiteside	1
Mr Diamond's Baqlava (9st 2lbs), Cook	2
H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Cash (8st 10lbs), Obald	3
Mrs M. Clarke's Kingsbury (8st. 4lbs), Burn	4
Won by 2 lengths, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, a shorthead.	
Time — 1 min, 39 secs	

**Hughes Memorial Plate Distance 1 mile.—**

H H The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Finalist (9st 1lb), Maxwell	1
The Raja of Bobbili's Multissimo (9st 1lb), Cook	2
Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Zuyder Zee (8st 5lbs), Burn	3
Mr E Esmond's Phakos (8st. 12lbs), Rickaby	4
Won by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.	
Time.—1 min., 38 secs.	

Byculla Club Cup. Distance 1½ miles —

H H the Maharaja of Idar's Gay Talkie (8st 8lbs), Brace ..	1
Mrs M. Clarke's Motky (8st.), Burn ..	2
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Mas d'Antibes (9st 4lbs), Sibbritt ..	3
Mr. Sultan Chinoy's Talk (7st 6lbs.), Orme ..	4
Won by 3½ lengths, ½ length, ½ length. Time—3 mins, 12.5 secs	

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Plate Distance 7 furlongs —

The Raja of Bobbili's Catalan (7st 7lbs), Whiteside ..	1
Nawabzada Yemin ul Mulk of Bhopal's Advance (10st.), Burn ..	2
Hon Mr Shantidas Askuran's Miss Lena (8st 2lbs), Cook ..	3
Sir Homi Mehta's Vanity Fair (8st 9lbs), Selby ..	4
Won by a head, ½ length, a shorthead Time—1 min 26.3.5 secs	

Turf Club Cup Distance 1½ miles —

Mr A A Jaskan's Legion (8st 7lbs), Whiteside ..	1
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's Four Aces (9st 6lbs), Sibbritt ..	2
Mr K T Sampat's Lafat Allah (7st. 11lbs), Orme ..	3
Mrs W Buckley's Tohalla (8st 7lbs), Cook ..	4
Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, a shorthead Time—3 mins 22.3.5 secs	

Northumberland Plate Distance 2 miles —

Mr Gemini's Affinity (7st 12lbs), Whiteside ..	1
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Bouldnor (8st 8lbs), Selby ..	2
Mr Sion F Newlin's Footallogger (7st 12lbs), E Brittt ..	3
Mr Diamond's Auto Buz (8st 8lbs), Cook ..	4
Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length, 1½ lengths. Time.—3 mins 29.1.5 secs.	

ga Khan's Spring Cup Distance 1½ miles —

Mr M Ali Asker's Donaluk (8st. 4lbs), Whiteside ..	1
Mr J Reynolds' Pressman (7st 4lbs), Orme ..	2
Sir David Ezra and Mr E Esmond's Flying Orders (8st 11lbs), Harding ..	3
Mrs M Clarke's Motky (8st 1lb.), Burn ..	4
Won by 6 lengths, a shorthead, ½ length Time.—2 mins. 44.5 secs.	

Calcutta.

rtur Plate. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Sir David Ezra and Mr E Esmond's Flying Orders (8st. 1 lb.), Rickaby ..	1
Mr. N. D. Bagree's Grand March (8st.), Marrable ..	2

H H. The Maharaja of Parakhimedi's Sarason (7st. 9 lbs.), Sibbritt ..	3
Messrs. N. D. and K. D. Bagree's Flying Glance (9st. 4lbs.), Simpson ..	4
Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths. Time.—1 min 28 secs.	

Hillard Plate. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Mrs Marbeth's Manclare (9st. 7lbs.), Marrable ..	1
Mr Edward Esmond's Phakos (9st. 7lbs.), Rickaby ..	2
Raja of Bobbili's Multisimo (9st. 7 lbs.), Walsh ..	3
H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower (9st), Morris ..	4
Won by 2 lengths, ½ length, 1½ lengths. Time—1 min, 27.3.5 secs.	

Cornwallis Plate Distance 6 furlongs.—

Messrs N D Bagree and Choubey's Desert Night (8st 1 lb.), Simpson ..	1
Mrs. E J. Booth's Gaharnac (8st. 13lbs.), Southey ..	2
Messrs. N D and K D Bagree's Flying Glance (9st 1lb.), Walsh ..	3
Mr. E Esmond's Tetrason (8st. 11lbs.), Rickaby ..	4
Won by 3 lengths, 1 length, 2 lengths. Time—1 min 13.1.5 secs.	

Wellesley Plate Distance 1½ miles.—

H H The Maharaja Scindia of Gwallor's Finalist (9st 7lbs), Jones ..	1
H H The Maharaja of Kashmir's One I Love (9st 8lbs), Sibbritt ..	2
Mr J N Musry's Auto Buz (9st), Scarlett ..	3
The Maharaja of Parakhimedi's Gay Lover (9st 7lbs), Brace ..	4
Won by 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths. Time—2 mins. 9.1.5 secs.	

Middleton Plate. Distance 1½ miles.—

Messrs Poddar and Somany's Saxicola (8st 12lbs.), Jones ..	1
Mr R Foster's Steephurst (8st 1lb.), Tail ..	2
Sir David Ezra's Pride of Birth (9st. 2 lbs.), Marland ..	3
Messrs. Jayetileke and Wieremashina's Warrior's Call (9st 4lbs.), Scarlett ..	4
Won by 3 lengths, a neck, 2 lengths. Time.—2 mins. 6.3.5 secs.	

Burdwan Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

Mr. S. K. Bhattar's Cruikkeen Laun (10st. 4lbs), Scarlett ..	1
Messrs. B. K. and H. P. Poddar's Diligent Girl (10st. 3lbs.), Baker ..	2
Raj Bahadur M. L. Chandra's Tofu (10st. 7lbs), Urban ..	3
Won by 1 length, 2½ lengths, 2½ lengths. Time.—3 mins. 18.4.5 secs.	

**King-Emperor's Cup. Distance 1 mile —**

- H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's  
Finalist (9st. 3 lbs.), Jones 1  
Mr. E. Esmond's Phakos (9st. 3 lbs.),  
Rickaby 2  
Messrs Bagree and Choubey's Desert Night  
(9st. 5 lbs.), Simpson 3  
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's One I  
Love (9st 3 lbs.), Sibbritt 4  
Won by  $\frac{1}{2}$  lengths, a head, a neck.  
Time — 1 min 38 2-5 secs

**Macpherson Cup Distance  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles —**

- Mr. P. D. Bolton's Martara (9st. 3 lbs.),  
Simpson 1  
Mr. F. Collingwood's Poet's Walk (7st  
11 lbs.), Stead 2  
Mr. S. J. Nawes' Ballyrobert (7st 4 lbs.),  
Percival 3  
Messrs Poddar and Somany's Saxicola  
(9st 4 lbs.), Jones 4  
Won by 3 lengths, 1 length, & head  
Time — 2 mins 34 1-5 secs.

**Viceroy's Cup Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles —**

- H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's  
Finalist (9st 3 lbs.), Jones 1  
Mr. P. D. Bolton's Martara (9st 2 lbs.),  
Simpson 2  
The Raja of Bobbili's Multisimo (9st 3 lbs.),  
Walsh 3  
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's One I  
Love (9st.), Sibbritt 4  
Won by  $\frac{3}{4}$  lengths, a neck, 2 lengths  
Time — 3 mins 13 3-8 secs

**Grand Annual Distance 2 miles —**

- Mr. A. C. Arden's Clear Art (9st.), Ralston 1  
Mr. G. N. Mury's Winning Post (12 at)  
5 lbs.), Walsh 2  
Mr. S. K. Bhattar's Criulakeen Laun (12st  
7 lbs.), Scarlett 3  
Messrs B. K. and H. P. Poddar's Diligent  
Girl (11st 8 lbs.), Baker 4  
Won by  $\frac{1}{2}$  lengths, 1 length,  $\frac{3}{4}$  lengths.  
Time — 3 mins 32 3-5 secs.

**Merchants' Cup. Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles —**

- Mr. S. J. Nawes' Ballyrobert (8st 3 lbs.),  
Sibbritt 1  
Mr. R. Foster's Steephurst (8st 5 lbs.), Tait 2  
Miss S. O'Dowd's The Recruit (7st 13 lbs.),  
Southey 3  
Messrs Jayatilake and Wickremasinha's  
Warrior's Call (9st. 4 lbs.), Jones 4  
Won by 1 length,  $\frac{2}{3}$  lengths, 3 lengths  
Time — 2 mins 34 secs.

**Calcutta Plate Distance 6 furlongs —**

- Messrs Davis and Gujadhur's Bangor (9st.),  
McPherson 1  
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's  
Chhatrasal (8st. 4 lbs.), Sibbritt 2  
Mr. S. J. Jubbay's Paper Boy (9st.), Jones 3  
Mr. Hothead's Reflection (8st 5 lbs.), Carr 4  
Won by a head, a neck,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length.  
Time. — 1 min. 12 4-5 secs.

**Kashmir Cup Distance 7 furlongs. —**

- Mr. R. L. Pereira's Don Caesar (7st. 9 lbs.),  
Stead 1  
Sir David Ezra and Mr. E. Esmond's Flying  
Orders (8st 4 lbs.), Jethin 2  
The Maharaja of Parlakmedil's Gay Lover  
(8st 11 lbs.), Sibbritt 3  
Messrs. N. D. and K. D. Bagree's Flying  
Glance (8st 9 lbs.), Marsden 4  
Won by  $\frac{1}{2}$  length, a head, 3 lengths  
Time. — 1 min 25 3-5 secs

**New Year Plate Distance 7 furlongs —**

- Mr. G. N. Mury's Baqlava (8st 9 lbs.),  
Walsh 1  
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's  
Chhatrasal (8st 3 lbs.), Jones 2  
Mrs. D. Hickie's Flaminus (8st 4 lbs.),  
McPherson 3  
Sir David Ezra and Mr. E. Esmond's Black  
Peril (8st 10 lbs.), Blackshaw 4  
Won by  $\frac{1}{2}$  length, 2 lengths,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length.  
Time — 1 min 25 3-5 secs

**Metropolitan Distance 6 furlongs —**

- H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's  
National Flag (7st 8 lbs.), Malavich 1  
Mrs. E. J. Booth's Gabarnac (8st 4 lbs.),  
Southey 2  
Mr. Edgar's Juvigny (8st 4 lbs.), Stead 3  
The Maharaja of Parlakmedil's Gay  
Lover (9st 7 lbs.), Jones 4  
Won by  $\frac{1}{2}$  length, 2 lengths, a short head  
Time — 1 min 13 secs

**Cooch-Behar Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.**

- H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's  
Atiwan (8st 13 lbs.), Jones 1  
Mr. S. J. Nawes' Ballyrobert (9st 2 lbs.),  
Marland 2  
Mrs. R. Earle's Monocle (8st 11 lbs.), Raffaele 3  
Mr. F. Collingwood's Poet's Walk  
(8st 13 lbs.), Stead 4  
Won by a neck,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lengths,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lengths.  
Time — 2 mins 23 3-5 secs.

**Bereaford Cup Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles —**

- Mrs. H. M. Thaddeus' Sunny Kent (8st  
8 lbs.), Jones 1  
Mr. G. N. Mury's Winning Post (7st 13 lbs.),  
Ralston 2  
Sir W. Raddock and Sir W. Leonard's  
Kingsend (9st. 4 lbs.), Carr 3  
Mr. A. H. C. Rostron's Subway (7st. 12 lbs.),  
Marsden 4  
Won by a head,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lengths, a short head.  
Time — 3 mins. 1 sec

**Carmichael Cup. Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles —**

- H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's  
Finalist (9st 7 lbs.), Jones 1  
Mr. P. D. Bolton's Martara (8st. 12 lbs.),  
Simpson 2  
Mr. E. Esmond's Phakos (9st. 3 lbs.),  
Blackshaw 3  
The Raja of Bobbili's Multisimo (9st. 3 lbs.),  
Morris 4  
Won by  $\frac{2}{3}$  lengths, 2 lengths, a short head.  
Time. — 2 mins. 7 2-5 secs.

**Governor's Cup Distance 1½ miles.—**

Mr. R. Foster's Steeplehurst (8st.), Ermer	1
H H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Atiwant (9st.), Jones	2
Messrs. Bhatler and Higgins' Dictator (7st.), Percival	3
Messrs. Jayetlieke and Wickremasinha's Warrior's Call (8st. 11lb.), Stead	4
Won by 2½ lengths, a neck, 1½ lengths	

**Ronaldshay Cup Distance 7 furlongs.—**

Messrs. Davis and Junjadhur's Bangor (7st 13lbs), McPherson	1
Mr R L. Perelra's Don Caesar (9st 5lbs.), Stead	2
Mrs E H Sayre's Honey Bird (7st 11lb.), Carr	3
Dr O'Connor's Lucian (8st.), Ermer	4
Won by 1½ length, a neck, ½ length	
Time—1 min 25 4-5 secs.	

**Monsoon Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—**

Messrs Poddar and Somany's Saxicola (9st 9lbs.), Jones	1
Mrs H M Thaddeus' Sunny Kent (7st 10lbs), Tait	2
Messrs B K and H P Poddar's Diligent Girl (7st 10lbs), Lott	3
Messrs Basu and Withall's Upsidedown (8st 11lbs), Scarlett	4
Won by 2 lengths, ½ length, 1½ lengths	
Time—2 mins 25 4-5 secs.	

**Fort William Plate Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.—**

Messrs B K and H P Poddar's Diligent Girl (8st 21bs), Lott	1
Mrs H M Thaddeus' Sunny Kent (8st 3lbs), Hill	2
Mr G L Poddar's Comanche (7st. 12lbs.), Stead	3
Mr and Mrs H M Thaddeus' Winaharp (9st 6lbs), Tait	4
Won by 4 lengths, a neck, 2½ lengths	
Time—1 min 51 2 5 secs	

**Karachi.**

**B W I T C Cup. Distance 5 furlongs.—**

Mrs E. M. Vance's Sardar Begum (9st. 12lbs.), Rylands	1
Mr. Russell-Stewart's Rathowon (8st. 8lbs.), Field	2
Mr Ghidharlal's Balbury (8st. 13lbs.), Fais Mohd	3
Mr. S. C Woodward's Mince Pie (8st. 8lbs.), Balfour	4
Won by 1 length, 4 lengths, 1 length. Time—1 min. 2 3-5 secs.	

**Governor's Cup Distance 7 furlongs.—**

Mr. M. D. Pettit's Nathey (9st. 4lbs.), Rylands	1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's True Man (8st. 13lbs.), J. Britt	2

Mr. S. C. Woodward's Marylebone, (9st. 4lbs.), Balfour	3
Mr. M Wemyss' Pall Mall (8st.), Harding	4
Won by 4 lengths, ½ length, ½ length.	
Time—1 min. 27 3-5 secs.	

**Stewards' Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—**

Mr M I Ali's Tamburlaine (9st. 21bs.), Obaid	1
Mr M Half-Hyde's Cash Box (7st. 8lbs.), Orme	2
Mr M I. Sawhney's King of the Punjab II (8st 12lbs), Rylands	3
Mr M. Marzook's Sabson (9st.), Balfour	4
Won by ½ length, 1 length, neck. Time—1 min. 18 3-5 secs.	

**Club Cup Distance 1½ miles.—**

H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Nandkumar (9st 4lbs), Obaid	1
Mr A M Elmarzook's Salaam (7st. 13lbs.), Balfour	2
Mr H Tamavi's Buknar (9st. 12lbs.), Harding	3
Mr F Peera's Kalekhan (7st. 6lbs), Orme	4
Won by ½ length, ½ length, 2 lengths. Time—2 mins 55 4-5 secs.	

**Kolhapur.**

**Maharaja of Dewas Cup. Distance 5 furlongs.—**

Mr S K Bhatler's Shaftesbury Lass (7st. 13lbs), Whiteside	1
H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur's The Diamond (8st. 11b.), E Britt	2
H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Barneget (7st. 11lbs), Bhamrao	3
H H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Garter Star (8st 13lbs), Jadhav	4
Won by 2½ lengths, 2 lengths, 2 lengths. Time—1 min 4 secs.	

**Turf Club Plate. Distance 1 mile.—**

Mr R Higgins' Lingo (9st 11b.), Whiteside	1
H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Red Dawn (8st 12lbs), Bhamrao	2
Mr M C. Patel's Tobralco (9st 21bs), Kasim Hassan	3
Mr M Nussurwanji's Cybo (7st 10lbs), Rosario	4
Won by ½ length, ½ length, 1 length. Time—1 min. 44 secs	

**Shri Shivaji Maharaja Commemoration Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—**

H H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rosewater (9st 11b.), E Britt	1
Mr. A Jadan's Anand (7st. 7lbs.), Mahomed Khan	2
Rao Bahadur M S. Hakim and Rao Bahadur D M Bhosale's Ironside (7st. 8lbs.), McQuade	3
Shrimant Akkasahob Maharaj's Shivaprasad II (7st. 8lbs), Whiteside	4
Won by a neck, 1 length, 1½ lengths. Time—1 min. 20 secs.	



**B. E. S. Cup. Distance 5 furlongs.—**

Mr. N. D. Bagree's Mandara (9st. 7lbs.), Whiteside .. .. .	1
H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Dick Tapper (9st. 10lbs), Britt .. .. .	2
Raja Babeh of Akalkot's Little Andrey (8st. 12lbs.), McQuade .. .. .	3
Mr. G. McElligott's Falkland (7st. 6lbs.), Fletcher .. .. .	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths	
Time.—1 min 18 secs	

**Shrimant Akkasaheb Maharaj Cup. Distance 1 mile.—**

Rao Bahadur M S Hakim and Rao Bahadur D. M. Bhosale's Ironside (7st 11lbs), McQuade .. .. .	1
H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijayamala (9st 9lbs), Whiteside .. .. .	2
Major D. D. Nimbalkar's Prince Shivaji (9st 4lbs), Hutchins .. .. .	3
H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rosewater (9st. 9lbs.), Britt .. .. .	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time—	
1 min 48 secs	

**Shri Aalsahab Maharaj Cup Distance  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles—**

Shrimant Akkasaheb Maharaj's Saif Antar (8st 6lbs), Whiteside .. .. .	1
H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Cheerful II (7st. 12lbs), McQuade .. .. .	2
Mr A M Ahmed's Lookman (8st 3lbs), Simmons .. .. .	3
H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Sadran Mani (9st 2lbs), Shamrao .. .. .	4
Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, head	
Time—2 mins 25 secs	

**Sir Leslie Wilson Cup Distance  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles.—**

Mr. P. B. Avasthi's Wafi Hamid (8st. 11lbs), Simmons	1
Shrimant Akkasaheb Maharaj's Virkumar (8st. 10lbs), Whiteside	2
Mr S. M. Chinoy's The Knut (8st 11lbs), Rosario .. .. .	3
Mr. M. C. Patel's Hakim Pasha (9st 2lbs), Bowley .. .. .	4
Dead-heat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time.—	
2 mins 26 secs.	

**Maharaja Cup Distance  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles.—**

Mr. N. D. Bagree's Borewell (8st. 10lbs), Whiteside .. .. .	1
Rao Bahadur B. I. Powar's Cash (8st. 8lbs), Jadhav .. .. .	2
Meherban B. A. Mahagaonkar's Shelley (8st. 12lbs), Britt .. .. .	3
Raja of Akalkot's Wait-a-bit (8st. 7lbs), McQuade .. .. .	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 2 lengths, neck. Time.—	
3 mins. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.	

**Lucknow.****Civil Service Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.**

Mr P. L. Orde's Golden Shoot (7st. 12lbs.), Adley .. .. .	1
Messrs. Manton and A. Higgins' Dightens Valley (9st. 4lbs.), Cook .. .. .	2
Nawab Sir Mehrahab's Sari (7st. 7lbs), Carr .. .. .	3
Mr. N. D. Bagree's Swimming Pool (7st. 9lbs), Ralston .. .. .	4
Won by a head, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, a shorthead	
Time.—1 min 26 2-5 secs.	

**Lucknow Grand National (Steeplechase). Distance 2 miles, 5 furlongs.**

Mr D H. Peelyates' Lord Bow (10st. 1lb), Shorten .. .. .	1
Capt M. I. Khan's Toff (9st. 5lbs), McGowan .. .. .	2
Major E. J. Fulton's Curragh Rose (12st 7lbs), Gray .. .. .	3
Three ran. Won by 3 lengths. Time.—	
5 min. 31 2-5 secs.	

**Madras.****Derbyshire Plate. Distance 1 mile.**

The Raja of Bobbili's Call O' The Glen (9st 4lbs), Bezant .. .. .	1
Lady Marjorie Erskine and Major T. I. Kelly's Old Fogey (9st. 2lbs), Crouch .. .. .	2
Mr S C Woodward's Shambo (8st. 10lbs), Cunliffe .. .. .	3
Brigadier R. C. R. Hill and Messrs A H Johnstone and C. W. Toah's Pest (8st. 10lbs), Packham .. .. .	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 6 lengths distance	
Time—1 min 42 3-5 secs.	

**Travancore Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.**

Mr. A. S. Bhalla's Peace Treaty (9st. 4lbs), Rylands .. .. .	1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Master Mint (7st. 7lbs.), H. Black .. .. .	2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shankar Prasad (9st. 2lbs), Marre .. .. .	3
Miss P. Clarke's Holy Girl (9st. 3lbs), B. McQuade .. .. .	4
Won by 3 lengths, 1 length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time.—	
1 min. 16 1-5 secs.	

**Stewards' Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.**

The Raja of Bobbili's Sir Amos (9st. 3lbs), Bezant .. .. .	1
The Raja of Venkatsagiri's Gaitetra (9st. 7lbs), Crouch .. .. .	2
Mr. S. C. Woodward's Marylebone (7st 4lbs), Simmons .. .. .	3
Rajkumar C. Desraj Urs' Eyelid (9st.), Wells .. .. .	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, a shorthead, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths	
Time.—1 minute, 15 1-5 seconds.	

Nisam's Cup Distance 1 mile.  
Mr. S. C. Woodward's Shamba (8st. 2lbs.) .. 1  
Clark .. ..  
Major R. Tyrell and Mr. T. Hill's Member  
(7st. 7lbs.), H. Black .. 2  
Mr. M. Subbiah's Troutbrook (7st. 8lbs.),  
Roberts .. 3  
Lady Marjorie Erskine and Major F. T.  
Kelly's Old Fogey (8st. 6lbs.), Crouch .. 4  
Won by 1 length, a head,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length. Time  
—1 min. 42 1-5 seconds.

O Goldie Memorial Cup. Distance 1 mile,  
1 furlong.  
Mrs. D'Arcy's Dobson's Choice (7st 12lbs.),  
B. McQuade .. 1  
Mrs. P. D. Johnstone's The Better 'Ole (8st.  
5lbs.), Roberts .. 2  
Sir Jamssetjee Jeejibhoy's Dante (8st.  
5lbs.), Clarke .. 3  
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhai and Mrs. J. H.  
Mashal's Come up (9st 2lbs.), Rylands .. 4  
Won by  $\frac{1}{2}$  length,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length Time  
1 min. 56 2-5 secs.

Parlakimedi Cup. Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles  
Mr. Abdul Ahmed's Lookman (8st. 11lbs.),  
Simmons .. 1  
Akkaasahab Maharaj's Kutub (8st 6lbs.),  
Jadhav .. 2  
Mr. Ali Khan's Arab King (7st 5lbs.),  
Rosen .. 3  
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Safradon  
Beg (7st. 12lbs), Wells .. 4  
Won by  $\frac{1}{2}$  length, a shorthead, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  lengths.  
Time—2 min 25 secs

Governor's Cup. Distance E. C. and distances.  
Mr. M. Subbiah's Troutbrook (7s 10lbs.),  
Roberts .. 1  
Brigadier E. C. R. Hill and Messrs A. H.  
Johnstone and C. W. Tosh's Titch (7st.  
13lbs.), Wells .. 2  
Mrs. M. A. D'Arcy's Albury (7st. 11lbs.),  
Whiteide .. 3  
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijaya-  
kumar II (8st. 11lb.), Marrs .. 4  
Won by 5 lengths,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length, 4 lengths.  
Time.—2 min. 48 2-5 secs.

New Year Plate. Distance 7 furlongs.  
Mrs. P. D'Arcy's Wonga (7st. 12lbs.),  
B. McQuade .. 1  
Miss J. I. Guthrie's Scarlett Poppy (9st.,  
1lb.), Crouch .. 2  
The Raja of Venkatagiri's Polangrier (8st.  
5lbs.), Roberts .. 3  
Miss P. Clarke's Strategist (9st. 4lbs.),  
Marrs .. 4  
Won by  $\frac{1}{2}$  length,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length, 1 length. Time.—  
1 min. 29 2-5 secs.

Kiriampadi Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.  
Mr. A. S. Bhalla's Peace Treaty (8st. 5lbs.),  
Rylands .. 1  
Mr. S. C. Woodward's Maryibone (8st.  
1lb.), H. McQuade .. 2

Miss F. J. Mashal's Marina (7st. 4lbs.),  
Roberts .. 3  
Mrs. L. Brooker's Mad Hatter (7st. 9lbs.),  
Rosen .. 4  
Won by a shorthead,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length, a shorthead.  
Time.—1 min. 16 1-5 secs.

Trades Cup Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles.  
Mrs. D. P. Johnstone's the Better 'Ole (8st.  
5lbs.), Crouch .. 1  
Mrs. P. D'Arcy's Dobson's Choice (8st.  
6lbs.), Marrs .. 2  
The Countess of Shannon's Dark King (7st.  
12lbs.), Roberts .. 3  
Mrs. J. H. Mashal's Come up (9st. 4lbs.),  
Rylands .. 4  
Won by  $\frac{1}{2}$  length, 1 length,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length.  
Time.—2 minutes, 10 2-5 secs.

Maharaja Venkatagiri Memorial Cup. Distance  
6 furlongs.  
Mr. C. P. Chetty's Gasal (7st. 10lbs.),  
Roberts .. 1  
Shrimant Akkaasahab Maharaja's Kabadon  
Jamli (8st. 10lbs.) Marrs .. 2  
Mr. Imamdin's Salim al Iraq (7st 11lbs.),  
B. McQuade .. 3  
Raja of Miraj's Desert Prince (8st. 5lbs.),  
Baba Khan .. 4  
Won by  $\frac{1}{2}$  length,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lengths.  
Time.—1 min. 24 1-5 secs.

R. C. T. C. Cup. Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles.  
Mr. L. B. Gasson's Song of Six Pence (8st.  
4lbs.), Crouch .. 1  
Mr. W. M. Somasunderam's Essex Star  
(7st. 9lbs.), H. McQuade .. 2  
Mr. S. C. Woodward's Shamba (8st. 11lbs.),  
Clarke .. 3  
Brigadier E. C. R. Hill and Messrs A. H.  
Johnstone and C. W. Tosh's Titch (8st.  
5lbs.), Wells .. 4  
Won by 1 length, a shorthead,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length.  
Time.—2 minutes, 9 1-5 secs.

Sivaganga Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.  
Raja of Venkatagiri's Polangrier (8st. 4lbs.),  
Crouch .. 1  
Begum Ferous Dulan's Hue D'Or (8st.  
5lbs.), Roberts .. 2  
Mrs. D. P. Johnstone and the Earl of  
Shannon's Dinkie (9st.), Cunliffe .. 3  
Mrs. Nugent-grant's Macabre (9st. 2lbs.),  
Wells .. 4  
Won by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  lengths, a neck, 2 lengths. Time.—  
1 minute, 30 seconds.

Madras Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.  
Shrimant Akkaasahab Maharaj's Idar's  
Gift (7st. 9lbs.), Jadhav .. 1  
Mr. Manton's Replete (9st. 6lbs.), Marrs .. 2  
Major E. Tyrell's Rathavon (9st. 1lb.),  
H. Black .. 3  
Mrs. L. Whitehouse's Baktoi (8st. 10lbs.),  
Clarke .. 4  
Won by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  lengths,  $\frac{1}{2}$  length, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  lengths.  
Time.—1 minute, 16 4-5 secs.

**Bangalore Cup** Distance 1½ miles.

Brig. R. C. R. Hill and Messrs. A. H. Johnstone and C. W. Tooh's Titch (7st. 13lbs.), Wells .....	1
Mr. J. F. D'Souza's Flambeau (8st. 4lbs.), Obald .....	2
Mr. S. C. Woodward's Shamba (9st. 4lbs.), Clarke .....	3
Mr. W. M. Somasunderam's Essex Star (7st. 6lbs.), Jadhav .....	4
Won by 2½ lengths, ½ length, 1 length. Time—2 min. 9 secs.	

**Cochin Cup** Distance 1½ miles.

Messrs. K. T. Sampat and J. D. Banatwala's Fil al Iraq (8st 8lbs.), H McQuade ..	1
Mr. S. H. Masah's Moonshine (8st. 10lbs.), Marrs ..	2
Shrimant Akkasahab Maharaj's Virkumar (8st. 9lbs.), Jadhav ..	3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ya'arub Paaha (7st. 7lbs.), Rosen ..	4
Won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths, 3 lengths Time.—2 min. 55 4-5 secs.	

**Rae Plate** Distance 1 mile.

Mr. W. M. Somasunderam's Smoky Sea (8st. 9lbs.), Rylands ..	1
Mr. S. S. Annamalai Chettiar's Dichroic (9st. 8lbs.), Marrs ..	2
Khan Sahab M. Oomer's Overmills (8st 6lbs.), Jadhav ..	3
Mr. P. T. Saunders' Transfer (8st. 8lbs.), Simmons ..	4
Won by ½ length, a neck, 1½ lengths. Time.—1 min. 42 seconds.	

**Willington Plate** Distance 1½ miles.

Messrs. K. T. Sampat and J. D. Banatwala's Fil al Iraq (7st. 7lbs.), H. McQuade ..	1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Safradon Beg (7st. 7lbs.), Shanker ..	2
Mr. O. P. Chetty's Gazal (9st. 4lbs.), H. Black ..	3
Shrimant Akkasahab Maharaj's Kutub (8st. 10lbs.), Obald ..	4
Won by a shorthead, 4 lengths, 2½ lengths. Time.—3 min. 32 2-5 secs.	

**Mysore.****Maharaja's Gold Cup** Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

Brig. R. C. R. Hill's Titch (7st. 6lbs.), O'Neale ..	1
Mr. W. M. Somasunderam's Smoky Sea (7st. 4lbs.), H. McQuade ..	2
The Maharaja of Parakimedi's Tiger Tim (8st.), B. McQuade ..	3
The Maharaja of Mysore's Bunney Smith (7st. 8lbs.), Whiteside ..	4
Won by 1 length, ½ length, a neck. Time.—2 min. 25 secs.	

**Bobbili Cup** Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

Mr. N. K. Raymond's Ajwad (8st.), Hill ..	1
The Maharaja of Mysore's Torpedo (7st. 6lbs.), Whiteside ..	2

Mr. S. F. Nessim's Starlight (8st. 8lbs.), Selby ..	3
Mr. M. H. Najeh's Arab King (7st.), B. McQuade ..	4
Won by ½ length, a neck, a shorthead Time—2 mins 42 secs	

**Prince Jaya Plate** Distance 7 furlongs.—

Mr. M. Ali Asker's Accidental (8st. 8lbs.), Whiteside ..	1
The Raja of Bobbili's Call O' The Glen (7st 11lbs.), Rook ..	2
Mr. S. C. Woodward's Shamba (7st. 13lbs.), Harding ..	3
The Maharaja of Mysore's Lucienne (7st 9lbs.), B. McQuade ..	4
Won by ½ length, ½ length, ½ length Time—1 min 31 secs.	

**R. C. T. C. Cup** Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Tall Story (8st 13lbs.), Selby ..	1
Mrs. G. Hill's Misty Dawn (7st 8lbs.), Hill ..	2
Mrs. Edgar's Blandford Lad (7st. 6lbs.), Orme ..	3
Mr. M. J. Divecha's The Right Man (8st 6lbs.), Rook ..	4
Won by 3 lengths, 1 length, ½ length Time—2 mins. 26 1-5 secs.	

**H. H. The Yuvaraja of Mysore Cup** Distance 1 mile.

Major R. Tyrell's Amulet (7st 6lbs.), Hill ..	1
Mrs. M. Tyrell's Catalan (8st 10lbs.), Bowley ..	2
Mr. F. Webb's Barbarian (9st. 4lbs.), Harding ..	3
Mr. H. Latchford's Freestep (7st. 11lbs.), Tomlison ..	4
Won by ½ length, 3 lengths, 1 length. Time—1 min. 46 1-5 secs.	

**Sirdar M. Lakshmikantara's Urs Cup** Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

Mr. I. Ibrahim's Wahid al Iraq (9st 4lbs.), Selby ..	1
Mr. K. T. Sampat's Amla al Iraq (7st. 8lbs.), Tomlison ..	2
Messrs. M. H. and A. H. Ahmedboy's Kanda (8st. 4lbs.), Hill ..	3
Raja Sahab of Akalkot's Rio Rita (8st 8lbs.), Rook ..	4
Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length, 3 lengths. Time.—2 mins. 42 2-5 secs.	

**Stewards Plate** Distance 7 furlongs.—

Brig. R. C. R. Hill and Messrs. Johnstone and Tooh's King's Lead (9st. 11lb.), Hill ..	1
Mr. G. Subbarao's Yesta (8st. 6lbs.), Selby ..	2
Capt. Mr. R. D'Arcy's Angelo (9st. 11lb.), Whiteside ..	3
Raja of Bobbili's Hestle (9st. 11lb.), Rook ..	4
Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, shorthead. Time.—1 min. 31 4-5 secs.	

Ooty.

Governor's Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

Mrs Riley's Tampico (7st 12lbs), Thomson. 1

Mr Gasson's Song of Sixpence (Oct.), Hill. 2

Mrs Rutherford's Queen of Hearts (7st. 12lbs), J O'Neale. 3

Mr Subblah's Troutbrook (Oct.), H. McQuade. 4

Won by 2½ lengths, 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths.

Time —2 mins 24 2 5 secs

Steward's Plate. Distance 6 furlongs —

The Earl of Shannon's Scarlett Poppy (8st 6 lbs), Hill. 1

Mr Bhatter's The Visitor (9st. 4lbs), Whiteside. 2

Mr Saunders' Music Mistress (8st 8 lbs), Rook. 3

Mrs Riley's Sea Token (9st), Thomson. 4

Won by ½ length, a neck, 1½ lengths

Time —1 min 15 3 5 secs

Madras Race Club Cup Distance 1½ miles —

Mr Somasunderam's Young Kayid (8st 11b), H McQuade. 1

Mr Thakoredam's Sonia (7st 4lbs), J O'Neale. 2

Mr Hazamy's Silver Jubilee (8st 11b), Whiteside. 3

Mr M Murrook's Suhama (8st 6lbs), B. McQuade. 4

Won by 3 lengths, 2 lengths, 2½ lengths

Time —2 mins 27 2 5 secs

Sivaganga Cup Distance 1 mile —

The Raja of Venkatagiri's Beremaria (8st 4 lbs), E Britt. 1

Mr J McQuade's Pantry Boy (7st 6lbs), Alford. 2

Mrs Riley's Tampico (7st 10lbs), Thomson. 3

Mr Gasson's Song of Sixpence, (8st. 13lbs), Hill. 4

Won by a head, 1 length, ½ length. Time.

—1 min 43 4 5 secs

Poona.

Ascot Plate Distance 1 mile —

H H The Maharaja of Idar's Cartoon (7st 11lbs), Rook. 1

Raja Dhaursajir's Knight Jill (7st 12lbs), Evans. 2

The Maharaja of Parlikmedil's Sarason (8st 6lbs), E Britt. 3

Messrs N D Bagree and Edgar's Orianeog (7st 7lbs), Simpson. 4

Won by ½ length, 5 lengths, ½ length.

Time —1 min. 46 3 5 secs

Fatalia Plate. Distance 1 mile.—

Mr Gemini's Mon Cheri (9st. 9lbs), Field. 1

Sir Mooni Mehta and Sir Jameetji Duggan's Vanity Fair (9st. 9lbs), Selby. 2

Messrs S. M. Hakim and D. M. Bhambhani's Ironside (7st. 11lbs), Donnelly. 3

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Jayant (8st.), Meekings. 4

Won by 7 lengths, 2 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time.—1 min. 44 2 5 secs.

Dunstable Handicap. Distance 1½ miles.—

Hon Mr Shantidas Ashuran's Oceanus (7st 13lbs), Brace. 1

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Panua Prince (8st 11lbs), Whiteside. 2

Mr S R Varma's The Pauper (7st. 13lbs), E Britt. 3

Mr A J Hoyt's Goodash (Oct. 2lbs), Maxwell. 4

Won by 3 lengths, 4 lengths, 3 lengths.

Rufford Plate Distance 1½ miles —

Mr Skon F Newim's Footlogger (7st. 10lbs), Meekings. 1

Raja Dhaursajir and Mr M C. Patel's Checkmate (7st. 12lbs), Evans. 2

H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Cash (Oct 2lbs), Marre. 3

Begum Feroza Dullhan's Corey (8st 11lbs), K Bell. 4

Won by 1 length, ½ length, 1½ lengths.

Time —2 mins 8 secs.

Poona Arab Stakes Distance 1½ miles.—

Mr Jaidan's Legion (8st. 7lbs), Whiteside. 1

H. H The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Golden Ticket (7st 13lbs), E Britt. 2

Mr H A. Mallou's Zaid-ul Khair (8st.), Evans. 3

Mr H Tamavi's Buknar (9st), Baba Khan. 4

Won by ½ length, 10 lengths, 1½ lengths.

Time —2 mins. 56 3 5 secs

All-India Produce Stakes. Distance 7 furlongs —

Nawabzada Yemin ul Mulk's Advance (Oct. 8lbs), Evans. 1

Mr Gemini's School for Scandal (Oct. 10lbs), Whiteside. 2

Mr Gemini's Rising Sun (Oct. 8lbs), Field. 3

Mr Gemini's Rose Marie (Oct. 10lbs), Selby. 4

Won by 2 lengths, 4 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time —1 min. 32 2 5 secs.

H. H The First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate Distance 1½ miles —

H H The Maharaja of Kashmir's Four Acres (7st 5lbs), Whiteside. 1

Mr Yusuf Taha's Karam Allah (Oct. 8lbs), Webster. 2

H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Sadran Mani (8st.), K. Britt. 3

Mr P. B. Avasia's Firpo (Oct. 8lbs), Maxwell. 4

Won by ½ length, 1 length, 3 lengths.

Time —2 mins. 28 1 5 secs.

Firpo won the race but was disqualified on objection.

**Lincoln Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.—**

Mr. M. D. Pettit's Silvertoff (8st.), Simpson	1
Sir Homi Mahata's Brelan (8st.), Selby	2
Merris. Manton and W. M. Somasunderam's Fred Stephens (9st 2lbs.), Webster	3
Mr. A. C. Strelley's Torquemada (8st.), Clarke	4
Won by a head, a neck, 2 lengths. Time — 1 min. 16 1-4 secs.	

**The Criterion. Distance 6 furlongs —**

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Gay Lover (9st.), Brace	1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Dia- mond Shower (8st 7lbs.), Marrs	2
The Raja of Bobbili's Multissimo (8st 6lbs.), Meekings	3
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajppla's Inflation (7st. 6lbs.), Mendoza	4
Won by 3 lengths, 2 lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—1 min. 14 secs	

**Darjeeling Plate. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong —**

Mr. O. Chotani's Maharaja's Choice (9st 4lbs.), E. Britt	1
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's Vandyke (7st 12lbs.), Rook	2
Mr. O. Chotani's Philopena (8st.), Evans	3
Mr. A. S. Bhalla's Peace Treaty (8st 9lbs), Rylands	4
Won by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, a short head, 10 lengths Time.—1 min. 55 secs. (Course record for Indian-breds)	

**Wanowrie Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.—**

Mr. Diamond's Fadhlil al Hawa (9st 1lb), Maxwell	1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Violence (9st. 5lbs.), Obald	2
Mr. Ali Khan's Shara's al Jamil (8st.), Selby	3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Iraq Bahadur (9st 5lbs.), E. Britt	4
Won by 2 lengths, 6 lengths, 6 lengths Time.—1 min. 22 secs.	

**Burnett Plate. Distance 1 mile —**

Raja Dhaurajgir's Knight Jill (8st 2lbs.), Evans	1
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Sarason (8st. 8lbs.), E. Britt	2
Mr. P. B. Avastia's Bachelor's Bard (8st 13lbs.), Obald	3
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's Himat (7st. 10lbs), Selby	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 3 lengths, 2 lengths Time.—1 min. 41 1-5 secs.	

**Trial Plate. Distance 1 mile.—**

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Field Marshall (7st. 5lbs.), E. Britt	1
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Gay Lover (9st. 7lbs.), Brace	2
H. H. The Maharaja of Gwalior's Finalist (9st. 7lbs.), Evans	3
The Raja of Bobbili's Multissimo (8st. 5lbs.), Meekings	4
Won by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length.	

**Poona.****Indian Breeders' Stakes. Distance 1 mile.—**

Mr. O. Chotani's Maharaja's Choice (9st. 6lbs.), E. Britt	1
Mr. Gemini's School for Scandal (9st 10lbs), Whitcliffe	2
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Advance (9st 6lbs.), Evans	3
Mr. Gemini's Rose Marie (9st. 10lbs), Clarke	4
Won by 5 lengths, 5 lengths, a head. Time—1 min. 41 3-5 secs.	

**Autumn Plate. Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles —**

Mr. Slon F. Nessim's Footlogger (8st 9lbs), Brace	1
Mr. O. Chotani's Heritage (8st.), J. Britt	2
Mr. G. Subbarow's Lord Chancellor (8st 7lbs), Field	3
Messrs. J. Reynolds and J. T. Rogers' Royal Task (7st. 12lbs), Whiteside	4
Won by 2 lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, a short head. Time—2 mins. 33 1-5 secs.	

**Paddock Plate. Distance 6 furlongs —**

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Sarason (8st. 8lbs.), Rook	1
Major-General Nawab Khusrung Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's Karaway (7st 12lbs), Brace	2
Mrs. L. Muay's Teller (9st) Maxwell	3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Chha- trasi (8st.), E. Britt	4
Won by a neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, a head. Time — 1 min 13 3-5 secs.	

**Governor's Cup. Distance R. C. and Dis-  
tance —**

Mr. A. Jaskan's Legion (8st. 2lbs), White- skide	1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Golden Ticket (8st. 2lbs), E. Britt	2
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's Orient (7st. 7lbs), B. McQuade	3
Mr. P. B. Avastia's Firpo (9st. 2lbs), Max- well	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, a neck. Time—3 mins. 6 4-5 secs	

**Poona Plate. Distance 7 furlongs.—**

The Raja of Bobbili's Multissimo (8st. 2lbs.), Maxwell	1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Dia- mond Shower (8st. 9lbs.), E. Britt	2
H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Finalist (9st 7lbs.), Rook	3
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajppla's Indis- tion (7st. 6lbs.), J. O'Neale	4
Won by a head, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time.—1 min. 35 2-5 secs.	

## Wellington Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's Vandyke (7st. 12lbs.), Rook .. .. .	1
Mr. Gemini's School for Scandal (9st. 2lbs.), Whiteside .. .. .	2
Mr. O. Chotani's Maharaja's Choice (8st. 12lbs.), E. Britt .. .. .	3
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Advance (8st. 12lbs.), K. Hassan .. .. .	4
Won by 5 lengths, 2 lengths, 3 lengths. Time.—2 mins 11 4-5 secs.	

## Secunderabad.

## Nizam's Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

Lt.-Col. A. V. Pope's King Wallace (7st 5lbs.), Whiteside .. .. .	1
Raja of Akalkot's Walt-a-bit (8st 5lbs.), Evans .. .. .	2
Mr. N. E. Raymond's Highland Truce (8st 2lbs.), Selby .. .. .	3
Maharaja of Mysore's Bunny Smith (8st 6lbs.), Meekings .. .. .	4
Won by 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths, ½ length. Time.—2 mins 13 2-5 secs.	

## Heir-Apparent's Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Mr. H. Tamavi's Buknar (9st. 2lbs.), Baba Khan .. .. .	1
Raja of Akalkot's Rio Rita (8st 1lb.), Meekings .. .. .	2
Mr. M. N. Najeh's Arab King (7st. 11lbs.), H. Moque .. .. .	3
Raja Dhanrajgirji's Hakim Pasha (8st. 1lb.), Selby .. .. .	4
Won by a short head, 2 lengths, 1½ lengths. Time.—1 min. 55 2-5 secs.	

## Prince Mukharrem Jah's Cup Distance 7 furlongs.—

Raja of Akalkot's Little Audrey (7st. 13lbs.), Evans .. .. .	1
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Maharaja of Idar's The Quack (8st. 10lbs.), Field .. .. . 2 |Prince of Barar's Red Mixer (7st. 12lbs.), Selby .. .. . 3 |Maharaja of Mysore's Faughan Hill (8st. 10lbs.), Meekings .. .. . 4 |Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths, ½ length. Time.—1 min. 31 secs.  |

## Jubilee Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Mr. G. Subbarow's Huan Ara (7st. 13lbs.), Selby .. .. . 1 |Mr. P. Kishendas' Brutus (7st. 11lbs.), Whiteside .. .. . 3 |Mr. O. Chotani's Premier (8st. 2lbs.), Hill .. .. . 3 |Mr. A. I. C. Rahimtoola's Full Faith (7st. 2lbs.), Lott .. .. . 4 |Won by 8 lengths, 2 lengths, a short head. Time.—1 min. 40 3-5 secs.  |

## Raja Khaja Pershad Cup. Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. A. M. Ahmed's Larkman (8st. 2lbs.), Hill .. .. . 1 |Raja of Akalkot's Rio Rita (7st 13lbs.), Meekings .. .. . 2 |Messrs M. H. and A. H. Ahmed-bhoy's Lucky Thought (7st. 4lbs.), J. O'Neale .. .. . 2 || Messrs M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's Self al Iraq (8st. 4lbs.), Evans .. .. . | 4 |
| Won by a head, dead-heat, ½ length. Time.—2 mins. 27 2-5 secs. |  |

## Stewards' Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Raja of Bobbili's Gold Galcon (8st. 2lbs.), Evans .. .. . 1 |Mr. N. E. Raymond's Highland Truce (7st 6lbs.), Lott .. .. . 2 |Brig B. C. R. Hill's Post (8st. 1lb.), Hill .. .. . 3 |Raja of Bobbili's Sir Amos (8st. 5lbs.), Meekings .. .. . 4 |Won by 3 lengths, ½ length, 1½ lengths. Time.—1 min. 39 2-5 secs.  |

## CRICKET.

## Bombay.

## Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament final.—

Muslims beat Hindus by 6 wickets.

## Scores.—

Hindus 69 and 377. Muslims 340 and 107 for 4 wks

## Inter-University Cricket Championship final, for the Mohinton Baria Trophy.—

Bombay University beat Punjab University by 10 wickets.

## Scores.—

Punjab University 214 and 215.

Bombay University 386 and 45 for no loss.

"The Times of India" Shield final.—

B. E. S. T. beat Manchester Mills by 64 runs.

## Scores.—

B E S T 185 and 357

Manchester Mills 178 and 300.

## Calcutta.

## Cricket Championship of India final.—

Bengal beat Southern Punjab by 178 runs, Bengal 222 and 418, Southern Punjab 326 and 184.

## Karachi.

## Sind Pentangular Cricket Tournament final.—

Hindus beat Muslims by four wickets.

## Scores.—

Muslims 139 and 145.

Hindus 215 and 72 for 6 wks.

## TENNIS.

## Bombay.

The All-India Lawn Tennis Association's official ranking list for 1927-28. —

## WOMEN.

1. Mrs. Boland.
2. Miss Leela Row.
3. Mrs. J. C. Lakeman.
4. Miss M. H. Dubash.
5. Miss M. Woodcock.
6. Mrs. R. L. C. Footitt.
7. Miss L. Woodbridge.

## MEN.

1. Ghaus Mahomed.
2. S. L. R. Sawhney.
3. D. N. Kapoor.
4. Ranbir Singh (Kapurthala).
5. Y. Singh.
6. B. T. Blake.
7. J. M. Mehta.
8. S. C. Beatty.
9. S. A. Asim and H. L. Soni.
10. T. K. Ramanathan.

The following were not ranked because of insufficient data —

E. V. N. Bobb, Madan Mohan and Sohan Lal.

In the case of those ranked as equals the names appear in alphabetical order.

The All India Lawn Tennis Championships

Men's singles (Final). — Ghaus Mahomed beat T. K. Ramanathan 6-1, 6-2.

Men's Doubles (Final). — Y. R. Savor and J. M. Mehta beat L. Brooke-Edwards and J. E. Tew, 6-1, 3-6, 7-5.

Mixed Doubles (Final). — Mrs. R. L. C. Footitt and J. M. Mehta beat Miss M. Woodcock and N. Krishnaswami, 6-0, 3-6, 6-1.

Women's Singles (Final). — Miss P. G. Dinshaw beat Miss M. R. Kavasji, 6-2, 6-3.

Women's Doubles (Final). — Mrs. R. L. C. Footitt and Miss L. Woodbridge beat Mrs. J. E. Tew and Miss A. G. Curtis, 6-4, 7-5.

Professional's Doubles (Final). — Tamas Khan and Murad Khan beat Siraj-ul-Haq and Asia-ul-Haq, 6-3, 6-4.

Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tournament.

Men's Singles (Final). — J. M. Mehta beat S. A. Asim, 6-0, 6-4.

Men's Doubles (Final). — J. M. Mehta and R. F. Vakharia beat E. Pudumji and P. N. Wells, 6-2, 9-11, 7-5.

Mixed Doubles (Final). — Miss P. G. Dinshaw and A. C. Pereira beat Miss F. F. S. Talwar and J. M. Mehta, 6-6, 6-4.

Women's Singles (Final). — Miss L. Row beat Miss P. G. Dinshaw, 2-6, 6-2, 7-5.

Women's Doubles (Final). — Miss P. G. Dinshaw and Miss T. Dias beat Mrs. E. Johnstone and Mrs. G. E. George, 6-1, 6-4.

Professional Singles (Final). — Sahetdin (Government House) beat Sarjoo Prasad (Bombay Gymkhana), 6-3, 6-1.

The Western India Lawn Tennis Championships resulted as follows —

Men's Singles (Final). — E. V. Bobb beat S. A. Asim, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3.

Men's Doubles (Final). — J. M. Mehta and S. A. Asim beat L. Brooke-Edwards and J. E. Tew, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1.

Mixed Doubles (Final). — J. M. Mehta and Miss P. G. Dinshaw beat P. Wells and Miss S. Emery, 6-4, 6-4.

Women's Singles (Final). — Mrs. P. S. Williams beat Miss S. Emery, 6-4, 6-0.

Women's Doubles (Final). — Miss L. Row and Miss S. Emery beat Mrs. J. E. Tew and Mrs. R. C. Lawson, 8-6, 4-6, 6-3.

Western India Plate (Final). — N. S. Talwar beat F. F. Vakharia, 1-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Inter-Provincial Tennis Tournament —

United Provinces defeated Punjab (holders) in the final by five matches to nil.

Results —

Ghaus Mahomed (United Provinces) beat Prem Lal Pandhi (Punjab), 6-3, 6-4.

## Calcutta.

East India Lawn Tennis Championships —

Men's Singles (Final). — Don McNeill beat Ghaus Mahomed, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3.

Men's Doubles (Final). — H. L. Soni and S. L. R. Sawhney beat C. Harris and Don McNeill, 6-2, 9-7, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles (Final). — S. L. R. Sawhney and Miss Harvey Johnston beat Owen Anderson and Mrs. Bishop, 6-3, 6-2.

Women's Singles (Final). — Mrs. J. Boland beat Miss L. Woodbridge, 6-3, 7-5.

Women's Doubles (Final). — Mrs. J. Boland and Mrs. E. H. Edney beat Mrs. R. L. C. Footitt and Miss Harvey Johnston, 7-5, 6-1.

East India Plate (Final). — Kunwar Krishna beat A. T. Kannan, 6-3, 6-1.

International Match between India and America —

America won by three matches to one.

Results —

Don McNeill beat S. L. R. Sawhney, 6-2, 6-8, 6-3.

Don McNeill beat Ghaus Mahomed, 1-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Ghaus Mahomed beat O. Anderson, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

O. Anderson beat S. L. R. Sawhney, 7-9, 6-2, 6-1.

The doubles match was not played.

## Karachi.

North-Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament —

Men's Singles (Final). — Don McNeill beat Ghaus Mahomed, 6-1, 3-6, 7-5.

**Men's Doubles (Final)**—Don McNeil and Harris beat Anderson and Robertson, 6-1, 6-2.

**Mixed Doubles (Final)**—Don McNeil and Miss Woodcock beat Harris and Miss M. H. Dinshaw, 6-4, 6-2.

**Women's Doubles (Final)**—Miss M. P. Dinshaw and Miss M. H. Dinshaw beat Miss M. Woodcock and Miss A. Roman, 6-4, 6-1.

**Karachi Plate (Final)**—Karamchandani beat Angheker, 6-4, 6-4.

### Lahore.

**Northern India Lawn Tennis Championships**—

**Men's Singles (Final)**—S. L. R. Sawhney beat Ghaus Mahomed, 6-2, 6-6, 6-3.

**Men's Doubles (Final)**—Sawhney and Soni beat Azim and Rama Rao, 7-5, 6-2, 6-3.

**Mixed Doubles (Final)**—H. L. Soni and Mrs. Edney beat B. T. Blake and Miss Dinshaw, 6-2, 7-5.

**Women's Singles (Final)**—Mrs. Edney beat Mrs. Crouch, 6-4, 6-3.

**Women's Doubles (Final)**—Lady Addison and Miss Dubash beat Mrs. Edney and Miss M. H. Dinshaw, 6-4, 6-6, 6-4.

**Professional Singles (Final)**—Mushtaq Ahmed beat Siraj-ul-Haq, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

**Punjab Lawn Tennis Championships**—

**Men's Singles (Final)**—S. L. R. Sawhney beat I. Ahmed 3-6, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

**Men's Doubles (Final)**—S. L. R. Sawhney and H. L. Soni beat Prem Pandhi and I. Ahmed 3-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

**Mixed Doubles (Final)**—S. L. R. Sawhney and Miss Dubash beat H. L. Soni and Miss Trouncer 6-4, 5-7, 6-0.

**Women's Singles (Final)**—Miss Trouncer beat Miss Dubash 6-3, 6-3.

**Women's Doubles (Final)**—Miss Trouncer and Miss Dubash beat Mrs. Foy and Lady Addison 6-2, 9-7.

**Boys' Singles (Final)**—Narinder Nath beat Madan Mohan 6-3, 7-6.

**Girls' Singles (Final)**—Miss H. Azis beat Miss A. J. Azis, 1-6, 6-4, 6-3.

**Veterans' Singles (Final)**—Mohd. Naqi (+80) beat Sleem (-40) 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

## TABLE TENNIS.

### Bombay.

**Bombay Presidency Table Tennis Championships**—

**Men's Singles (final)**—K. H. Kapadia beat D. H. Kapadia, 18-21, 21-15, 21-18, 21-12.

**Men's Doubles (final)**—H. M. Barafwala and H. B. Parelwala beat I. N. Laljee and C. N. Laljee, 22-20, 23-21, 21-18.

**Mixed Doubles (final)**—K. H. Kapadia and Miss P. F. Madon beat I. N. Laljee and Miss P. de Lima, 13-21, 21-13, 21-10.

**Women's Singles (final)**—Miss P. de Lima beat Miss P. F. Madon, 24-22, 11-21, 21-19.

The table tennis exhibition matches between Barua and Bellak, the Hungarian champions and Indian players resulted as follows.—

Barua beat Laljee, 21-12, 21-11.

Bellak beat Kanga, 21-13, 21-6.

Barua and Bellak beat Kapadia Brothers, 21-12, 21-10.

Bellak beat Ayub, 21-14, 21-15.

Barua beat Bellak, 21-8, 21-18.

Barua beat Barafwala, 21-9, 21-14.

Bellak beat K. H. Kapadia, 21-18, 21-5.

Barua and Bellak beat Parelwala and Kumana, 21-11, 21-15.

Barua beat Lalji, 21-10, 21-7.

Bellak beat Sen, 21-8, 21-10.

Barua beat Bellak, 19-21, 21-15, 21-14, 21-15.

Bellak beat D. H. Kapadia, 21-12, 21-11.

Barua beat K. H. Kapadia, 21-11, 21-7.

Barua and Bellak beat Barafwala and Lalji, 21-11, 21-13.

Bellak beat Nariman, 21-16, 21-7.

Barua beat Parelwala, 21-11, 21-6.

Bellak beat Shrivastani, 21-6, 21-13.

Barua beat Bellak, 21-13, 21-13, 13-21, 21.

### Calcutta.

Bellak beat Ghosh, 21-13, 21-14.

Barua beat Handas, 21-15, 21-15.

Bellak beat Dutt, 21-12, 21-11.

Barua beat Guha, 21-9, 21-12.

Barua and Ghosh beat Bellak and Guha, 18-21, 21-16, 21-18.

Barua beat Mukherji, 21-4, 21-12.

Barua beat Bellak, 15-21, 21-11, 21-18, 20-22, 21-10.

Bellak beat Bannerjee, 21-11, 21-6.

Barua beat A. Mukherji, 21-12, 21-10.

Barua and Bellak beat A. Ghosh and K. Ganguli, 21-13, 21-14.

Bellak beat D. B. Bhattacharya, 21-5, 21-13.

Barua beat S. Bannerjee, 21-6, 21-7.

Bellak beat Barua, 25-23, 21-17, 21-18.

### Madras.

Barua beat Bellak, 21-10, 21-14, 13-21, 21-17.

Barua beat R. V. Rao, 21-11, 21-5.

Bellak beat V. Sivaraman, 21-6, 21-16.

Barua beat S. Panchapakesan, 21-6, 21-12.

Barua and Bellak beat R. V. Rao and Panchapakesan, 21-9, 21-8.

C. N. Rajan beat M. Vajravelu, 22-20, 21-17,



## HOCKEY.

## Bangalore.

Bangalore Gold Cup Hockey Tournament final—			
Bangalore Indians .. ..	2	goals.	
Bangalore A. F. (I.) .. ..	Nd.		

## Bombay.

Aga Khan Hockey final—			
Bhagwant Club, Tikamgarh ..	3	goals.	
Kirkee United .. ..	Nd.		

Killedar Cup final (for women) —			
Bombay City .. ..	5	goals	
Vincent Club .. ..	Nd.		

Exhibition Match —			
Manavadar State XI .. ..	1	goal.	
Lusitanians .. ..	Nd.		

Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament final —			
"The Times of India" S.C. ..	2	goals.	
City Police .. ..	1	goal.	

Bombay Provincial Hockey Association Championship final —			
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G. I. P. Railway (Headquarters) ..	2	goals	
Kirkee United .. ..	1	goal	

Bombay League —			
First Division—Winners Customs, runners-up: St. Xavier's College.			

Second Division (Section X)—Winners Lusitanians' "B"; runners-up Burmah-Shell S. C.			
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Second Division (Section Y)—Winners B.E.S.T.; runners-up, Y.M.C.A.			
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Second Division (Section Z)—Winners City Police; runners-up Havero Trading Co.			
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## Calcutta.

Beighton Cup Hockey Tournament final —			
Calcutta Customs .. ..	1	goal.	
Bengal Nagpur Railway .. ..	Nd.		

Lakshmi Vilas Cup Hockey Tournament final —			
Alligarh University .. ..	3	goals.	
Sansarpur Sporting Assn. .. ..	7	goals.	

## Madras.

M.C.C. Hockey Tournament final —			
Telegraphs .. ..	5	goals.	
Hornets .. ..	Nd.		

## Manavadar Tourists.

Exhibition Matches —			
Bombay—Manavadar 1, ..	Lusitanians 1		
Madras—Manavadar 5, ..	All-Madras 2.		

## New Delhi.

Inter-Railway Hockey Tournament final —			
North-Western Railway .. ..	1	goal	
G. I. P. Railway .. ..	Nd.		

All India Women's Hockey Tournament final —			
Calcutta .. ..	3	goals	
Madras .. ..	Nd.		

## Poona.

Kirkee Islam Hockey Tournament final —			
Kirkee United .. ..	3	goals.	
Brijraj Young Men "A" .. ..	1	goal.	

## FOOTBALL.

## Bombay.

Nadkarni Cup final —			
Young Goans "A" .. ..	1	goal.	
Jagannath's Fishermen "A" ..	Nd.		

Harwood League.—			
Cheshire Regiment .. ..	Winners		
14th Heavy Battery .. ..	Runners-up		

Meakin Cup final.—			
Lincolnshire Regiment .. ..	2	goals	
Suffolk Regiment .. ..	Nd.		

Rovers Cup Final.—			
Bangalore Muslims .. ..	3	goals	
Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	2	goals	

Gossage Cup Football Tournament final —			
B. E. S. T. .. ..	3	goals	
Calcut .. ..	Nd.		

Junior Rovers Cup Football Tournament final.—			
Y. M. C. A. .. ..	3	goals.	
B. E. S. T. .. ..	1	goal.	

Satranjan Shield.—			
Y. M. C. A. .. ..	2	goals.	
B. E. S. T. .. ..	1	goal.	

## Calcutta.

Exhibition Matches —			
I. F. A. Combined XI .. ..	1	goal	
Burma XI .. ..	Nd.		

Combined Calcutta F. C. and			
Mohun Bagan XI .. ..	2	goals.	
Burma XI .. ..	3	goals.	

I. F. A. Indian XI .. ..			
Burma XI .. ..	1	goal.	
Burma XI .. ..	1	goal.	

Calcutta League —			
Mohammedan Sporting .. ..	Winners.		
Customs .. ..	Runners-up		

I. F. A. Shield final —			
East Yorkshire Regiment .. ..	2	goals.	
Mohammedan Sporting .. ..	Nd.		

## Simla.

Durand Cup Football Tournament Final:—			
South Wales Borderers .. ..	1	goal.	
North Western Railway Loco			
Sports Club .. ..	Nd.		

Durand Subsidiary Football Tournament final:—			
Collegians "A" .. ..	1	goal.	
Bishop Cotton School .. ..	Nd.		

# RUGBY.

## Bombay.

Bombay Rugby Football Tournament final —

Bombay Gymkhana—1 dropped goal and 1 penalty goal 7 points

Duke of Wellington's Regiment .. Nil.

Black and White Rugby Football Tournament final —

Suffolk Regiment (Mhow) 1 goal and 1 try .. 8 points

14th Heavy Battery (Bombay) .. Nil.

## Calcutta.

Bethell Cup Rugby Tournament final :—

Calcutta Light Horse—2 goals and 1 try .. 13 points.

Calcutta Scottish .. Nil.

Calcutta Rugby Football Tournament final :—

Leicestershire Regiment (Jubbulpore) 2 tries .. 6 points.

Weich Regiment (Agra) 1 penalty goal .. 3 points.

## Madras.

All India Rugby Football Tournament final :—

Ceylon two goals .. 10 points.

Calcutta one goal .. 5 points.

# GOLF.

## Bombay.

Merchants' Cup Golf Competition final —

National Bank "A" (J. Anderson and G. W. Brown) beat Burmah-Shell (G. P. Pakenham-Walsh and W. D. Bacon) at the 17th.

The Bombay Golf Championship final resulted as follows —

Lt-Col S. E. Prall beat G. P. Pakenham-Walsh, 2 up and one to go.

Bombay Presidency Golf Club's knock-out handicap tournament, for the President's Cup, resulted as follows —

Final—E. Yagura (—12) beat E. B. Calvert (—10) one up

Bombay Ladies' Golf Championship final —

Mrs J. N. Kerr (—4) beat Mrs R. C. Lowndes (—14) 5 and 4.

## Calcutta.

Amateur Golf Championship of India final —

T. S. Prosser beat Sir Henry Birkmyre 4 and 3.

## Nasik.

The following are the results of the Western India Golf Championship :—

Western India Golf Championship (final) — Maruden beat Ruffin 4 and 3, Maruden 75 and 64, Ruffin 75 and 68.

Men's Fourball Foursomes (18 holes handicap play, best ball against bogey) :—Winners—Prall and Rutherford, runners-up—Rennick and Story.

Bombay Bangle (final) :—Miss Prall beat Mrs. Hayward, 2 up at the 18th.

President's Cup (scratch medal play, 18 holes) :—Maruden won the cup for the best scratch score with 76. Hayward won the handicap prize with nett 72.

Advan. Aggregate Cup—Winner : Rae 75+75+76=226.

Ladies' Foursomes (18 holes medal play on handicap) :—Winners—Mrs. Battersby Parke and Mrs. U'Ren 100—25—75.

Men's Foursomes (final) :—(1) W. Eklund and L. H. Ruffin beat V. A. N. Sausman and C. J. Rae, 7 and 5.

## Ootacamund.

Amateur Golf Championship of Southern India :—

Hurley beat Major Kelly 8 and 7.

## Poona.

The Golf Competitions held during the Poona season resulted as follows :—

Men's Foursomes :—C. C. Inglis and J. B. Brooks (winners), Colonel Morris and Colonel Foot (runners-up).

Leach and Webborn Cup :—J. B. Brooks (winner), W. S. Booker (runner up).

Mixed Foursomes :—Major and Mrs J. O. M. Ashley (winners), Mrs. Crichton and McNeil (runners-up).

Dexter Davison Cup :—R. A. M. C. and A. D. Corps (winners), R. I. A. S. C. (runners-up).

The Skelton Salver :—N. F. Mehta (winner), Colonel Foot (runner-up).

The Governor's Cup :—Major J. O. M. Ashley (winner), Colonel Morris (runner up).

R. W. I. T. C. Cup :—J. M. Sladen (winner), Byrne (runner-up).

Club Championship Cup :—Byrne (winner), Inglis (runner-up).

The Uderal Cup :—Major J. O. M. Ashley (winner), Byrne (runner-up).

The Captain's Cup :—G. G. Smith (winner), Ireland-Smith (runner-up).

The R. A. M. C. and A. D. Corps Cup :—J. M. Sladen (winner), Sharp (runner-up).

Rabbits Competition :—Major B. J. W. Nicholais (winner), Butterworth (runner-up).

Fourball Foursomes :—Ireland-Smith and Tyler (winners), Col. Foot and partner (runners-up).

## LADIES' PRIZES

Lady Lumley Cup:—Mrs Horsfield (winner), Mrs Glendinning (runner up)  
 Lady Captain's Prize:—Mrs Frith (winner), Mrs Horsfield (runner-up)  
 Bunnies' Bowl:—Mrs Collett (winner), Mrs Thomas (runner-up).  
 Tombstone Competition:—Mrs. Pelling 1, Mrs. Frith 2.  
 Aggregate Medal Competition:—Mrs Frith (winner)  
 Medal Eclectic:—Mrs Frith (winner)  
 Ladies' Foursomes:—Mrs Glendinning and Mrs Irwin  
 June Bogey Competition:—Mrs Inglis  
 July Bogey Competition:—Mrs Lee

August Bogey Competition:—Mrs Pelling  
 August Medal and September Bogey Competitions:—Mrs. Glendinning.

## GYMKHANA ITEMS.

## (LADIES)

Putting:—Mrs Aitken 1, Mrs Howell 2.  
 Approaching:—Mrs. Glendinning  
 Pagal Course:—Lady Lumley  
 One Club (Open):—Mrs Horsfield

## (MEN)

Approaching:—Major Wells  
 Pagal Course:—Major Lawrence-Archer  
 One Club (Open):—Captain Hatch  
 Long Driving:—Captain Hatch 1, Major Ashley 2

## . POLO.

## Bombay.

The Western India Open Polo Championship final —  
 Kashmir . . . 7 goals  
 17th/21st Lancers . . . Nil

## Calcutta.

Indian Polo Association Championship final —  
 Jaipur . . . 14 goals  
 Guides Cavalry . . . 4 goals

Carmichael Cup final —  
 Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles 6 goals  
 Government House . . . 5 goals

## Lahore.

Indian Cavalry Polo Championship final —  
 Guides Cavalry 8 goals  
 13th D C O Lancers . . . 4 goals

## Poona.

Sir Pratap Singh Open Polo Tournament —  
 Poona Horse . . . 4 goals  
 Gokonda . . . 4 goals

## BOXING.

## Calcutta.

The East Lancashire Regiment, from Ambala, won the final of the Army and Royal Air Force Inter Unit Team Boxing Championship at Calcutta, beating the Camerounians (holders) by 18 points to 15. The following are the results —

Lightweight (third string):—Col O'Brien (Camerounians) beat Pte. Maden (East Lancashires) on points.

Welterweight (third string):—Pte Cowell (East Lancashires) beat L/Cpl Crowe (Camerounians) on points.

Lightweight (second string):—Lieut Bown (Camerounians) beat Pte. Caffery (East Lancashires) on points.

Welterweight (second string):—Sgt Benson (East Lancashires) k.o. C. S. M. Pkiles (Camerounians) in the second round.

Middleweight (second string):—R. F. M. Scaddon (Camerounians) k.o. Pte. Fox (East Lancashires) in the second round.

Bantamweight:—L/Cpl Bennett (East Lancashires) beat L/Cpl. Godney (Camerounians) on points.

Middleweight (first string):—Sgt Craggs (Camerounians) beat Pte Atkins (East Lancashires) on points.

Heavyweight:—Pte Green (East Lancashires) beat Sgt Wallis (Camerounians) on points.

Welterweight (first string):—Cpl Jackson (East Lancashires) beat Rfm Cross (Camerounians) on points.

## Lucknow.

The All-India Army and Royal Air Force Individual Boxing Championships resulted as follows —

Other Ranks' Heavyweight:—Sgt. R. V. Wallis (1st Bn. Camerounians 8 R.) beat L/Bdr M. Antrobus (73rd Field Battery, R. A.) on points. A really tough fight, with a worthy winner.

Flyweight:—Dvr J. MacFarlane ("F" Sphinx Battery, R. H. A.) beat Pte A. Rogers (2nd Bn. Welch Regiment) on points.

Lightweight:—Bdman G. Lang (1st Bn. King's Regiment) beat Pte. A. Pearson (1st Bn. Royal Warwickshires) on points. Pearson fought pluckily against the holder.

**Welterweight** :—Pte. P Green (2nd Bn. East Lancashires) beat Sigmund M Brader, (3rd Indian Divisional Signals) on points. A hard hitting bout.

**Officers' Lightweight** :—2nd/Lieut. J C. Kapur (I L F Attached 1st North Staffordshires) beat 2nd/Lieut. A. T. Murray (4th Bn. 6th Rajputana Rifles) on points.

**Boys' Special Contest** :—Boy H. Cutts (La Martiniere College) beat Boy Larkins (La Martiniere College) on points.

**Officers' Light-Heavyweight** :—2nd/Lieut. G D C. Mosley (1st Bn. Devonshire Regiment) beat F/Lt. D M Newman (No 28 A C Squadron, R. A. F.) on points.

**Other Ranks Light-Heavyweight** :—L./Cpl. J. Jackson (2nd Bn. East Lancashires) beat Gur. W. Jones (23rd Field Battery, R. A.) on points.

**Middleweight** :—Cpl. H. Garnham (1st Bn. Devonshire Regiment) beat Pte. C. Falconer (1st Bn. Royal Warwickshire) on points.

**Featherweight** :—L./Bdr A Q Johnson (4th Field Regiment, R. A.) beat Pte. W. Maden (2nd Bn. East Lancashires) on points.

**Bantamweight** :—Pte. A Neary (1st Bn. King's Regiment) beat Pte. W. Baker (1st Bn. King's Regiment) on points.

## ATHLETICS.

### Bombay.

The Fifth Annual Bombay Presidency Olympic Games —

**100 Metres** :—Salimulla 1. Allan 2. Dodd 3. Time—11 seconds (Equals Bombay record).

**200 Metres** :—Salimulla 1. Allan 2. Dodd 3. Time—22.2 seconds. (New Bombay record).

**400 Metres** :—Ganpat Rajaji 1. Myer 2. Rosario 3. Time—53.2 seconds.

**1,500 Metres** :—Uthill 1. M. Singh 2. Sequeira 3. Time—4 minutes 23 seconds. (New Bombay record).

**3,000 Metres walk** :—Karkera 1. Kangan 2. Time—16 minutes, 27.2 seconds. (Bombay and Indian records).

**High Jump** :—Jameson 1. Oliveira 2. Maartenas 3. Height 5 feet 8½ inches.

**Hop, Step and Jump** :—Jameson 1. Maartenas 2. Rosario 3. Distance 41 feet 9½ inches.

**Throwing the Hammer** :—Somnath 1. Zahur Ahmed Khan 2. Rocque 3. Distance 106 feet 2 inches.

**Putting the Shot (women)** :—Miss Loveday 1. Miss Murdeshwar 2. Distance 20 feet 2 ins.

**1,500 Metres (Cycle Race (women))** :—Miss Springall 1. Miss D. Thakkar 2. Miss Vallidhar 3. Time—2 minutes 40 seconds (New Bombay and Indian records).

**3,000 Metres Cycle Race** :—Malcolm 1. Mistry 2. Time—5 minutes 51.2 seconds.

**4 × 100 Metres Relay (women)** :—St. Xavier's College 1. Bombay Telephone Co. 2. Time—1 minute 1 second. (New Bombay record).

**4 × 100 Metres Relay** :—Bombay City Police 1. St. Xavier's College 2. Time—46.2 seconds.

**Men's Throwing the Discus** :—Zahur A. Khan 1. Somnath 2. N. C. Rebeiro 3. Distance 117 ft. 1 in. (New Bombay record).

**Women's 80 Metre Hurdles** :—Miss B. Griffiths 1. Miss B. Loveday 2. Miss F. Menashy 3. Time—17 3/5 seconds.

**Women's 100 Metres** :—Miss B. Loveday 1. Miss J. D'Silva 2. Miss B. Griffiths 3. Time—14 3/5 seconds.

**Men's Pole Vault** :—J. J. Jameson 1. D. B. Puthrau 2. P. V. Menon 3. Height 10 ft. 8 ins. (New Bombay record).

**Men's 400 Metres Hurdles** :—L. Romer 1. A. Misketh 2. P. V. Menon 3. Time—1 minute, 5 seconds.

**Men's Putting the Shot** :—Z. A. Khan 1. N. C. Rebeiro 2. Somnath 3. Distance 43 ft. 7 ins. (New Bombay record).

**Women's Broad Jump** :—Miss F. Menashy 1. Miss B. Loveday 2. Miss B. Griffiths 3. Distance 12 ft. 5 ins.

**Men's 110 Metres Hurdles** :—J. J. Jameson 1. P. W. Maartenas 2. A. Misketh 3. Time—16 2/5 seconds.

**Women's High Jump** :—Miss B. Griffiths 1. Miss Loveday 2. Height 3 ft. 8 ins.

**Men's 800 Metres** :—R. N. Uthill 1. M. Singh 2. T. Bownes 3. Time—2 minutes, 13.5 seconds. (New Bombay record).

**Men's 3,000 Metres** :—R. D'Souza 1. N. Gracias 2. L. Pereira 3. Time—9 minutes, 47 3/5 seconds.

**Men's Javelin Throw** :—N. A. Priestly 1. Somnath 2. N. C. Rebeiro 3. Distance 142 ft. 9 ins.

**Men's Broad Jump** :—J. Jameson 1. C. Rosario 2. V. G. Allan 3. Distance 21 ft. 1½ ins.

**Women's Throwing the Discus** :—Miss B. Loveday 1. Miss B. Griffiths 2. Miss F. Menashy 3. Distance 46 ft. 10 ins.

**Men's 10,000 Metres Cycling** :—R. J. Mistry 1. A. H. Havewalla 2. B. Malcolm 3. Time—21 minutes 19 2/5 seconds. (New Bombay record).

**Men's 1,600 Metres Relay** :—Bombay City Police 1. St. Xavier's College 2. Time—5 minutes 39 seconds.

The Marathon organised by the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association resulted as follows :—

B. S. Varma (South Indian Welfare Society) 1. Time—3 hours, 5 minutes (record).

G. Savekar (Antonio Da Silva High School) 2. The 10,000 metres walk organised by the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association resulted as follows :—

B. T. Karkera 1. R. A. Kangan 2. J. Bharucha 3. Time—1 hour, 25 seconds.

**Jabalpur.**

The Sixth Provincial Olympic meeting resulted as follows:—

100 Metres (Special Grade)—1, Daniel Abraham (Christian High School); 2, Theobald Steele (Christian High School); 3, Harish Chandra (G. C. F. School)

Hammer Throw—1, Sepoy Kehar Singh (1/11 Sikhs); 2, Naik Don Singh (1/11 Sikhs). Distance.—18 ft. 2 ins.

200 Metres (Special Grade)—1, D. Abraham (Christian High School); 2, T. Steele (Christian High School); 3, Harish Chandra (G. C. F. School)

1,500 Metres—1, W. M. Qureshi (Anjuman High School); 2, Sepoy Jang Singh (1/11 Sikhs); 3, Sepoy Mit Singh (1/11 Sikhs). Time.—4 mins 15 secs.

High Jump:—1, L/Naik Ajit Singh (1/11 Sikhs); 2, Sepoy Balwant Singh (1/11 Sikhs); 3, L/Cpl. T. Hill (Nagpur Regt A.F.I.). Height.—5 ft 4 ins.

Hop, Step and Jump—E. P. Donald, 1, L/Naik Bhajjan Singh, 2, Naik Bachitra Singh, 3. Distance.—41 ft. 3 ins.

Discus Throw:—Pte. D. Wishart, 1; L/Naik Bhajjan Singh, 2, Pte. Gordon, 3. Distance.—106 ft. 8 ins.

Putting the Shot:—Naik Dan Singh, 1; Pte Gordon, 2, L/Cpl. S. H. White, 3. Distance.—35 ft. 6 ins.

Pole Vault—B. P. Shrivastava, 1, Sepoy Ajai Singh, 2, Sepoy Nikka Singh, 3. Height.—9 ft.

Javelin Throw:—Yunus Bahim, 1; Sepoy Jogindra Singh, 2, E. P. Donald, 3. Distance.—129 ft. 2½ ins.

Hammer Throw—Sepoy Kehar Singh, 1, Naik Dan Singh, 2. Distance.—81 ft 2 ins

4 × 440 Relay—1/11th Sikh Regiment, 1, Nagpur Regiment, A.F. (I), 2. Time.—3 mins. 53 3/5 secs.

4 × 220 Relay:—Robertson College, 1, Nagpur Regiment, A.F. (I), 2; K.O.S.B., 3. Time.—1 min. 31 secs.

4 × 440 Yards:—Nagpur Regiment, A.F. (I), 1; Robertson College, 2; Combined Royal Artillery and K.O.S.B., 3. Time.—39 secs.

100 Yards:—F. Mascarenhas, 1; R. Mehta, 2, L/Cpl. T. Hill, 3. Time.—10 3/5 secs

220 Yards:—L/Cpl. T. Hill, 1; R. Mehta, 2, F. Mascarenhas who came first was disqualified for crossing. Time.—24 2/5 secs

440 Yards:—Sepoy Gurdial Singh, 1; L/Naik Harnak Singh, 2; Naik Bachitra Singh, 3. Time.—55 4/5 secs.

880 Yards:—Naik Bachitra Singh, 1; W. M. Qureshi, 2; M. Farooq, 3. Time.—3 min. 8 secs.

120 Yards Hurdles:—Sepoy Ajit Singh, 1, L/Naik Bhajjan Singh, 2; Pte. B. Bowke, 3. Time.—17 3/5 secs.

1,500 Metres.—R. M. Qureshi, 1; Sepoy Jang Singh, 2; Sepoy Mit Singh, 3. Time.—4 min. 45 secs.

3 Miles.—Cpl. Gaston, 1, W. M. Qureshi, 2, Sepoy Jang Singh, 3. Time.—16 mins 45 secs.

High Jump—Sepoy Balwant Singh, 1, L/Naik Ajit Singh, 2; L/Cpl. T. Hill, 3, Height.—5 ft 4 ins.

Long Jump—E. P. Donald, 1; L/Naik Bhajjan Singh, 2, Sepoy Sarwan Singh, 3. Distance.—19 ft. 6 ins

Swimming—J. P. Banerji, 1.

The Victor Ludorum Cup—Naik Bhajjan Singh (1/11th Sikh Regt.).

Relay Challenge Cup—The Nagpur Regiment, A.F. (I).

**Lucknow.**

The fifteenth U. P. Olympic meeting resulted as follows —

Hammer Throw—Pte. Hill (Lucknow) 1, L/Cpl. Brady (Lucknow) 2, Brij Behari (Cawnpore) 3. Distance 115 ft 2 ins.

880 Yards—Mohd. Abd (Lucknow) 1, Nirpendranath (Allahabad) 2, Vigar Ahmad (Aligarh) 3. Time—2 mins 23 secs.

Javelin Throw—J. A. B. Chitambar (Lucknow) 1, Boy Brien (Lucknow) 2, D. Bharat (Lucknow) 3. Distance 145 ft. 1 in.

Three Miles—Ranbir Singh (Agra) 1, Ramesh Pershad (Lucknow) 2, R. P. Verma (Lucknow) 3. Time.—16 mins. 35 secs.

Javelin Throw (women)—Miss J. McReddi (Lucknow) 1, Miss T. Appalaswamy (Lucknow) 2, Miss L. Jones (Lucknow) 3. Distance 75 ft. 10 ins

Hop, Step and Jump—M. Munir Ahmad (Lucknow) 1, Syed Murtaza (Aligarh) 2, K. P. Chand (Lucknow) 3. Distance 42 ft. ½ in. (record).

440 Yards Low Hurdles—M. Munir Ahmad (Lucknow) 1, Shahenshad Humain (Lucknow) 2, Haidar Abbas Rishi (Lucknow) 3. Time.—60 secs. (record).

440 yards—Pritam Singh (Lucknow) 1, Mohd. Abd (Lucknow) 2. Time.—54 secs.

220 Yards (women)—Miss E. Michael (Allahabad) 1, Miss M. Veyra (Allahabad) 2, Miss Nora Maycock (Allahabad) 3. Time.—30 1/5 secs.

One Mile Cycle Race—H. Brocklehurst (Lucknow) 1, D. Ringrow (Lucknow) 2, Khaliq Mehta (Aligarh) 3. Time.—2 mins. 40 secs.

Long Jump—Syed Murtaza (Aligarh) 1, K. P. Chand (Lucknow) 2, P. D. Banerji (Benares) 3. Distance 19 ft. 10½ ins

Volleyball (women):—Allahabad beat Lucknow.

Basketball (women):—Allahabad beat Lucknow 37—0.

100 Yards:—Kartar Singh (Lucknow) 1, E. J. Chapman (Lucknow) 2, S. W. Boas (Cawnpore) 3. Time.—10 2/5 secs.

One Mile.—Radhey Shyam Shukla (Allahabad) 1 C. D. Nathan (Allahabad) 2. Shashat Ali (Lucknow) 3. Time.—4 mins. 53 2/5 secs.

100 Yards (women).—Miss E. Michael (Allahabad) 1. Miss J. McReddi (Lucknow) 2. Miss M. Vioyra (Allahabad) 3. Time.—13 secs.

220 Yards.—K. P. Chand (Lucknow) 1. A. Murray (Cawnpore) 2. Mohd. Abid (Lucknow) 3. Time.—23 4/5 secs.

50 Yards (women).—Miss V. Vioyra (Allahabad) 1. Miss E. Michael (Allahabad) 2. Miss J. McReddi (Lucknow) 3. Time.—7 3/5 secs.

Long Jump (women).—Miss E. Michael (Allahabad) 1. Miss M. Vioyra (Allahabad) 2. Miss R. Gratton (Cawnpore) 3. Distance 14 ft. 10 1/2 ins.

Discus Throw.—M. Munir Ahmad (Lucknow) 1. E. J. Chapman (Lucknow) 2. Harcharan Singh (Fyzabad) 3. Distance. 106 ft. 4 1/2 ins.

Shot Put (women).—Miss Eileen Barrow (Allahabad) 1. Miss Janet Wellons (Lucknow) 2. Miss J. McReddi (Lucknow) 3. Distance 30 ft. 10 ins.

Five Miles.—Kishna Dutt (Philibhit) 1. Radhey Shyam Shukla (Allahabad) 2. Time.—24 mins. 19 secs.

High Jump.—M. Munir Ahmad (Lucknow) 1. Syed Murtaza (Aligarh) 2. Ajaib Khan (Barabanki) 3. Height.—5 ft. 8 ins.

Shot Put.—E. J. Chapman (Lucknow) 1. Harcharan Singh (Fyzabad) 2. Mahendra Pal Singh (Cawnpore) 3. Distance 33 ft. 8 ins.

120 Yards High Hurdles.—M. Munir Ahmad (Lucknow) 1. Syed Murtaza (Aligarh) 2. F. McGowan (Allahabad) 3. Time.—16 secs.

Discus Throw (women).—Miss Janet Wellons (Lucknow) 1. Miss I. Appaswamy (Lucknow) 2. Miss J. McReddi (Lucknow) 3. Distance 59 ft. 8 1/2 ins.

Six Miles Cycle Race.—H. Brookhurst (Lucknow) 1. D. Ringrow (Lucknow) 2. G. Douyre (Cawnpore) 3. Time.—19 min. 27 secs.

220 Yards Low Hurdles.—M. Munir Ahmad (Lucknow) 1. K. P. Chand (Lucknow) 2. Shahenshah Hussain (Lucknow) 3. Time.—26 secs.

Pole Vault.—G. W. Singh (Lucknow) 1. Mohd. Hussain (Lucknow) 2. K. P. Chand (Lucknow) 3. Height.—10 ft. 6 ins.

Relay Race (women).—Allahabad 1. Cawnpore 2. Lucknow 3.

Relay Race (110 x 4).—Lucknow 1. Allahabad 2.

Basketball (women).—Allahabad beat Cawnpore 23—12.

Basketball.—Lucknow beat Allahabad 30—16.

Kabaddi.—Lucknow beat Barabanki 26—24.

Volleyball.—Philibhit beat Allahabad.

Final Placings.—Lucknow 109 points 1. Aligarh and Allahabad 16 points each, Cawnpore 7.

Women.—Allahabad 44, Lucknow 27, Cawnpore 6.

### New Delhi.

The Eleventh Inter-Railway Athletic Meeting resulted as follows:—

100 Metres.—P. E. Rodrigues (S. I. R.) 1. V. G. Allan (G. I. P.) 2. Mendis (N. W. R.) 3. Time—10 6 seconds.

200 Metres.—P. E. Rodrigues (S. I. R.) 1. V. G. Allan (G. I. P.) 2. K. P. Ghosh (E. B. R.) 3. Time—22 2 seconds.

110 Metres Hurdles.—Jennings (N. W. R.) 1. G. Jones (G. I. P.) 2. R. H. Labouchardiere 3. Time—15 6 seconds.

400 Metres.—Gilbert (N. W. R.) 1. W. Lewis (B. B. and C. I.) 2. C. Roario (S. I. R.) 3. Time—52 2 seconds.

1,600 Metres Medley Relay Race.—H. E. H. the Nizam's State Railway 1. N. W. Railway 2. B. B. and C. I. 3. Time—3 minutes, 48 8 seconds.

Hop, Step and Jump.—Mohd. Siddique (N. W. R.) 1. Manoharlal (Bikaner State Railway) 2. N. Singh (E. B. Rly.) 3. Distance—43 feet, 8.25 inches.

1,500 Metres.—Venkateswarloo (N. S. Railway) 1. Mohd. Khan (N. W. R.) 2. Kumbha (Jodhpur Rly.) 3. Time—4 minutes 22.5 seconds.

Pole Vault.—K. A. Sha (N. W. R.) 1. M. Bellet (S. I. R.) 2. N. B. Chatterjee (E. B. R.) 3. Height—11 feet, 1 1/2 inches.

Shot Put.—D. Verma (N. W. R.) 1. E. W. Perrett (E. B. R.) 2. N. Rebeiro (G. I. P.) 3. Distance—39 feet, 4 1/2 inches.

The North-Western Railway won the Championship.

### WRESTLING.

#### Madras.

Harbans Singh won the Championship in the International All-in Wrestling Tournament by

defeating Emil ("King Kong") Trzyee, of Hungary, in the second round. The loser was counted out.

### PIGSTICKING.

#### Meerut.

Kadir Cup final—

Major P. H. J. Tuck (R. A.) on "Miss Fire" beat Major J. S. Elliott (R. A.) on "Laga."

## RIFLE SHOOTING.

## Meerut.

The Annual Central Meeting of the Army Rifle Association (India) resulted as follows.—

**NORTHERN COMMAND CUP**—21/1st Northamptonshire Regiment (P. R. M. A. Wilson and Sgt. T. Carwell) with 218 points out of 488, 1. 1/10th Baluch Regiment (Subedar Asmatullah Khan and Havildar Ghulam Jilani) with 216 points, 2. 2nd Rifle Brigade (Lieut. D. L. Darling and Sgt. E. Blake) with 212 points, 3. 2/15th Punjab Regiment (Havildar Mohd. Anwar and Havildar Gurdas Singh) with 208 points, 4.

**EASTERN COMMAND CUP**—1st Patiala Infantry (Sepoy Dalip Singh and Sepoy Sadhu Singh) with 322 points, 1. 1st South Wales Borderers (Lt./Cpl. L. Letori and Pte. G. Timothy) with 262 points, 2. 1st Patiala Infantry (Lt. Nk. Sadhu Singh and Lt. Nk. Indar Singh) with 240 points, 3. 2nd Rifle Brigade (Cpl. G. Worboys and Cpl. G. Bush) with 240 points, 4.

The 1st Patiala Infantry registered the highest score, but as they were firing with a Lewis gun instead of a V. B. gun, the team was not awarded the challenge cup which went to the South Wales Borderers.

**REVOLVER SHOOTING**—1. Lt. I. C. Lind, (2/19th Hyderabad Regt.), score 178. Awarded a small silver medal. 2. Major E. K. Case, D.S.O. M.C. (Small Arms School), score 163. 3. P. R. M. Blackwell (2nd Light Infantry), score 151. 4. Lt. R. M. Rose, (1st Royal Fusiliers), score 149.

**LUCKNOW CUP**—1. Corporal G. Worboys (2nd Rifle Brigade), score 125 out of the total of 150. Awarded the Challenge Cup, a medium silver medal and Rs. 50. 2. Sub. Maj. Sher Dill Khan (2/15th Punjab Regiment), score 123. 3. 8. Daf. Sal Singh (Jodhpur Sardar Risala), score 120. 4. Hav. Maj. Wilayat Khan (1/15th Punjab Regiment), score 118.

**Army Hundred (India) Cup**—Hav. Major Wilayat Khan (1/15th Punjab Regiment) with 174 points out of a total of 200.

**Consolation Match**—Cpl. H. Freeman (2nd Rifle Brigade) with 84 points, 1. Rfn. Hiram Mal (2/9th Gurkha Rifles) with 83 points, 2. Jemr. Faquir Khan (5/12th F. F. Regiment) with 78 points, 3. Ffn. Dill Bahadur Gurung (1/2nd Gurkha Rifles) with 77 points, 4.

**His Majesty the King's Medal**—Hav. Maj. Wilayat Khan (1/15th Punjab Regiment) with 399 points.

## ARMY AND R.F.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

**British Service**—Cpl. G. Worboys (2nd Rifle Brigade) with 386 points, 1. P. R. M. Blackall (Oxf. and Bucks L. I.) with 376 points, 2. Lieut. A. B. Elal (1st East Yorkshire Regiment) with 374 points, 3.

**Indian Army**—Hav. Maj. Wilayat Khan (1/15th Punjab Regiment) with 399 points, 1. Jemadar Lal Bahadur Thapa (1/2nd Gurkha Regiment) with 361 points, 2. Hav. Gopal Singh Gurung (2nd Gurkha Regiment) with 358 points, 3.

**Indian States Forces**—L. Dfr. Lal Singh (Jodhpur Sardar Risala) with 387 points, 1. Naik Bije Singh (Jodhpur Sardar Infantry) with 376 points, 2. Sowar Tej Singh (Jodhpur Sardar Risala) with 368 points, 3.

**Priestly Memorial Medal**—Jemadar Lal Bahadur Thapa (1/2nd Gurkha Regiment) with 361 points.

## CLASS CHAMPIONSHIPS

**Class I**—Lieut. A. B. Elal (1st East Yorkshire Regiment) with 374 points.

**Class II**—P. R. M. V. Blackall (2nd Oxf. and Bucks L. I.) with 376 points.

**Class III**—Cpl. Worboys (2nd Rifle Brigade) with 386 points.

**Class IV**—L. Sgt. Cordell (G. I. P. Railway Regiment) with 374 points.

**Class V**—Hav. Maj. Wilayat Khan (1/15th Punjab Regiment) with 399 points.

**Class VI**—Naik Rawal Singh (2/15th Punjab Regiment) with 357 points.

**Class VII**—Lieut. Bahittu Singh (Jodhpur Sardar Infantry) with 336 points.

**Class VIII**—L. Dfr. Lal Singh (Jodhpur Sardar Risala) with 387 points.

**Inter-Service**—Indian State Forces (1,203 points), 1. British Army (1,130 points), 2. Indian Army (1,111 points), 3. Gurkha Brigade (1,096 points), 4. A. F. I. (1,052 points), 5.

**Birdwood Vase and Chetwode Cup**—Small Arms Schools team with a total of 459 out of a possible 600 won the Birdwood Vase.

1/15th Punjab Regiment's team with a score of 447 won the Chetwode Cup.

## New Delhi.

**Miniature Rifle Shooting Championship**—

**Championship**—A. E. Wilson (Ridge Rifle Club), 777.7 out of possible 800 points, winner, P. D. Meakings (Bareilly), 775.1 points, runner-up.

**Women's Section**—Miss Otto, 770.9 points, winner.

**Men's Section**—P. Sweeney (Bombay) and W. R. Clarke (Bombay) tied for first place with 194.8 points each, but Sweeney was ranked first for obtaining a better total at 50 yards' range.

## SWIMMING.

## Calcutta.

The Second Provincial Championships of the Bengal Amateur Swimming Association resulted as follows —

100 metres free style — S. Nag (Hatkola) 1  
Rajaram Sawoo (College Square) 2  
M. Chatterjee (Taltollah Institute) 3  
Time 1 minute 44.5 seconds

200 metres breast stroke — P. Mullick (Bowbazar Bayam Samity) 1  
H. Banerjee (Bowbazar Bayam Samity) 2  
P. Das Sarma (College Square) 3  
Time 3 minutes 13.5 seconds

100 metres free style (Colleges) — H. Sinha (Ripon College) 1  
M. Chatterjee (Ripon College) 2  
D. De (Vidyasagar College) 3  
Time 1 minute 16.5 seconds

100 metres back stroke — Rajaram Sawoo (College Square) 1  
S. Ghose (Hatkola) 2  
C. Das (Hatkola) 3  
Time 1 minute 26.5 seconds

100 metres free style (Schools) — M. Chatterjee (Taltollah High School) 1  
M. Rahman (Ripon School) 2  
J. L. Ahir (Kesar Academy) 3  
Time 1 minute 9.5 seconds

100 metres free style (women) — Miss Lila Chatterjee (Unattached) 1.  
Miss Shukh-lata Paul (Bowbazar Bayam Samity) 2.  
Miss Sakuntala (College Square) 3.  
Time: 1 minute 29.5 seconds.

400 metres free style — S. Nag (Hatkola) 1.  
S. Mukherjee (Ananda Sporting) 2.  
M. Sinha (Ananda Sporting) 3.  
Time: 5 minutes 31.5 seconds

300 metres medley relay: — College Square 1.  
Ananda Sporting 2.  
Bowbazar Bayam Samity 3.  
Time 4 minutes 9 seconds.  
Winners represented by Rajaram Sawoo, P. Das, Sarma and A. Banerjee.

Diving — G. Dey (National) 1.  
A. Dutt (Bowbazar Bayam Samity) 2.  
K. Banerjee (Bowbazar Bayam Samity) 3.

400 metres free style relay — Won by College Square, represented by A. Dutt, A. Banerjee, K. Bose and Rajaram Sawoo. National were second.

Water Polo — Bowbazar Bayam Samity beat College Square by four goals to three

Individual championship — S. Nag (Hatkola).

## SNOOKER.

## Bombay.

Bombay Snooker Championship final —

T. A. Contractor beat N. D. Driver 80-19, 61-32, 58-44, 58-67

## ROWING.

## Bombay.

The Pagal Regatta of the Boat Club of the Bombay Gymkhana resulted as follows —

Bombay Gymkhana Fours — "B" Crew (E. B. Henning, P. F. Chapman, M. R. Woodward, E. Koester) beat "A" Crew by a distance in 3 mins 44 secs.

Coxed Pairs — F. E. Hanbery and H. S. Waters beat G. Moehring and E. von Grunelius by one length. No time taken

Junior Sculls — F. E. Hanbery rowed over C. E. Howard scratched.

Senior Pairs — M. R. Woodward and P. F. Chapman beat H. S. Waters and C. F. Bailey by half a canvas in 2 mins 11.5/secs.

Senior Sculls — H. S. Waters beat G. Moehring by two lengths in 2 mins. 11-1/5 secs.

## Calcutta.

The following are the results of the Calcutta Rowing Club's annual regatta, held on the Dhakuria Lake —

Burke Cup. (Senior Coxwainless Fours over 1,000 yards) — Won by Willis' crew (D. P. McP. Nicol, bow, H. A. Hetherington, W.

H. G. Bland and A. H. D. A. Willis, stroke) from Jack's crew (D. Carden, bow, A. R. Jardine, B. Adams and R. K. Lack, stroke) by 1½ lengths in 3 mins 19 secs

Panther Cup. (Senior Sculls over 880 yards) — D. P. McP. Nicol, 11-4, beat V. Robinson, 10-8 by 1½ lengths in 3 mins. 47.5/secs.

Russel Trophy. (Senior Coxwainless Pairs) — C. J. B. Palmer, bow, and R. K. Lack, stroke, beat G. Guelke, bow, and K. Bate, stroke, easily in 3 mins. 53.1/5 secs.

Power Cup. (Senior Sculls over 1,000 yards) — A. E. Scott, 11-8, beat A. H. D. A. Willis, 10-10, by two lengths.

Hoare Cup. (Junior Fours over 880 yards) — Deane's crew (N. Gylaseth, bow, H. Koehler, I. Gothe, M. P. Deane, stroke, and A. H. Scott, cox) beat Wallace's crew (W. B. Gray, bow, J. H. Gardner, N. W. Paton Smith, R. Wallace, stroke, and J. M. Hamney, cox) by 2½ lengths in 3 mins. 11 secs.



## DOG SHOWS.

**Bombay.**

The Bombay Presidency Kennel Club's Twentieth Championship Dog Show resulted as follows :—

Best Exhibit in the Show —Mr. F. J. Gasdar's Alsatian "Zany of Rosavel" Reserve, Mrs. Franklyn Wood's Dalmatian "Mace of Hockley."

Best Exhibit of Opposite Sex —Dr V. S. Rao's Sealyham Terrier bitch, "Bunting of Herts" Reserve, Mr. R. A. Austin's Dachshund, "Ch Squibbette of Ethra"

Best Exhibit Bred in India —Mrs A. Isolphe's Pekingese "Mickey Wala" Reserve, Mrs. Franklyn Wood's "Mace of Hockley"

Best Exhibit Bred in India of opposite sex —Mr. R. A. Austin's Dachshund "Ch Squibbette of Ethra." Reserve, Mr. D. E. Cooper's Afghan Hound "Falsa"

Best Puppy —Dr. V. S. Rao's "Bunting of Herts."

Best Puppy opposite sex and Best Smooth Fox Terrier —Mrs. Franklyn Woods' "Lyfrank Buddy"

Best Exhibit Bred in Bombay Presidency under 18 months old.—Mrs T. Hill-Murray's Bull Terrier "The Toft"

Best Terrier in the Show —Dr V. S. Rao's "Bunting of Herts"

Best Exhibit in the Show other than Terrier, Best Alsatian in the Show, Best Non-Sporting Exhibit, The Governor of Bombay's Cup for best exhibit owned by a member of the B.P.E.C. Best conditioned Dog in Show and Best dog owned by a novice exhibitor —All to Mr. F. J. Gasdar's Alsatian "Zany of Rosavel."

Best Pekingese in the Show —H. H. the Regent Ranisabeh of Sawantwadi's "Galliwag."

Best Puppy under 8 months old: Best Terrier bred in India; Best exhibit born in Bombay or Salsette, Best Terrier born in Bombay or Salsette owned by member, Best exhibit bred in India, under 18 months, Best Puppy bred in India, Best Sealyham Puppy and Best exhibit owned by a lady —Mrs. K. M. Rula's Sealyham "Chhotoo Chap."

Best Non-Sporting Dog, Alsatians and Toys excepted and Best Dalmatian —Mrs. Franklyn Woods' "Mace of Hockley"

Best Exhibit born in Bombay or Salsette other than Terrier owned by a member, Best owned by a member bred in India, Best Dachshund —Mr. R. A. Austin's "Ch Squibbette of Ethra."

Best Scottish Terrier —Mrs. H. A. Scully's "Haseleigh Chyppes."

Best Exhibit imported since last show; Best Lakeland Terrier —Dr. V. S. Rao's "Gay Lady."

Best Exhibit begotten in India and born in Bombay or Salsette —Mrs. H. A. Scully's "Haseleigh Spiffy"

Best Puppy owned by a member —Mrs B. J. Dudley's Cocker Spaniel "Stowaway of Alblessly."

Best Puppy owned by a member resident of Bombay, and Best Alsatian Bred in India —Mrs. G. Wickersham's "Jasper of Jessfield"

Best Pomeranian —Mrs M. V. Dalal's "Oakland Kinkoch Glowray"

Best Pomeranian bred in India; Best Pomeranian over 10 lbs —Mr R. P. Patel's "Lalita"

Best Collie —Mr S. S. Nariman's "Rex, V Rutland."

Best Great Dane —H. H. the Rajah of Akalkote's "Zoltan of Sudbury"

Best Japanese —Mrs S. F. Kerr's "Itchi"

Best English Springer Spaniel —M. Capt Steer-Webster's "Davis Decoy of Battle"

Best English Setter —Capt R. V. Gove's "Shot of Wymondam"

Best Golden Retriever —Mr Erakine Scott's "Stubbings Golden Augustus"

Best Cocker Spaniel —Miss Wheatley's "Blaedown Balik"

Best Cocker Spaniel Bred in India —Mrs D. K. Speer's "Dandul Perfection"

Best Afghan Hound —Mr D. E. G. Cooper's "Afriki Boy"

Best Borzoi —Mr R. S. Sethna's "Tatjana Karenin."

Best Doberman Pinscher —Mr. C. E. Vogel's "Christina Von Der Savelon"

Best Bull Terrier —Mr. R. A. Austin's "Ch Keen Blade."

Best Cairn Terrier —Mrs. H. A. Scully's "Brush of Bourton."

Best Wire Fox Terrier —Miss D. Godrej's "Simon's Say-It."

Best Litter of Puppies.—Sergt E. Tyler's "Bull Terriers."

**Jubbulpore.**

The Seventh Central Provinces and Berar Dog Show resulted as follows —

**BREED CLASSES.**

Best Alsatian —The Raja Sahib of Ranpura's "Delight of Wolfagien."

Best Alsatian opposite sex:—The Raja Sahib of Ranpura's "Sheeba of Ranpura."

Best Fox Hound:—The Nerbadda Vale Hunt's "Fortram."

Best Dalmatian:—Mrs. A. C. Polley's "Desmondal."

Best Golden Retriever:—The Maharaja and the Yuvraj of Jind's Beefengler Bradda.

Best Cocker Spaniel:—Mrs. M. D. Kapadia's Melfort Myosotis (Bitch)

Best Cocker opposite sex —Miss P. Wright's Pacemaker of Ware

Best Cocker Spaniel puppy —Mrs. D. F. Wood's Lynfrank Jerrikins.

Best Bull Terrier —Mrs. S. A. Raahid's Qans Principal (Dog).

Best Bull Terrier opposite sex —Mr. J. W. MacCarroll's Alure of Adville

Best Smooth Fox Terrier —Mrs. H. M. Yoonus' Chamandy Bull's Eye (Dog)

Best Smooth Fox Terrier opposite sex —Mrs. H. M. Yoonus' Chamandy Bellina

Best Smooth Fox Terrier Puppy —Dr. R. J. Anthony's Sallony

Best Wire Fox Terrier —Mrs. S. L. Dow's Lanarth Supremacy (Dog)

Best Wire Fox Terrier opposite sex —Mrs. S. L. Dow's Crackley Sky Bright

Best Sealyham Terrier —Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy's Disko of Dixie (Dog)

Best Sealyham Terrier opposite sex —Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy's Dorrit of Dixie

Best Lakeland Terrier —Dr. V. S. Rao's Gay Lady

Best Scottish Terrier —Master J. G. T. Dinsmore's Barty of Bray (Dog)

Best Scottish Terrier opposite sex —Mrs. G. Mohamad Ali's Wickwick Stella

Best Dachshund —Mrs. Oxley's Jane of Redford (Bitch)

Best Dachshund opposite sex —Mrs. D. Spain's Ratrix

Best Pomeranian —Mrs. M. L. Willstrop's Minegold Seeme (Dog)

Best Pomeranian opposite sex —Mrs. M. L. Willstrop's Colma Enchantress

Best Sydney Rikky —Mrs. B. de V. Irwin's Dingo of Embrook

Best Great Dane or Bull Mastiff —Mrs. A. C. E. Trouton's (Bull Mastiff) Wanda of Harben

#### VARIETY CLASSES

Best Litter —Mr. E. F. Stroud's Litter of Great Danes

Best Brace —Maharaja Shri Amar Singhji of Rampura's brace of Greyhounds

Best Team —Mrs. F. O. Carleton's team of Golden Retrievers

Best exhibit owned by a novice exhibitor —Capt. W. N. L. Hayne's (Border Terrier) Sandynes

Best exhibit owned by a resident of Jubbalpore —Mrs. A. C. E. Trouton's (Bull Mastiff) Wanda of Harben.

Best exhibit owned by a resident of the Central Provinces —Lieut. P. C. Banerji's (Alsatian) Bruwofner.

Best exhibit imported from abroad:—The Raja Sahib of Rampura's (Alsatian) Delight of Wolfsglen.

Best exhibit imported since the last show:—Mrs. B. J. Dudley's (Cocker Spaniel) Dapper of Darrahall.

Best exhibit bred in India —Mrs. K. D. Speer's (Cocker) Dandual Delightful.

Best exhibit bred in India since the last show —Mrs. H. M. Yoonus' (Smooth Fox Terrier) Chamandy Happy Alliance.

Best exhibit bred in Central Provinces —Mrs. H. M. Yoonus' (Smooth Fox Terrier) Chamandy Happy Alliance.

Best exhibit bred by the exhibitor —Mrs. K. D. Speer's Dandual Delightful.

Best exhibit owned by a lady —Mrs. H. I. Abraham's (Great Dane) Yunka von Loheland of Sonal

Best exhibit in Toy Breeds —The Regent Rani Sahiba of Nawantwadi (Pekingese) Galliwag.

Best exhibit in Non-Sporting Breeds other than Toy —The Raja Sahib of Rampura's (Alsatian) Delight of Wolfsglen.

Best Gun Dog —Mrs. M. D. Kapadia's (Cocker) Melfort Myosotis.

Best Hound —Maharaj Shri Amar Singhji of Jodhpur's (Grey Hound) Boveaway Serenity.

Best Terrier —Mrs. S. L. Dow's (Wire Fox Terrier) Lanarth Supremacy.

Best Terrier other than Fox Terrier:—Mrs. S. A. Raahid's (Bull Terrier) Qans Principal.

Best Puppy.—Mr. C. MacDonald's (Airedale Terrier) Chestnut Cracker

Best Puppy bred in India —Mr. A. E. Roche's (Cocker) Unique of Uwalah.

Best exhibit in the Junior Class:—The Raja Sahib of Akalkote's (Great Dane) Zolten of Sudbury.

Best exhibit in the Maiden Class:—The Maharaja and the Yuvraj of Jind's (Golden Retriever) Beefengler Bradda.

Best exhibit in the Novice Class:—The Maharaja and the Yuvraj of Jind's (Golden Retriever) Beefengler Bradda

Best exhibit in the Limit Class.—The Maharaja and the Yuvraj of Jind's (Golden Retriever) Beefengler Bradda.

Best exhibit in the Special Limit Class.—The Raja Sahib of Rampura's (Alsatian) Delight of Wolfsglen.

Best exhibit in the Open Class.—Maharaj Shri Amar Singhji of Jodhpur's (Grey Hound) Boveaway Serenity.

Six best exhibits bred in India —Mrs. H. M. Yoonus' (Smooth Fox Terrier) Chamandy Happy Alliance; Mr. A. E. Roche's (Cocker) Unique of Uwalah; Mrs. K. D. Speer's (Cocker) Dandual Delightful; The Nerbudda Vale Hunt's (Fox Hound) Fortress; Mrs. S. A. Raahid's (Bull Terrier) Qans Principal; and Mr. C. MacDonald's (Airedale Terrier) Chestnut Cracker.

## CHALLENGE CUPS.

The Montague Butler Cup for the Best Dog in the Show — Mrs M. D. Kapadia's (Cocker Spaniel) Melfort Myosotis.

The Raghavendra Rao Cup for the best opposite sex in the Show — Mrs S L Dow's (Wire Fox Terrier) Lanarth Supremacy.

The C. P. Arms Cup for the best Sporting Dog in the Show — Miss P. Wright's (Cocker) Pacemaker of Ware.

Ford Cup for the Best Non-Sporting Dog in the Show — The Raja Sahib of Rampura's (Alsatian) Delight of Wolfsglen.

The Coonar Falcon Cup for the Best Terrier in the Show — Mrs. S. A. Rashid's (Bull Terrier) Qana Principal.

The Bhadri Cup for the best exhibit bred in India — Mrs D K. Speer's (Cocker) Dandaul Delightful.

The Ratley Cup for the best puppy in the Show — Mr. C MacDonald's (Airedale) Chestnut Cracker.

## CLUB SPECIALS

K C I Special for the best exhibit bred in India and owned by a member — Mrs D K Speer's (Cocker) Dandaul Delightful.

Calcutta Kennel Club Tankard for the best exhibit owned by a member and bred in India — Mrs H M. Yoonus' (Wire Fox Terrier) Chamandy Bull's Eye.

The Bombay Presidency Kennel Club Tankard for the best exhibit owned by a member — Mrs. M. D. Kapadia's (Cocker) Melfort Myosotis.

The United Provinces Kennel Club Tankard for the best exhibit owned by a member — The Raja Sahib of Rampura's (Alsatian) Delight of Wolfsglen.

The Poona Kennel Club Tankard for the best Cocker in the Show. — Not awarded.

## C. P. AND BERAR KENNEL CLUB SPECIALS.

The Jehson Cup for the best dog bred in the C. P. and Berar, owned by a resident of Jabulpore who is a member of the Club. — The Nerbudda Vale Hunt's (Fox Hound) Docile.

The Bhargava Cup for the best puppy owned by a member — Capt. and Mrs. K. O. Carleton's (Golden Retriever) Doron of Esk.

The C. P. and Berar Kennel Club Tankard for the best exhibit owned by a member. — The Raja Sahib of Rampura's (Alsatian) Delight of Wolfsglen.

The C. P. and Berar Kennel Club Tankard for the best exhibit bred in India and owned by a member — Mrs. D. F. Wood's (Dalmatian) Mace of Hockley.

## Lucknow.

The 40th Lucknow Championship Dog Show resulted as follows. —

Governor's Cup, for the best dog in the show — Mrs E. A. Penfold's Scottish Terrier Heather Field Marshall.

Nanpara Cup, for best exhibit of opposite sex to winner of Governor's Cup — Mr A K Datta's Great Dane Champion Right Lioness.

President's Cup, for the largest number of entries — H H the Maharaja and the Yuvraj of Jind.

Best Great Dane in the show — Mr A K Datta's Champion Right Lioness.

Best Great Dane pup — Mr Radhay Raman's Marion of Pineland.

Best Alsatian. — Mr F J Guddar's Lany of Rozaual.

Best Alsatian, opposite sex — Mr A H 'Cumberlands' Warsund Beryl.

Best Greyhound — Maharaj Amarsingh's Bove-way Serenity.

Best Labrador, black or yellow — Mr Palmerono's Robert St Gerymn.

Best Golden Retriever — Captain and Mrs K O Carleton's Macfingon Paddy.

Best Golden Retriever, opposite sex — Captain and Mrs K O Carleton's Doron of Esko.

Best Cocker Spaniel — H H the Maharaja and the Yuvraj of Jind's Dandaul Distinction.

Best Cocker Spaniel, opposite sex — Mrs M D Kapadia's Melfort Myosotis.

Best Bull Dog — Mrs Agnes Taylor's Blazing Lysetop Chaudhry.

Best Airedale Terrier — Mr. B. Misquita's Dortline Douglas.

Best Bull Terrier — Raja Bahadur Leuit Bishwa Nath Saran Singh's Whympton Orion.

Best Wire Fox Terrier — Mrs S L Dow's Lanarth Supremacy.

Best Wire Fox Terrier, opposite sex — Mrs S L Dow's Crackley Skybright.

Best Smooth Fox Terrier — Mr. M. Yoonus's Chamandy Sponge Gold.

Best Smooth Fox Terrier, opposite sex — Mrs H. M. Yoonus's Danesgate Barbara.

Best Scottish Terrier — Mrs E A. Penfold's Heather Field Marshall.

Best West Highland White Terrier — Mrs V Russell's Jinty of Malpaal.

Best Cairn Terrier — H H the Maharaja and Yuvraj of Jind's Tugrah Mavis.

Best Sealyham Terrier — Mr. Dob Sumbrey's Ahmedehra Chota Baba.

Best Dachshund (pup) — Mrs D. S Spain's Ratrix.

Best Dachshunds — Mrs D S Spain's Mitz-pain.

Best Pomeranian — Mrs. M. L. Willstrop's Minegold Seeme.

Best Pekingese, opposite sex. — Mrs. C. Brown's Tifan.

Best Lakeland Terrier. — Dr. V. S Rao's Gay Lady.

Best, Sydney Silky — Dr. (Mrs.) Edith Ghosh's Naughty Marieta

Best Lhasa Terrier or toy Pincher — Miss C Buckland's toy Pincher Rose van de Peppy

Best Rhodesian Ridgeback or Pyrenean Mountain Dog — H H the Maharaja and Yuvaraj of Jind's Ridgeback Lanet Lusa

Best exhibit who has not won a prize — H H Raja Sahib of Akalkot's Great Dane Lotton of Sudbury

Bob Martin's prizes — H H the Maharaja and Yuvaraj of Jind's Great Dane Buster the Great 1, Capt and Mrs K. O Carleton's Cocker Spaniel Macfingou Wendy 2

Best exhibit imported by member of the U P Kennel Club, — Mrs. D S Spain's Dachshund Ratrix

Best dog bred in India by member of the U P Kennel Club — Mrs Cameron Clarke's Scottish Terrier Regal Fur of Arisalg

Best Fox Terrier, — Mrs S L Dow's Lanarth Supremacy

Best Airedale Terrier — Mrs C McDonald's Chestnut Cracker

Best Pekingese in the show — Mr Brijnath Srivastava's Marsudun Moonstone

Best Non sporting Dog — Mr F J. Guxdar's Alsatian Lany of Rozsaul

Best Terrier — Mrs Cameron Clarke's Scottish Terrier Regal Fur of Arisalg

#### CLUB SPECIALS

K. G I Special — Mr Ahmed Ismail's Smooth Fox Terrier Chamandy Nugget

U P Kennel Club Special — Capt and Mrs K O Carleton's Golden Retriever Doron of Esko

Fox Terrier Club India Special — Mrs A L Dow's Lanarth Supremacy 1, Mr M Yoonus's Chamandy Sponge Gold 2

Calcutta Kennel Club Tankard — Mr A K Datta's Great Dane Right Lioness.

Bombay Presidency Kennel Club Tankard — Mrs M D Kapadia's Cocker Spaniel Melfort Myosotis

Great Dane Club of India (Sir Philip Chetwode Cup) — Mr. A K Datta's Right Lioness.

Tanora Tiger Cup — Mr A K Datta's Right Lioness

Fairlight Cup — Mr. A. K Datta's Right Lioness

#### Poona.

The following are the results of the Poona Kennel Club's Sixth Championship Dog Show. —

The Governor's Cup for the best exhibit in the show — Mrs M L Willstrop's Pomeranian dog "Minegold Seeme."

The Times of India Cup for the best opposite sex. — Miss F. E. M. Espley's English Setter bitch "Maesydd Muriel's Joy."

Rashid Khodadad Cup — Mrs. D. K. Speer's Cocker Spaniel bitch "Dandaul Perfection."

North Staffordshire Regiment Cup — Miss E M. Horman's Airedale Terrier dog "Ch. Tony Goodfellow of the Forces."

Nusserwanji Sorabjee Cup for the best Puppy — Mrs N. de Monte's Alsatian bitch "Conchita Supervia."

#### CHALLENGE CUPS.

The Byramjee Cup — Mrs M. L. Willstrop's Pomeranian dog "Minegold Seeme."

Poona Kennel Club Cup — Miss F. E. M. Espley's English Setter bitch "Maesydd Muriel's Joy."

Bhadri Cup — Mrs D. K. Speer's Cocker Spaniel bitch "Dandaul Perfection."

Jind Cup — Miss E M Horman's Airedale Terrier dog "Ch. Tony Goodfellow of the Forces"

Royal Warwickshire Cup — Miss F. E. M. Espley's Cocker Spaniel dog "Stainless Smoke'm."

Sangli Cup — Miss J I Guthrie's Dachshund dog "Joker of Ledcameroch"

Black Wendy Cup for the best Cocker Spaniel — Miss F. E. M. Espley's dog "Stainless Smoke'm"

Sir Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy Challenge Cup for the best Alsatian. — Mr F. D. Dadia's dog "Etsel Von Der Secretainore."

Benmark Trophy for the best puppy bred in India — Mrs. N. de Monte's Alsatian bitch "Conchita Supervia"

Spratt's Challenge Cup for best puppy 4 to 6 months old — Mrs M O. Cook's Bull Terrier bitch "Serena of Ethra."

Fragan Duchess Shield for the best Terrier in the show — Miss M. D'Arcy's Cairn Terrier dog "Nugget of Hyver."

Dorabjee Cup for the best exhibit born in Poona — Mrs D. K. Speer's Cocker Spaniel bitch "Dandaul Perfection."

#### CHALLENGE CUPS OPEN TO MEMBERS.

Sir Viktor Sassoon Cup — Mrs M. L. Willstrop's Pomeranian dog "Minegold Seeme."

Mrs M Clarke's Cup. — Miss F. E. M. Espley's English Setter bitch "Maesydd Muriel's Joy."

Ichalkaranji Cup for the best exhibit bred in India — Mrs D. K. Speer's Cocker Spaniel bitch "Dandaul Perfection."

Cornaglia Cup — Miss E M. Horman's Airedale Terrier dog "Ch. Tony Goodfellow of the Forces"

Bosch Memorial Cup for the best Dachshund dog bred in India — Mrs. A. G. Graville's dog "Bunk of Advlie."

Parabagar Cup for the best Alsatian — Mr. F. D Wadia's dog "Etsel Von Der Secretainohle."

Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Cup for the best Puppy:—Mrs. H. M. Yoonus' Smooth Fox Terrier dog "Chamandy Bulleeye."

Savonar Cup for the best Fox Terrier:—Mrs. Lawrence-Archer's Wire Fox Terrier "Hunstrete Magnate."

Riverdale Cup for the best exhibit in toy breeds:—Mrs M. L. Willstrop's Pomeranian dog "Minegold Seeme."

Ming Gold Cup for the best imported exhibit:—Miss M. D'Arcy's Cairn Terrier dog "Nugget of Hyver."

#### BREED SPECIALS

Best Pekingese:—Mrs. Clarke's bitch "Chian-Oo."

Best Pomeranian:—Mrs. M. L. Willstrop's "Minegold Seeme."

Best Alsatian:—Mrs. Wood's bitch "Christe Wom Umber Funder."

Best Dalmatian:—Capt Niven's dog "Beefengler Blackberry."

Best Great Dane:—Mr Lean's bitch "Nicollett of Send."

Best Irish Setter:—Mr. Shaw's dog "Gedow Pat."

Best Golden Retriever:—Mrs Wood's bitch "Ch. Rakelands Melody of Concord."

Best Labrador Retriever:—Mrs Carrather's bitch "Kurdy Chwaer."

Best Cocker Spaniel:—Miss Espley's dog "Stainless Smoke'm."

Best Afghan Hound:—Mrs G. Molles' "Ali Kheh."

Best Dachshund:—Miss Guthrie's dog "Joker of Ledcameroch."

Best Bull Terrier:—Mr. R. A. Astin's dog "Keen Blade."

Best Cairn Terrier:—Mrs. D'Arcy's dog "Nugget of Hyver."

Best Smooth Fox Terrier:—Mr. Yoonus' dog "Chamandy Sponge Gold."

Best Scottish Terrier:—Mr. Whiteside's bitch "Braemar Margaret."

Best Sealyham Terrier:—Dr. V. S. Rao's dog "Aerock of Herds."

Best Collie or Chow Chow:—Mrs. E. Osten's dog "Nanki-Sohn."

Best Lakeland Terrier:—Mrs. L. Russel's and Dr. V. S. Rao's dog "Ch. Egton Sportsman of Howtown."

Best Wire Fox Terrier:—Mrs. Lawrence-Archer's dog "Hunstrete Magnate."

Best English Setter:—Miss Espley's bitch "Maesydd Muriel's Joy."

Best Airedale Terrier:—Miss Homan's dog "Ch. Tony Goodfellow of the Forces."

Best Bloodhound:—Mrs. Wood's bitch "Mossfield Beauty."

Best Pointer:—Capt. A. D. R. Heyland's dog "Bligo of Errigall."

Best Soldier's Dog:—Sub-Conductor Cheesley's Cocker Spaniel 1, Q. M. S. Gourlay's Bull Terrier 2.

#### Simla.

The following are the results of the 16th Simla Championship Dog Show:—

Challenge Cup for the Best Exhibit in the Show: Maharaja of Patiala's Cocker Spaniel "Manxman of Ware".

Challenge Cup for the Best Exhibit in the Show, Opposite Sex: Maharaja of Patiala's Cocker Spaniel "Silver Jubilee of Ware".

Challenge Cup for the Best Exhibit Bred by Exhibitor: Miss N. DeMonte's Alsatian puppy "Conchita Supervia".

Challenge Cup for the Best Puppy, Bred in India: Miss N. DeMonte's Alsatian "Conchita Supervia".

Challenge Cup for the Best Country Bred Exhibit: Miss P. Wright's Cocker Spaniel "Wembley Wellbred".

Challenge Cup for the Best Gundog: Maharaja of Patiala's Cocker Spaniel "Manxman of Ware".

Challenge Cup for the Best Terrier: Mrs N. Hindle's Kerry Blue Terrier "McGinty of Windham".

Viceroy's Cup for the Best Exhibit in the Show: Maharaja of Patiala's Cocker Spaniel "Manxman of Ware".

Cup, presented by the Simla Dog Show: Major A. H. Marshall's Airedale Terrier "Officer Commanding Boots".

Cups for six best dogs bred in India: Miss M. Hubble's Cairn Terrier "Ch. Wee Sandy Asahi", Miss P. Wright's Cocker Spaniel "Wembley, Wellbred", Mrs M. M. Gordon Deck's Pomeranian "Moonbeam", Maharaja of Patiala's Cocker Spaniel "Maxim of Malwa", Maharaja of Patiala's Cocker Spaniel "Napple of Malwa", and Maharaja of Patiala's Smooth Fox Terrier "Sampling of Malwa".

Cup for the Best Bull Terrier: Maharaja of Patiala's "Ch. Battler of Blighty".

Cup for the Best Airedale Terrier won by Major A. H. Marshall's "Officer Commanding Boots".

Cup for the Best Cocker Spaniel Dog won by Maharaja of Patiala's "Manxman of Ware".

Cup for the Best Cocker Spaniel Bitch: Maharaja of Patiala's "Silver Jubilee of Ware".

Cup for the Best Smooth Fox Terrier Dog: Mrs. D. M. Heesman's "Ch. Caravan Style".

Cup for the Best Smooth Terrier Bitch: Maharaja of Patiala's "Sampling of Malwa".

Cup for the Best Wire-Fox Terrier: Miss S. Agaber's "Lanarth Contester".

Cup for the Best Non-Sporting Dog: Mrs. M. M. Gordon Deck's Pomeranian "Sundawn Leants".

Prize for the Best Dachshund: Mrs. B. Hill's "Asman Mossalina".

Cup for the Best Hound: Kunwar Sahib of Faridkot's Greyhound "Newville Cham".

Prize for the Best Toy Dog: Mrs. M. M. Gordon Decker's Pomeranian "Sundara Leants".

Cup for the Best Springer Spaniel: Major-General G. G. Tabateau's English Springer Spaniel "Beaupeper Hidden Treasure".

Cup for the Best Kerry Blue of Dandle Diamond Terrier Mrs. H. Dingle's Kerry Blue Terrier Dog "McClinty of Windham".

Cup for the Best Scottish Cairn of Sealyham Miss M. Hubble's Cairn Terrier "Ch Wes Sandy Asahi".

Cup for the Best Labrador Golden Retriever or Irish Setter. Maharaja of Patiala's Labrador Retriever "Giltier of Yewden".

Cup for the Best Great Dane or Mastiff Mr. D. K. Lahiri Chaudhry's Mastiff "Don Caesar".

Cup for the best dog owned by a child and handled by Owner Miss F. Heasman's English Springer Spaniel "Selection of Bhadri".

Prize for the best dog over 30 lbs. Mr. A. Paine's Afghan Hound "Clovera Lola".

Prize for the best dog under 30 lbs.: E. K. Cabral's Scottish Terrier "Rose Marie".

Best Conditioned Dog: Mrs. P. O. T. Fahle's Dachshund "Kurt Von Heimdach".

Best Conditioned Bitch: Mrs. R. Hill's Dachshund Bitch "Assan Messaline".

K. C. I. Special for the best exhibit owned by a member or an associate: Maharaja of Patiala's Cocker Spaniel "Maxman of Ware".

C. K. C. Special for the best exhibit owned by a member: Miss P. Wright's Cocker Spaniel Dog "Wembley Wellbred".

S. C. I. Special for the Spaniel owned by a member: Miss P. Wright's Cocker Spaniel "Wembley Wellbred".

Lhasa and Tibetan Terrier Assn. Special Challenge Cup for the best of either breed, won by Miss G. Jones' Tibetan Terrier "Bob-A-Long".

Miss N. DeMonte's Alsatian "Conchita Supervia" won the following Challenge Cups and Trophies —

The Eucy Challenge Cup for the best Alsatian in the show.

The Gd. Ch. Frido Von de Secretainerie Challenge Cup, for the best Alsatian bred in India.

The Mullik Challenge Shield for the best puppy, and the Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Appreciation Challenge Cup for the best Junior dog or bitch bred in India.

## HORSE SHOWS.

### Bombay.

Bombay Horse Show results —

Class I.—Polo Ponies (Heavy Weight) —

1. H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's "Perico" 2. H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's "Kaakin".

Class II.—Polo Ponies (Light Weight) — Prize presented by H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O.

1. Lt.-Col. Carr-White's "Bay Prince" 2. H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's "Cleopatra" 3. Capt. Walford's "Little Dora".

Class III.—Ponies likely to make Polo Ponies

1. Major MacDonald's "Poor Marten." 2. Major Prioleau's "Sarah."

Class IV.—Champion Polo Pony.

1. Lt.-Col. Carr-White's "Bay Prince"

Class V.—Troop Horses—H. E. The Governor's Body Guard Prizes presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., and H. H. the Raja of Baria, K.C.S.I.

1. Lance Dafadar Bachan Singh's "Peter" 2. Dafadar Phulaji Zalte's "Battle Line." 3. Dafadar-Major Bhagat Singh's "Nelson." 4. Sowar Manoh Singh's "Faby King."

Class VI.—Troop Horses, Bombay Light Patrol.—1st Prize—A Cup presented by H. E. Sir Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., T.D., Governor of Bombay.

1. Sgt. Corbett-Wright's "Mannequin." 2. Tpt. E. Richardson's "Buster." 3. Lt./Cpl. W. Richardson's "Crazy Quilt."

Class VII.—Hunters-Horses 1st Prize—A Cup presented by H. H. the Maharaja of A.

1. Mrs. Captain's "Fine Knight" 2. Mr. Sheppard's "Bendigo." 3. Mrs. Captain's "Spinnerule."

Class VIII.—Hunters-Ponies

1. Mr. Guggenheim's "Green Mantle" 2. Major Morris' "Slip On"

Class IX.—The Moore Challenge Cup for the best hunter in the show.

1. Mrs. Captain's "Fine Knight."

Class X.—Open Horses (In Hand)

1. Mr. Wemyss' "Reno" 2. H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's "Shivaji the Great" 3. Mrs. H. S. Captain's "Spinnerule."

Class XI.—Open Ponies (In Hand).

1. H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's "Jupiter." 2. Capt. Whitfeld's "Velocester."

Class XII.—Thorough Bred Indian Horses and Ponies, 3 and 4 Years.

1. H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's "Countess Nil" also winner of special prize presented by the Eve's Blood Stock Scheme and a Silver Medal presented by the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India. 2. H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's "Nomination."

Class XIII.—Stable of Threes.

1. Captain Walford's "Wendy," "Little Dora," "Chiva." 2. H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's "Ranga," "Jupiter," "Furion."

**Class XIV.—Hacks Horses.**

1. H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's "Lady Jane" 2. Mrs. Captain's "Fine Knight" 3. H. E. Sir Roger Lumley's "Cook's Mill."

**Class XV.—Hacks Ponies**

1. Major Prioleau's "Sarah," 2 H H the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's "Bouge," 3 Mr. Guggenheim's "Green Mantle."

**Class XVI.—Ladies' Hacks.**

1. Mrs Morris' "Heremia," 2 Mr. Sheppard's "Bendigo"

**Class XVII.—Children's Ponies (unattended)**

- 1 Master Klahore Khattau's "Silver Barrow," 2. Miss E. Lumley's "Shekhi"

**Class XVIII.—Children's Ponies (attended)**

- 1 Master Mashur Tyabjee's "Rosy."

**Class XIX.—Jumping Competition.**

1. The Poona Horse's "Elegant," 2. The Poona Horse's "Ebeneser" 3. The Poona Horse's "Luck."

**Class XX.—Victoria Ponies.**

1. Mr. Allmahomed Waris' "Nomination" 2. Mr. Thakar Vithaldas' "Nomination" 3. Mr. Tajamul Husain Asgarali's "Nomination," 4. Mr. Allmahomed Waris' "Nomination."

**Delhi.**

The results of the Imperial Delhi Horse Show were as follows —

**OPEN CLASSES**

- PIG STICKERS**—1 Major J. S. Elliot's Sunny Boy, 2 Major P. H. J. Tock's Squeaker, 3 Major C. P. J. Price's Faraway.

- NOVICE HACKS**—(ALL PONIES UNDER 15-1 HANDS)—1 Major C. I. G. Dalton's Palace, 2 Captain H. C. Walford's Dora, 3 H. E. General Sir Robert Cassel's Windsor.

- DRESSING COMPETITION**—1 15th Lancers team, 2 18th King Edward VII's Own Cavalry team.

- HUNTERS, HEAVY-WEIGHT 14 STONE AND OVER**—1 Major J. S. Elliot's Duncan Stewart, 2 Brigadier and Mrs. J. N. Thomson's Free Lance, 3 Captain O. C. H. Burton's County Clare, 4 The Lady Doreen Hope's Phaeon.

- HACKS, OPEN ALL PONIES UNDER 15-1 HANDS**—1 H. E. General Sir Robert Cassel's Windsor, 2 H. E. General Sir Robert Cassel's May Belle, 3 Mrs V. B. Jackman's Abdication, 4. Major R. A. de Salis' Perfecto.

- LADIES' NOVICE HACKS**—1 Major R. A. de Salis' Perfecto, 2 Lt.-Col. R. P. I. Oran King's Frivolity, 3 Major C. I. G. Dalton's Royalty.

- HANDY HORSE COMPETITION**—1 Jalpur State Transport Corps' Guldasta, 2 Jalpur Lancers' Black Prince, 3 Cavalry Brigade Signal Troops' Toby, 4. Central India Horses' No. 978.

- BEST TRAINED POLO PONY**—1 Major G. M. Stroud's Merriman, 2. H. E. General Sir Robert Cassel's Windsor, 3 Captain C. E. Budgen's Overlap, 4. Mr. R. J. Grettton's All Gay

- DOUBLE HARNESSES**—1 Brigadier and Mrs. Thomson's Squib, 2 Lady Joan Hope's Domino, 3 Marchioness of Linlithgow's Jane.

- JUMPING, OPEN ALL HORSES 15-1 HANDS AND OVER**—1 85th Field Battery's Dick, 2 8th K-E VII O Cavalry's Silver Cloud, 3 8th K-E VII O Cavalry's Bay Rum, 4 S S M R G Simpson's Rocket.

- HANDY HUNTER COMPETITION**—1 Mr. M. St. J. Oswald's Cavalier, 2 Captain E. V. Taylor's Nomination, 3 Mr P. Massey's Dun Sling, 4 Lt. Baghal Singh's Rocket

- DRAGERS' CLASS**—1 Rampal Singh's Cover Queen, 2 6th D'O. Lancer's Crusader, 3 Abdul Ghani's Begum Sahib

- ALL HORSES IN HAND**—1 Captain O. C. H. Burton's County Clare, 2 Mrs Molesworth's Tamahurst, 3 Major G. M. Stroud's Lorna.

- CHILDREN'S HACKS (PONIES UNDER 13 HANDS, ridden by children under seven)**—1 Farr Sgt. Hetherington's Molly, 2 Priscilla Bussell's Betty, 3 Miss Monica Baker's Honey.

- HORSES AND PONIES LIKELY TO PLAY POLO LIGHT-WEIGHT (CAPABLE OF CARRYING UP TO 13 STONE)**—1 Rissalder Kishan Singh's Nawel, 2 Mrs V. B. Jackman's Abdication, 3 Captain J. R's Macdonald's Next Please.

- HUNTERS LIGHT WEIGHT UNDER 14 STONE**—1 Major J. S. Elliot's Sunny Boy, 2 Mr. H. L. Sproule's Buck Shot, 3 The Lady Joan Hope's Brown Monk.

- ALL PONIES IN HAND**—1 Mr W. D. Vandrenen's Spanish Charm, 2 H. E. General Sir Robert Cassel's May Belle, 3 Lt.-Col. Mackie's Memory.

- HORSES AND PONIES LIKELY TO PLAY POLO HEAVY WEIGHT OVER 13 STONE**—1 Captain M. Iftikhar Khan's Sanaul, 2 Mrs. Dalton's San Dancer, 3 Rissalder Malik Babnawaz Khan's Nilum.

- TENT PEGGING**—Jodhpur Sardar Rissalas' Lachmi, 2 6th D. C. O Lancers No. 2 O, 3 Major Allahadin's Nomination.

- LADIES' HACKS (ALL HORSES 15-1 HANDS AND OVER)**—1 The Lady Anne Hope's Big Boy, 2 Mr A. R. L. Sproule's Buckshot, 3 The Lady Joan Hope's Brown Monk.

- POLO PONIES HEAVY WEIGHT (CAPABLE OF CARRYING 14 STONE OR OVER)**—1 Lt.-Col. P. V. Harris' Starlight, 2 H. E. General Sir Robert Cassel's Windsor, 3 H. E. General Sir Robert Cassel's Musketeer

**MILITARY CLASSES.**

- PAIRS OF ARTILLERY HORSES**—1 85th Field Battery, R. A.; 2 84th Field Battery, R. A.; 3. "G" Battery, R. H. A.

**TROOP HORSES, RIDING, OF BRITISH UNITS.**—1 R. A. Training Centre, Muttra, 2. Equitation School, Saugor, 3. R. A. Training Centre, Muttra.

**TROOP HORSES, RIDING, OF INDIAN UNITS INCLUDING INDIAN STATES FORCES BUT EXCLUDING BODYGUARDS.**—1 Second H. I. S. Lancers, 2 Central India Horse, 3 Sardar Kishan, Jodhpur.

**JUMPING—VICKROY'S COMMISSIONED INDIAN OFFICERS AND INDIAN OTHER RANKS AND CORRESPONDING RANKS OF INDIAN STATES FORCES.**—1 3rd N. V. Golconda Lancers, 2 18th K-E VII O Cavalry, 3 6th D. O. O. Lancers.

**OFFICERS' JUMPING, OPEN TO TEAMS OF THREE FROM UNITS.**—1 Equitation School, Saugor, 2 Sam Browne's Cavalry, 3 R. A. Training Centre.

The awards were withheld in the class of Indian horses and ponies between four and seven years of age, likely to make infantry chargers. The exhibits were not considered suitable.

**PACK ARTILLERY MULES.**—1 7th (Bengal) Mountain Battery's "B" team, 2 21st Mountain Battery's "B" team, 3 4th Hazara Mountain Battery's "A" team.

**INDIAN BROOD MARKS BY T T AND T B I STALLIONS.**—1 Khan Bahadur Nawab Allah Bux Khan Tiwana's Miss America, 2 Lambardar Rajmair Khan's Robot, 3 Mashran Khan's Wins Mede.

**INDIAN BROOD MARKS BY ARAB OR INDIAN STALLIONS OTHER THAN T T I.**—1 Nawab Jinn's Princess Pussfoot, 2 Tara Khan's Lady in Waiting, 3 Mst. Ashan Bibi's Morning After.

**HORSE BREEDING CLASS.**—Indian young stock bred by approved Arab or Indian stallions other than T B I 24 to 36 months of age.—1 Mehr Jivan Baksh's Mackerel, 2 Colonel Sir Edward Cole's Mercury, 3 Mohammad Khan's Swadeshi.

#### HORSE-BREEDING CLASSES.

**INDIAN FILLIES BY T B AND T B I STALLION 36 TO 48 MONTHS OLD.**—1 Mian Nabi Baksh's Amber, 2 Probynabad 8thd Farn's Khandaq, 3 Brigadier and Mrs J N Thomson's Sherry Cobbler.

**BROOD MARKS FROM "UNBOUND" HORSE BREEDING AREAS.**—1 Mangat Singh's Durbar, 2 Bod Ratan's Badlika, 3 V. L. Ganga Sahai's Valuable.

**BEST FILLY BY AN EASTERN BRED ARAB OR INDIAN OTHER THAN T B I OPEN TO FIRST THREE FILLIES IN FOUR PREVIOUS CLASSES.**—1 Mehr Jivan Baksh's Mackerel, 2 Khan Bahadur Nawab Allah Bux Tiwana's Chef D'Oeuvre.

**BEST BROOD MARK BRED IN INDIA.**—1 Khan Bahadur Nawab Malik Allah Bux Tiwana's Miss America. The winner receives His Majesty the King-Emperor's gold medal and cash prize of Rs. 300.

**BEST THREE-YEARS OLD FILLY BRED IN INDIA.**—1 Mian Nabi Baksh's Amber.

#### Jubbulpore.

The tenth (Jubbulpore) Infantry Brigade annual Horse Show resulted as follows:—

**LADIES' HACKS:** 1. Major J. H. Neetham's Nigel (Mrs. Gibbon), 2. Capt. M. Iftikhar Khan's Sappho (Miss Hoar), 3. Capt. M. Iftikhar Khan's Koh-i-Noor.

**HUNTERS HEAVY WEIGHT:** 1. Major M. T. L. Newington's Talab, 2. Capt. M. Iftikhar Khan's Le Fleche, 3. C. O. L. Pustoll's Red King.

**HUNTERS LIGHT WEIGHT:** 1. Capt. M. Iftikhar Khan's Sappho, 2. 8th Field Battery R.A.'s Nimrod, 3. Capt. A. J. P. Sugden's Charles.

**POLO PONIES LIGHT WEIGHT:** 1. F. W. Kennedy's Etching, 2. H. M. Hillmor's Majnun, 3. Major M. T. L. Newington's Prince Ness.

**POLO PONIES HEAVY WEIGHT:** 1. R. B. Kennard's Fireman, 2. Capt. M. Iftikhar Khan's Passionate Prince, 3. Capt. W. Zambra's Jumbo.

**POLO PONIES:** 1. F. W. Kennedy's Gir Pat, 2. Capt. M. Iftikhar Khan's Samson, 3. J. L. Bidwell's Spanish Gold.

**TOUCH AND OUT:** 1. C. L. E. Duvivier's Highlander, 2. J. Row's Sail On.

**OPEN JUMPING (GOVERNOR'S CUP):** 1. 5th Field Battery R.A.'s Number 36, 2. Jemadar Zamir Mohammed Khan's Gambler, 3. N. A. K. Raza's Joker.

**OFFICER'S TEAM JUMPING:** 1. 3rd Cavalry, 2. 28th Field Regiment Royal Artillery, 3. Signal Training Centre (India).

**O.R.'s JUMPING:** 1. Dfr. Mohamed Rashid's Gulistan, 2. 1st Field Battery R.A.'s Nomination, 3. 1st Field Battery R.A.'s Nomination.

**V. C. O. CHARGERS:** 1. Risaldar Major Honey, Lieut. Mazhar Ali Shah's Charles, 2. Risaldar Mohamed Hanif Khan's Angela.

**OFFICERS' CHARGERS, MOUNTED UNITS:** 1. Major J. H. Neetham's Nigel, 2. Capt. M. Iftikhar Khan's Florentation, 3. Capt. M. Iftikhar Khan's Sappho.

**TRAINED TROOP HORSE:** 1. 57th Field Battery R.A.'s Huntsman, 2. A/L/Dfr. Raim Sarup's Shabab, 3. A/L/Dfr. Salamuddin's Shyok.

**POLICE PONIES:** 1. I. P. Mounted Police's Boss, 2. I. P. Mounted Police's Biddy, 3. I. P. Mounted Police's Charles.

**SECTION TROOP PACKING:** 1. "B" Squadron Third Cavalry, 2. H. Q. Wing Third Cavalry, 3. "C" Squadron Third Cavalry.

**BEST HORSE IN SHOW.**—Capt. M. Iftikhar Khan's Sappho.

**BEST PONY IN SHOW.**—E. B. Kennard's Fireman.



**Poona.**

The following are the results of the Poona and Kirkee Hunter and Polo Pony Show —

**Heavyweight Polo Ponies** —Golconda Polo Club's "Grey Fox" 1 Major MacDonald's "Vortex" 2. Golconda Polo Club's "Milton Cruise" 3.

**Light weight Polo Ponies** —Major Grahams "Val Haki" 1. Mr Pollard's "Enfield" 2. Captain Whitefield's "Velocter" 3

**Horses and Ponies Likely to make Polo Ponies** —Captain Wakefield's "Monteloo" 1. Captain Kilkeley's "Sobieski" 2 Mr. H. S. Captain's "Pride of Erin" 3.

**Best Polo Pony in the Show** —Golconda Polo Club's "Grey Fox"

**Hunters Horses** —Captain Cundell's "Risque" 1 Captain Cundell's "Sabrino" 2 Mr Sheppard's "Bendigo" 3

**Hunters Horses** —Mr H S Captain's "Verbena" 1 Mr Kennedy's "Nomination" 2. Major McNeill's "Ernest" 3.

**Ladies' Hunters** —Mr Captain's "Pride of Erin" 1 Mr Clarke's "Kirkee" 2 Major McNeill's "Surprise" 3.

**Hunters, Property of Officers of Diamounted Units** —Captain Hunt's "Strength" 1. Major Bradshaw-Smith's "Opaque" 2 Mr. Ubbell's "Happy Dawn" 3

**Best Hunter in the Show** —Captain Cundell's "Risque."

**Handy Hunter Competition** —Poona Horse's "Earl" 1 Captain Whitfield's "Nomination" 2. The 75th Field Battery R A's "Nomination" 3

**Hacks Horses** —Mr. Captain's "Pride of Erin" 1 H E The Governor's Body Guard's "Dalymont Park" 2 H. E The Governor's Body Guard's "Peggy" 3

**Hacks Ponies** —Mr Wadla's "Ethical" 1. Major the Hon'ble Birdwood's "Lorette" 2 Major Bradshaw-Smith's "Lucid" 3.

**Ladies' Hacks** —Major Graham's "Snip Snap" 1. Major Robertson's "Eky Hero" 2. Capt. Oliver-Bellasis "Kells" 3.

**Pig Stickers** :—Captain Whitfield's "Dilkhusha" 1. Captain Whitefield's "Fencer" 2.

**Open Jumping** —The Poona Horse's "Emden" 1. Capt. Whitfield's "Nomination" 2. The Poona Horse's "Elegant" 3.

**Best Horse in the Show** —Major J. O. M. Ashley's "White Rock" 1 H. K. The Governor's Body Guard's "Dopatta" 2. Capt F L Cundell's "Risque" 3.

**Winner of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India's Medal for the Best Indian Bred Horse shown in this class** —Major the Hon'ble C B. Birdwood's "Glamour"

**Best Pony in the Show** —Capt. Wakefield's "Monteloo" 1 Mr Mohd Yusuf Khan's "Giltter" 2 Capt Wakefield's "Velocter" 3.

**Winner of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India's Medal for the Best Indian Bred Pony shown in this class** —Mr Mohd Yusuf Khan's "Giltter"

**Stable of Three** —Mr Captain's Team of "Verbena," "Pride of Erin" and "Fine Knight" 1 Capt Wakefield's "Orange," "Gerry" and "Monteloo" 2 Capt Whitfield's "Red King," "Velocter" and "Chaudmore" 3

**Children's Ponies (Unattended)** —Miss E Lumley's "Sheikhi" 1 Yuvaraj Digvijendra Singh of Bandas's "Cora" 2 Miss A Lumley's "Philip" 3

**Children's Ponies (Attended)** —Miss Gillian Bradshaw-Smith's "Bunsel" 1 Master Dorah Captain's "Dandy" 2. Master David Irwin's "Lachmi" 3

**Riding School Test A Section** —Master Mohan Rao's "Lal Bhsala" 1 Master Mirza's "Ginger" 2 Master Rao's "Bahadur" 3 B Section Master Hari Singh's "Duski" 1 Master Haidar's "Dinkle" 2. Master Nurulla's "Billy" 3

**Pack Mules (Equipment Class I, The Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners)** —21st Co The Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners "A" Team 1 21st Co The Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners "B" 2

**Pack Mules (Equipment Class II, The R.I.A. S C British and Indian Units)** —1st Bn the North Staffordshire Regt's "B" Team 1 No 36th Animal Transport Co. (Mules) "B" Team 2 1st Bn the North Staffordshire Regt's "A" Team 3.

**Tonga Ponies** —Mr Maneckjee Burjorjee's Bay Mare 1. Mr Pardeshi's Bay Mare 2

**Victorias** —Mr Maneckjee Burjorjee's Bay Mare 1. Mr Jadhav's Gr Horse 2

**BILLIARDS.****Bombay.**

**Western India Billiards Championship final** —

A. K. Shakoor ..	1,000 points.
M. A. Tyebjee ..	953 points.

**Calcutta.**

**All-India Amateur Billiards Championship final** —

P. K. Deb ..	2,286 points.
S. H. Lyth ..	2,217 points.

# BADMINTON.

## Bombay.

The Western India Badminton Championships resulted as follows:—

Men's Singles (final):—R. D'Silva beat R. N. Kanga, 15-5, 15-9

Men's Doubles (final):—R. D'Silva and H. M. Frenchman beat R. Jacob and J. Nazareth, 15-9, 18-14

Women's Singles (final):—Mrs. J. N. Kerr beat Miss Vacha, 11-6, 11-5

Women's Doubles (final):—Mrs. J. N. Kerr and Miss Vacha beat Mrs. Nariman and Miss Dadyburjor, 11-15, 15-13, 15-12

Mixed Doubles (final):—R. D'Silva and Mrs. Nariman beat R. N. Kanga and Miss Vimalalal, 12-15, 15-4, 15-11

Bombay Presidency Amateur Badminton Championships—

Men's Singles (final):—K. M. Rangnekar beat J. D. Patwardhan, 15-12, 15-12.

Men's Doubles (final):—Rangnekar and Patwardhan beat B. C. Mehta and R. N. Kanga, 15-10, 15-13.

Women's Singles (final):—Miss Vacha beat Miss P. De Lima, 7-11, 14-11, 11-4.

Women's Doubles (final):—Miss Dadyburjor and Mrs. Nariman beat Mrs. Kerr and Mrs. Rutherford, 15-11, 6-15, 15-9.

Mixed Doubles (final):—K. M. Rangnekar and Miss De Lima beat R. N. Kanga and Miss Vimalalal, 15-11, 15-12.

# SPORTING INSTITUTIONS.

Indian Olympic Association.—Patron: His Excellency The Viceroy and Governor-General of India

President: His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

Chairman: The Hon'ble Sir G. S. Shankar Bajpai, K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, New Delhi, Simla

Honorary Treasurer: B. L. Rallia Ram, Esq., B.Sc., B.T., General Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Lahore.

Honorary Secretary: S. M. Moinul Haq, Esq., M.A., O.B.E., Patna.

Honorary Associate Secretaries: N. Ahmed, Esq., Calcutta, S. K. Mukerji, Esq., B.P.E. (U.S.A.) Bombay

ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

Army Sport Control Board, Ambala, Kasauli—Secretary: Major A. C. Wilson

Assam Olympic Association, Jorhat, Assam.—Secretary: T. N. Sharma, Esq.

President: Mr. Chandradhar Barooah, Ex-Minister of Council of State.

Baroda Olympic Association, Kothi Building, Baroda.—Secretary: V. V. Vadnerkar, Esq.

President: Shrinant Yuvraj Pratap Singh, Geakwar

Bangal Olympic Association, 25, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.—Secretary: N. Ahmed, Esq.

President: The Hon'ble Sir Monmatha Nath Ray Chowdhury, Kt., Maharaja of Santosh.

Bihar Olympic Association, P. O. Banihpore, Patna.—Secretary: S. M. Moinul Haq, Esq., M.A., O.B.E.

President: Dr. Sir Syed Sultan Ahmad, Kt., Bar-at-law.

Bombay Presidency Olympic Association, Lalgar Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Secretary: S. K. Mukerji, Esq.

President: Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, Kt., C.I.E., Bombay.

Central Provinces & Berar Olympic Association, Dhanoli, Nagpur.—Secretary: Dr. L. J. Kokardekar, D.P.E.

President: Mr. B. G. Khaparde.

Delhi Olympic Association, 2, Lady Hardinge Road, New Delhi.—Secretary: Dr. P. N. Sen.

President: B. B. S. Sobha Singh.

Gwalior Sports Association, Gwalior.—Secretary: N. N. Kunzru, Esq., Motilaha, Gwalior.

President: General Rajwade Sahib, Gwalior.

Indian Hockey Federation, Lucknow, (Lucknow University)—Secretary: Dr. A. C. Chatterji.

President: Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, K.C.S.I.

Madras Olympic Association, Saidapet, Madras.—Secretary: H. C. Buck, Esq.

President: The Hon'ble Dr. P. Subbaryan, LL.D., Bar-at-Law, Zamindar of Kumaramangalam, Palurawar, Egmore, Madras.

Mysore Olympic Association, Convent Road, Y. M. C. A., Bangalore City.—Secretary: J. R. Isaac, B.A., M.B.E., Esq.

President: H. H. the Yuvraja of Mysore.

Patiala Olympic Association, Bahadur Bhawan, Patiala.—Secretary: Lt.-Col. Rao Raja Sri Brindra Singhji.

Punjab Olympic Association, 25, Pringle Road, Lahore.—Secretary: Rai Sahib Kirpa Narain.

President: The Hon'ble Major Sirdar Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan.

Chairman: Mr. G. D. Sondhi, M.A., I.B.S.

**United Provinces Olympic Association, Allahabad.**—*Secretary:* S. Nawab Hussain, Esq., M.A.

*President:* Nawab Sir Mohammed Yusuf, Lucknow.

**Indian Weight Lifting Federation, 214, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.**—*Secretary:* N. N. Bhose, Esq.

*President:* Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahab, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.O.M., of Burdwan.

### Boxing.

**Army & Royal Air Force Boxing Association, India.**—*Lieut* R. G. Bowley, Army School of Physical Training, India, Ambala.

**Bengal Amateur Boxing Federation.** Chas A. Newbery, 4, Kyd Street, Calcutta.

**Burma Amateur Boxing Association.**—B. A. Bhadrach, Post Box 86, Rangoon, Burma.

**Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation.**—A. B. Lumar, c/o Bombay Telephone Company, Fort, Bombay.

**Ceylon Amateur Boxing Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* A. B. Henriques, Esq., c/o Messrs James Finlay & Co. Ltd., Colombo, Ceylon.

**Madras Amateur Boxing Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* H. C. Buck, Esq., Principal, The Y. M. C. A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, Madras.

**Bengal Boxing Federation.**—*Hon. Secretary:* Rev. Newbury, Principal, Armenian College, Kyd Street, Calcutta.

**South Calcutta Boxing Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* Ashoke Chatterjee, Esq., c/o The Modern Review, 120/2, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

**Hyderabad State.**—Fred Weber, Esq., Director of Physical Education, Mumthaz Mansion, Salfabad, Hyderabad (Deccan).

### Cricket.

**The Board of Control for Cricket in India.**—*President:* Dr. Subbarayan.

*Vice-Presidents:* Mr. R. E. Grant Govan C.D.E.; Dr. H. D. Banga, Sir Liaquat Hyat Khan.

*Hon. Secretary:* K. S. Ranga Rao, Y. T. P., Koll Street, Triplicane, Madras.

*Hon. Treasurer:* Mr. Z. B. Iran, A.C.A., P.O. Box 1, New Delhi.

**Cricket Club of India.**—*Hon. Secretary:* A. A. Jaidenvala, Brabourne Stadium, Bombay.

**The Bombay Cricket Association.**—*Hon. Joint Secretaries:* A. A. Fyzee, Esq., H. N. Contractor, Esq., c/o The Islam Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay.

**The Madras Cricket Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* K. S. Ranga Rao, Esq., 7, T. P. Koll Street, Triplicane, Madras.

**The Cricket Association of Bengal and Assam.**—*Hon. Secretary:* W. E. Mitchell-Innes, Esq., Eden Gardens, Calcutta.

**The Sind Cricket Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* D. Britto, Esq., P.O. Box 35, Karachi.

**The Northern India Cricket Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* P. A. T. Edwards, Esq., P.O. Box 97, The Mall, Lahore.

**The Southern Punjab Cricket Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* Dewan Walait Ram, Kapurthala.

**The Jammagar State Cricket Association.**—*President:* His Highness The Maharaja of Nawanagar, The Palace, Jammagar, (Kathliwar).

**The Delhi and District Cricket Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* B. R. Kagal, Esq., Willington Pavilion, New Delhi.

**The Western India States Cricket Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* Major C. W. L. Harvey, M.C., Rajkot, G.S.

**The Army Sports Control Board.**—*Hon. Secretary:* Colonel S. Van B. Loring, D.S.O., M.C., Ambala or Kasauli.

**The C. P. and Berar Cricket Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* Nawab Siddique Ali Khan, M.L.A., Nagpur.

**The Rajputana Cricket Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* W. H. Bradshaw, Esq., Mayo College, Almer.

**The Central India Cricket Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* Major R. M. Lindsley, Residency Post Office, Indore, C.I.

**The U. P. Cricket Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* Ahmad Hussain, Esq., Mushir Manli, Jopling Road, Lucknow.

**The Gujarat Cricket Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* C. M. Dhan, Esq., Central Bank Building, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

**The Hyderabad State Cricket Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* S. M. Haidi, Esq., Boy Scouts' Camp, Salfabad, Hyderabad (Deccan).

**The Mysore State Cricket Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* Dr. C. S. Pichamuthu B.Sc., Ph.D. (Glas.), F.G.S., F.R.S.E., Central College, Bangalore.

**The Maharashtra Cricket Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* M. G. Bhaye, Esq., c/o Deccan Gymkhana, Poona.

**The Baroda State Cricket Association.**—*Hon. Joint Secretaries:* K. B. Nimbalkar, Esq., Harbant Desai, Esq., Leela Bungalow, Baroda.

**The Bihar Cricket Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* N. Kureishi, Esq., 8-A Road, Jamshedpur.

**The N. W. F. P. Cricket Association.**—*Hon. Joint Secretaries:* S. Yahya Shah, Esq., Karim Baksh, Esq., 'Gor Khairi', Peshawar City.

### Football.

**All-India Football Federation.**—*President:* Brigadier V. H. B. Manjende, D.S.O., Director of Military Training, A. H. Q., India, New Delhi/Simla. *Honorary Secretary:* Major A. C. Wilson, Army School of Physical Training, Ambala/Kasauli.

**Western India Football Association, Ltd.**—*Honorary Secretary:* E. J. Turner, Esq., "The Times of India", Bombay.

**United Provinces Sports Association.** *Honorary Secretary:* S. C. Roy, Esq., Lucknow University, Lucknow.

**Bihar Olympic Association.**—*Honorary Secretary:* S. M. Moin-ul-Haq, Esq., Bankipur, Patna.

**North-Western India Football Association.**—*Honorary Secretary:* Munir-ud-Din, Esq., Mayo Road, Lahore.

**Delhi Football Association.**—*Honorary Secretary:* M. L. Qureshi, Esq., Delhi.

**Army Sport Control Board.**—*Honorary Secretary:* Colonel B. Van B. Laing, D.S.O. M.C., Army School of Physical Training, Ambala/Kasauli.

**Mysore Football Association.**—*Honorary Secretary:* D. Ramaiya, Esq., Mysore Football Association, Mysore.

**Dacca Football Association.**—*Honorary Secretary:* N. P. Gupta, Esq., Dacca Football Association, Dacca.

**Madras Football Association.**—*Honorary Secretary:* A. Ramaswami Aiyer, Esq., Madras Football Association, Madras.

**Ajmer Morwara Football Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* J. N. Kaul, Ajmer.

**Indian Football Association—Bengal.**—*Hon. Secretary:* A. L. Preston, Esq., Calcutta.

## Hockey

**The Indian Hockey Federation.**—*President:* The Hon'ble Sir Mohd. Zafarullah Khan, *Hon. Secretary:* Dr A. C. Chatterji, c/o The University, Lucknow.

### AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS.

**Indian Railways Athletic Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* Z. H. Khan, Esq., c/o The Railway Board, New Delhi.

**Army Sports Control Board.**—*Hon. Secretary:* Col. B. Van B. Laing, A. S. C. D., Kasauli.

**Bengal Hockey Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* P. Gupta, Esq., 100/B, Surendra Nath Banerji Road, Calcutta.

**Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, Ltd.**—*Hon. Secretary:* Behram Doctor, Esq., Allana Chambers, Bomanji Petit Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

**Bihar Olympic Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* Mr S. M. Moinul Haq, P. O. Bankipore, Patna.

**Bhopal Hockey Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* A. G. Khan, Esq., Shamla, Bhopal.

**Central India Hockey Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* Mr K. M. Kapra, Baid Bagh, Indore (C.I.).

**Central Provinces and Berar Hockey Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* Christ Church Boys' High School, Jabalpur (C.P.).

**Delhi Hockey Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* Mr J. B. Thakurdas, E. B. Town Hall, New Delhi.

**Gwalior Sports Association.**—*N. N. Kunru, The Manager, Gwalior Sports Association, Moti Mahal, Gwalior.*

**Madras Hockey Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* A. Padmanabham Naidu, Esq., c/o Madras United Club, Park Town, Madras.

**Manavadar State Hockey Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* S. M. Humai, Esq. *Private Secretary:* Ruling Chief, Manavadar (Kathiawar).

**Punjab Hockey Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* R. D. Bhakra, Esq., D. A. V. College, Lahore.

**Sind Hockey Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* O. B. Nazorath, Esq., c/o St. Patrick's High School, Karachi.

**U. P. Sports Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* S. C. Roy, Esq., M.Sc. (Chemistry Dept.), University, Lucknow.

**Mysore State Hockey Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* J. D. Doran, 25, Richmond Road, Bangalore.

## Swimming.

**The Bombay Ducks Swimming and Diving Club.**—*Headquarters:* Breach Candy Swimming Bath, Warden Road, Bombay.

**The European Water Polo Association.**—*Headquarters:* Back Bay Swimming Bath, Cooperage, Bombay.

**The Colwalla Swimming Club.**—*Headquarters:* Victoria Baths, Back Bay, Cooperage, Bombay.

**The College Square Swimming Club.**—*Calcutta.*

**The Calcutta Swimming Club.**—*Headquarters:* Strand Road, Calcutta.

**The Kohinoor Swimming Club.**—*Rangoon.*

## Tennis.

**All-India Lawn Tennis Association.**—*Hon. Secretary for India:* K. V. Bobb, Esq., Convent Street, Bandra, Bombay.

*Foreign Secretary:* E. Rose, Esq., 14, Colmore Row, Birmingham, England.

**Army and Air Force Championships.**—*Army Sports Control Board, Ambala Cantonment.*

**Bengal Lawn Tennis Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* N. M. Iyer, Esq., Dist. Commercial Officer, B. N. Railway House, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

**Bihar and Orissa Lawn Tennis Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* K. Bannerjee, Esq., New Patna Club, Patna, Bihar.

**Bombay Lawn Tennis Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* J. Charanjiva, Esq., c/o Burmah-Shell Corporation, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

**Delhi Lawn Tennis Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* C. N. Sen, Esq., 40, Anoka Road, Delhi.

**Hyderabad Lawn Tennis Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* S. M. Hadi, Esq., Boy Scout Headquarters, Hyderabad (Deccan).

**Madras Lawn Tennis Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* T. B. Balagopal, Esq., Mylapore, Madras.

**Punjab Lawn Tennis Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* H. L. Boni, Esq., S. Ferozepore Road, Lahore.

**Rajputana and Central India Lawn Tennis Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* Bobbag Mal Lodha, Esq., Bobbag Tennis Club, Ajmer, Rajputana.

**Sind Lawn Tennis Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* F. B. Marshall, Esq., Headquarters, Sind Independent Brigade Area, Karachi.

**United Provinces Lawn Tennis Association.**—*Hon. Secretary:* R. K. Esq., Dave, Main Road, Allahabad.

## Warrant of Precedence.

The following new Warrant of Precedence for India was approved by His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, and received His Royal Sign Manual, on 9th of May 1937.—

1. Governor-General and Viceroy of India
2. Governors of Provinces within their respective charges.
3. Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.
4. Commander-in-Chief in India.
5. Governors of the United Provinces and Punjab.
6. Governors of Bihar and the Central Provinces and Berar.
7. Governors of Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa.
8. Chief Justice of India.
9. Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council.
10. Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.
11. President of the Council of State.
12. President of the Indian Legislative Assembly.
13. Judges of the Federal Court.
14. Chief Justices of High Courts.
15. Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan; Ministers of Governors\* and Residents of the First Class: Within their respective charges.
16. Chief Commissioner of Railways; General Officers Commanding, Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Commands; and Officers of the rank of General
17. Chief of the General Staff; and Ministers of the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.\*
18. Air Officer Commanding, Royal Air Force in India; and Ministers of the Governors of the United Provinces and Punjab\*
19. Ministers of the Governors of Bihar, and the Central Provinces and Berar\*
20. Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan; Ministers of the Governors of Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa,\* and Residents of the First Class.
21. Presidents of Legislative Councils.
22. Speakers of Legislative Assemblies.
23. Chief Judges of Chief Courts; and Puisne Judges of High Courts.
24. Lieutenant-Generals.
25. Auditor-General in India; Chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission; and Chief Commissioner of Delhi, within his charge.
26. Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy; Members of the Railway Board; Officers Commanding Military Districts within their respective charges; Railway Financial Commissioner; Secretaries to the Governor-General; and Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department.

27. Additional Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department; Judges of Chief Courts; and Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

28. Chairman, Public Service Commissions, Madras, Bombay and Sind and Bengal; Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, within the charge, and Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

29. Chief Commissioner of Delhi; Commissioners of Revenue and Commissioner of Excise, Bombay; Director-General, Indian Medical Service; Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs; Director of Intelligence; Financial Adviser, Military Finance; Financial Commissioners; Joint Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department; Judicial Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province; Judicial Commissioner of Sind; Major-Generals; Members of a Board of Revenue; Members of the Central Board of Revenue; Members of the Federal Public Service Commission; Political Resident on the North-West Frontier; Secretary to the Governor-General's Executive Council; Secretaries to the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal; and Surgeons-General.

30. The Advocate-General of India; and Vice-Chancellors of the Indian Universities.

31. Agents of State Railways; Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Controller of the Currency; Controller of Railway Accounts; Deputy Auditor-General; Assistant Judicial Commissioners; Chief Revenue Authority in Assam; Commissioners of Divisions; Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency; Residents of the Second Class; Revenue and Divisional Commissioners, North-West Frontier Province; and Revenue Commissioner, Sind and Orissa. Within their respective charges.

32. Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Crown and External Affairs Departments of 30 years' standing, whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 36; and Officers Commanding Cavalry and Infantry Brigades, and Brigade Areas, within their respective charges.

33. Advocates-General, Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

34. Chairman, Public Service Commissions, other than those of Madras, Bombay and Sind, and Bengal; and Chief Secretaries to the Governments of the United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar, and Central Provinces and Berar.

35. Brigadiers; Census Commissioner for India; Chief Controller of Standardisation, Railway Department; Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department; Director of Geological Survey; Director of Ordnance Factories; Educational Commissioner with the Government of India; His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner, Calcutta; Inspector-

\* Note.—The Chief Minister ranks in the same Article as, but senior to, other Ministers.

General of Forests and President, Forest Research Institute; Inspectors-General of Police in Provinces other than Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa; Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India; and Surveyor-General of India.

36. Assistant Judicial Commissioners; Chief Revenue Authority in Assam; Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa; Commissioners of Divisions, Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency; Residents of the Second Class, Revenue and Divisional Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province; and Revenue Commissioners, Sind and Orissa.

37. Inspectors-General of Police, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa; Non-Official Mayors or Presidents of Municipal Corporations of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, within their respective Municipal jurisdictions; Private Secretary to the Viceroy; Secretaries to Local Governments, and Secretaries to the Governors of Provinces other than Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

38. Accountants-General and Directors of Audit, Additional and Joint Secretaries to Local Governments, Chief Accounts Officers, State Railways; Chief Auditors, State Railways, of the rank of Accountant-General; Chief Commercial Managers, State Railways; Chief Conservators of Forests, Chief Engineers, Chief Engineer, Post and Telegraphs; Chief Mechanical Engineers of State Railways, Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Chief Operating Superintendents, State Railways; Chief Traffic Managers, State Railways; Chief Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Colonies; Commissioners of Police, Bombay and Calcutta; Deputy Director of Intelligence Government of India, Directors of Agriculture; Director, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research; Director of (Civil Aviation); Director-General of Archaeology; Director-General of Observatories; Directors of Public Health under Provincial Governments, Directors of Public Instruction under Provincial Governments; Directors of Health and Prison Services, Sind and Orissa; Director, Military Lands and Cantonments; Directors, Railway Board, Expert Advisers, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, His Majesty's Trade Commissioners, Bombay and Calcutta; Inspectors-General, Civil Hospitals; Inspectors-General of Prisons, Master, Security Printing India and Controller of Stamps; Members of the Indian Civil Service serving in the Crown and External Affairs Departments of 23 years' standing whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 55; Military Accountant-General; Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay; President, Court of Wards, United Provinces; Settlement Commissioners; Sheriffs of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta; Solicitor to the Government of India; and Traffic Managers and Locomotive Superintendents of State Railways.

39. Advocates-General other than those of Madras, Bombay and Bengal; Chief Surveyor with the Government of India; Command Controllers of Military Accounts (except Western Command); Controller, Military Accounts and Pensions; Director, Botanical Survey; Director

Railway Clearing Accounts Office; Director of the Survey of India; Director, Zoological Survey; Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs; Legal Remembrancers to Provincial Governments; and Nautical Adviser to the Government of India.

40. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

41. Standing Council for Bengal.

42. Presidency Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland.

43. Chairmen of the Port Trusts and of Improvements Trusts of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi; Chief Executive Officers of the Municipalities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, within their charges; Chief Inspector of Mines; Collector of Customs, Calcutta and Bombay; Commissioners of Income Tax, Bengal and Bombay; Commissioner of Police, Madras; Controller of Emigrant Labour, Assam; Postmasters-General, Bengal and Assam, and Bombay; Senior Deputy Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs; Collectors and Magistrates of Districts (Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara; Deputy Commissioners of Districts; Political Agents; and Residents (other than those of First and Second Class). Within their respective charges.

44. Collectors of Customs, other than those of Calcutta and Bombay; Collectors of Salt Revenue, Madras and Bombay; Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta, within their respective charges; Commissioners of Income-tax, other than those in Bengal and Bombay; Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue; Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair, within his charge, and Divisional District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur), within their respective charges.

45. Commissioner of Wakfs, Bengal; Commandant, Frontier Constabulary; Deputy Director of Intelligence, Peshawar; Deputy Financial Adviser, Military Finance; Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department, Deputy Inspectors-General of Police; Director-General of Commercial Intelligence; Director of Inspection, Indian Stores Department; Director of Public Information, Government of India; Inspector-General of Railway Police and Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana; Members of Provincial Public Service Commissions; Metallurgical Inspector, Indian Stores Department; Secretary to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research; Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission; Secretary to the Railway Board; and Secretaries to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan and to Residents of the First Class. Within the charges respectively of the Agent or the Resident.

46. Chief Medical Officers under the Crown and External Affairs Departments and in Delhi, within their respective charges. Chief Medical Officers and Chief Medical and Health Officers, State Railways; Deputy Directors-General, Posts and Telegraphs, other than the Senior Deputy Director-General; Director, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta; Director, Central Research Institute, Kanpur; Director of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary

Research, Muktesar; Director of the Indian Institute of Science; Postmasters-General other than those of Bengal and Assam and Bombay, and Principal of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.

47. Assistant Director of Ordnance Factories (if a Civilian); Budget Officer, Finance Department, Government of India; Chief Auditors of Railways, Class I; Chief Education Officer, Royal Air Force; Civilian Superintendents of Ordnance Factories; Comptrollers, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa; Conservators of Forests; Controller of Army Factory Accounts; Controller of Military Accounts, Western Command; Deputy Agents, Deputy Traffic Managers, and Officers of similar status of State Railways; Deputy Chief Controller of Standardisation, Railway Board; Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service; Deputy Military Accountant-General; Director, Medical Research; District Controllers of Military Accounts; Engineers-in-Chief, Lighthouses Department, and Chief Inspector of Lighthouses in British India; Lieutenant-Colonels, Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Crown and External Affairs Departments of 18 years' standing whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 56; Senior Chaplains of and above 20 years' service in India; and Superintending and Deputy Chief Engineers.

48. Actuary to the Government of India, Chief Inspector of Explosives; Chief Inspector of Small Cause Courts, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta; Controller of Printing and Stationery, and Directors of Major Laboratories.

49. Administrators-General; Central Intelligence Officers, Chief Presidency Magistrates in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, Commissioners of Labour, Madras and Bombay, Controller of Patents and Designs, Directors of Industries; Directors of Land Records, Directors of Veterinary Services; Excise Commissioners; Inspectors-General of Registration, Inspector of Municipal Committees and Local Boards, Madras; Principal, Research Institute, Cawnpore; and Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

50. Audit Officer, Indian Stores Department; Deputy Chief Accounts Officers, State Railways; Deputy Controller of Railway Accounts; Deputy Director, Railway Clearing Accounts; Deputy Controllers of Stores, State Railways; Deputy Directors, Railway Board, Director, Regulations and Forms in the Defence Department; Directors of Telegraphs; Electrical Engineer-in-Chief, Posts and Telegraphs; Junior Controllers of Military Accounts; Officers in Class I of the General or the Public Works List of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service.

Opium Agent, Gharipur; Supervisor of Railway Labour; and Superintendent of Manufacture, Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur.

51. District Judges not being Sessions Judges within their own districts.

52. First Assistants or Secretaries to Second Class Residents. Within the charges of their respective Residents.

53. Military Secretaries and Private Secretaries to Governors; and Central Publicity Officer, State Railways.

54. Senior Chaplains other than those already specified.

55. Assistant Directors of Intelligence, Collectors of Salt Revenue, Madras and Bombay; Collectors and Magistrates of Districts; Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta; Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara; Deputy Commissioners of Districts; Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair; Deputy and Additional Deputy Secretaries to Provincial Governments; Directors of Publicity of Public Information under Provincial Governments; Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota-Nagpur); Political Agents; Resident, (other than those of the First and Second Class); Secretaries to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan and to First Class Residents; Settlement Officers; and Superintendents of Police within their own charges.

56. Administrative Officer, Central Public Works Department; Captain Superintendent, I. M. T. S. Dufferin, Chief Aerodrome Officer; Chief Forest Officer, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chief Education Officer, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Central India; Chief Inspector of Aircraft; Controllers of Inspection and Purchase, Indian Stores Department (Senior Scale); Deputy Directors, Indian Stores Department; Deputy Directors of Commercial Intelligence; Deputy Director-General of Archaeology, Deputy Director of Industries, United Provinces, Deputy Directors of Hospitals, Sind and Orissa; Deputy Directors of Public Instruction, Deputy Inspectors-General of Prisons; Deputy Master, Security Printing India; Deputy Secretary, Railway Board; First Assistants or Secretaries to Second Class Residents; Government Solicitors other than the Solicitor and Second Solicitor to the Government of India; Principals of major Government Colleges; Principal, Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun; Principal of the Hyderabad Medical School, Sind; Principal, Indian School of Mines; Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, Registrars to the High Courts; Secretaries to Legislative Councils and Provincial Legislative Assemblies; Senior Inspectors and Electric Inspector of Mines; Superintendent of the Government Test House; Superintendents of the Survey of India;

\* Officers of similar status are: Deputy Superintendents, Locomotives Department; Superintendents, Carriage and Wagon Department, Controllers of Stores, Divisional Superintendents, State Railways; Divisional Transportation Superintendent, G I P Railway; Signal Engineers; State Railways Coal Superintendent; Deputy Transportation Superintendents; Deputy Chief Commercial Managers; Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineers; Deputy Chief Engineers; Chief Electrical and Colliery Superintendent, E. I. Railway.

† Architectural, Electrical and Sanitary Specialist officers will take precedence in accordance with the rank in the Public Works Department fixed for their appointments but junior to all Public Works Department Officers of the corresponding rank.

Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Office; Officers of the All-India, Class I Central, Class I Railway, Class I Provincial and Indian Ordnance Services and of the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department. Of 20 years' standing in the service or graded above officers of that standing.

57. Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Deputy Directors of Public Information, Government of India; Second Solicitor to the Government of India; Section and Assistant Masters of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun; and Under-Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department.

58. Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay; Directors of Survey, Bengal, Government Analyst, Madras; Keeper of the Records of the Government of India; and Librarian, Imperial Library.

59. Chemical Inspector, Indian Ordnance Department; Civil Engineer, Adviser to the Director of Ordnance Factories and Manufacture, District Judges not being Sessions Judges; Deputy Chief Inspector of Stores and Clothing, Education Officers, Grade II; Education Officers, Grade III, on completion of 15 years' service; Royal Air Force, Majors, Master of High Court, Madras; Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Crown and External Affairs Departments of 12 years' standing; Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of more than 15 but less than 20 years' standing, and Works Managers of Ordnance Factories.

60. Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax, Assistant Military Accountant-General; Assistant Superintendents of the Survey of India, Chief Mining Engineer, Northern India Salt Revenue; Chief Works Chemist, United Provinces; Controller of Naval Accounts, Controller of Royal Air Force Accounts; Deputy Controller of Stamps; Deputy Controller of Salt Revenue, Bombay; Deputy Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras; Examiner of Local Funds Accounts, Madras; General Manager, Rajputana Salt Resources; Mathematical Adviser, Survey of India; Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records, Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of less than 15 years' standing; Officers of the All-India, Class I Central, Class I Railway, and Class I Provincial and Indian Ordnance Services and of the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department, and Section and Assistant Masters of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. Of 10 years' standing in the service or graded above officers of that standing.

61. Assistant Collectors, Salt Revenue, Bombay, and Assistant Commissioners, Salt Revenue, Madras, on maximum of their time-scale; Assistant Commissioner, Selection Grade, Northern India Salt Revenue; Assistant Commissioners, Northern India Salt Revenue, on maximum of the ordinary time-scale; Assistant Controllers of Inspection, Indian Stores Department; Assistant Directors, Indian Stores Department; Assistant Metallurgical Inspectors, Indian Stores Department; Assistant Directors of Public Health; Assistant Directors, Railway

Board; Assistant Financial Advisers, Military Finance; Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department; Assistant Secretary to the Railway Board; Chemical Examiners at Customs Houses; Chemical Examiner, United Provinces; Chemist at the Government Test House, Indian Stores Department; Chief Inspectors of Factories and Boilers; Controllers of Inspection and Purchase, Indian Stores Department (Junior scale); Controller of Telegraph Stores; Deputy Administrator-General, Bengal; Deputy Assistant Director, Pay and Pensions Directorate, Adjutant General's Branch; Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies; Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Excise; Deputy Controller, Central Printing Office; Deputy Controller, Stationery; Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgium; District Opium Officers; Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs and Divisional Engineers, Wireless; Divisional Forest Officers; Emigration Commissioners; Engineer, Light-house Department, and Inspector of Lighthouses in British India; Examiner of Questioned Documents, Executive Engineers; Factory Chemist; Factory Superintendent; Opium Factory, Ghazipur; First Assistant Commissioner, Port Blair, Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Income-tax Officers drawing the maximum pay of the time-scale; Judges of the City Civil Court, Madras; Judges of Courts of Small Causes in the towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta; Lady Assistants to the Inspectors-General, Civil Hospitals; Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department of the Government of India; Managers, Government of India Presses at Calcutta, Delhi and Simla; Mine Manager, Khewra; Officers of the Provincial Civil Service drawing the maximum pay of the time-scale or upwards, Officers of the First Division of the Superior Traffic Branch, Posts and Telegraphs; Physicist at the Government Test House, Indian Stores Department; Presidency Magistrates; Principal, Indian Medical School, Madras; Principal, Lawrence Royal Military School, Banawar; Protectors of Emigrants; Public Prosecutors in Bengal and in Sind; Registrars to Chief Courts; Registrars of Joint Stock Companies; Secretary to the Court of Wards, United Provinces; Superintendents of Excise, Bombay; Superintendents of Central Jails and Civil Surgeons who are not included in any other article; and Superintendents of Telegraph Workshops.

1. The entries in the above table, which are in alphabetical order in each article, apply exclusively to the persons entered therein, and while regulating their relative precedence with each other do not give them any precedence over members of the non-official community resident in India, who shall take their place according to usage.

2. Officers in the above table will take precedence in order of the numbers of the entries. Those included in one number will take precedence *inter se* according to the date of entry into that number with the exception of officers of the Defence Services, who rank *inter se* in accordance with their seniority, and of the Chief Justice of Bengal, who will rank before all other persons included in Article 14 irrespective of the date of their entry into that Article.



3. When an officer holds more than one position in the table, he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him.

4. Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table, will rank in that number below permanent incumbents.

5. All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades.

6. All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in his discretion in case any question shall arise. When the position of any such person is so determined and notified, it shall be entered in the table in italics, provided he holds an appointment in India.

7. The following will take courtesy rank as shown:—

*Consuls-General*.—Immediately after Article 35, which includes Brigadiers.

*Consuls*.—Immediately after Article 38, which includes Colonels.

*Vice-Consuls*.—Immediately after Article 60, which includes Majors.

Consular officers *de carrière* will in their respective grades take precedence of consular officers who are not *de carrière*.

Among themselves Consular Officers will take precedence in their respective grades according to the dates of the Government of India notifications announcing the recognition of their

There has been no subsequent revision of the "Warrant" but the Governor-General in exercise of powers conferred by His Majesty, has given courtesy rank to the following Officers:—

Reforms Commissioner	Article	26
Controller of Broadcasting	"	38
Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India	"	38
Consulting Engineer to the Government of India (Road)	"	38
Chief Chemist, Central Revenue Chemical Service	"	44
Director of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology	"	45
Chief Engineer, All-India Radio	"	47
Professors of Sugar Technology, Sugar Chemistry and Sugar Engineering	"	61
Senior Marketing Officers	"	61
Marketing Officers	"	61
Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India, and the Apostolic Delegate of the Roman Catholic Church	Appointed after 1st March 1930	Immediately after officers mentioned in Article 9
Archbishops of Roman Catholic Church and Bishops of Madras and Bombay.		Immediately after officers mentioned in Article 15 Archbishops taking precedence over Bishops.
All other territorial Bishops of the Anglican Church and territorial Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church		Immediately after officers mentioned in Article 25
Bishops (not territorial)		Immediately after officers mentioned in Article 34.

\* In virtue of the provisions of section 9 (ii) of the Indian Church Act, 1927, a Bishop or Archdeacon who held a bishopric or archdeaconry on the 1st March 1930 takes rank as follows:—

Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India, immediately after Article 8.

Bishops of Madras and Bombay, immediately after Article 14.

Bishops of Lucknow and Nagpur, immediately after Article 25.

Bishops (not territorial) under licence from the Crown, immediately after Article 30.

Archdeacon of Lucknow, in Article 42.

appointments. An officiating incumbent of a grade will rank as an officer of that grade immediately below its permanent incumbents except that when an officer below the substantive grade of Consul officiates as a Consul-General he will be ranked with Consuls and assigned a place immediately after permanent Consuls.

8. The following may be given, by courtesy precedence as shown below, provided that they do not hold appointments in India:—

Peers according to their precedence in England. Knights of the Garter, the Thistle and St. Patrick Privy Counsellors. Advisers to the Secretary of State for India. Immediately after Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, Article 9

Baronets of England, Scotland, Ireland and the United Kingdom according to date of Patents. Knights Grand Cross of the Bath. Knights Grand Commander of the Star of India. Knights Grand Cross of St Michael and St George. Knights Grand Commander of the Indian Empire. Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire. Immediately after Puisne Judges of High Courts, Article 23.

Knights Commander of the Bath. Knights Commander of the Star of India. Knights Commander of St Michael and St George. Knights Commander of the Indian Empire. Knights Commander of the Royal Victorian Order. Knights Commander of the Order of the British Empire. Knights Bachelor. Immediately after the Residents of the Second Class, Article 31

Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay	..	..	Immediately after officers mentioned in Article 35.
Vicars Apostolic, Prefects Apostolic and Vicars General of the Roman Catholic Church and Archdeacons of the Anglican Church other than those of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and Superintending Wesleyan Chaplain in India	..	..	Article 42
Canadian Trade Commissioner in Calcutta	..	..	Article 38
President of the Tariff Board	..	..	29
Members of the Tariff Board	..	..	31
Secretary of the Tariff Board	..	..	57
Chairman, Railway Rates Advisory Committee	..	..	30
Assistant to the Agricultural Expert and Assistant to the Animal Husbandry Expert in the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Department	..	..	57
Japanese Resident Officer	..	..	After Article 45
Superintending Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, Khowra	..	..	Article 61
Deputy Director of Civil Aviation	..	..	50
Commissioner of Central Excises and Salt, Northern India	..	..	31
Income-tax Adviser to the Central Board of Revenue	..	..	43
Economic Adviser to the Government of India	..	..	29
Revision Officer, Defence Department	..	..	59
The Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage, Sind	..	..	43
Manager, Encumbered Estates and Court of Wards, Sind	..	..	61
Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmere	..	..	56
Joint Secretary to the Governor General (Public)	..	..	29
Under Secretaries to the Governor-General (Public)	..	..	57
The Political Adviser to the Crown Representative	..	..	14
Additional District Magistrates and Additional District and Sessions Judges (unless entitled to take rank in Article 47 by virtue of their being members of the Indian Civil Service of 18 years standing)	..	..	55
Establishment Officer to the Government of India	..	..	29
Director, Industrial Research Bureau	..	..	45
Assistant Director, Industrial Research Bureau	..	..	61
Research Officer, Industrial Research Bureau	..	..	61

## SALUTES.

Persons.	No of guns.	Occasions on which salute is fired.
Imperial salute	101	When the Sovereign is present in person.
Royal salute	31	On the anniversaries of the Birth, Accession and Coronation of the reigning Sovereign, the Birthday of the Consort of the reigning Sovereign, the Birthday of the Queen Mother, Proclamation Day.
Members of the Royal Family	31	On arrival at, or departure from, a military station, or when attending a State ceremony.
Foreign Sovereigns and members of their families.	21	
Maharajahdiraja of Nepal	21	
Sultan of Zanzibar	21	
Ambassadors	19	
Prime Minister of Nepal	19	
Governor-General of Portuguese India	19	
Governor of the French Settlements in India.	17	
Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	17	
Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.	17	
Lieutenant-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies.	15	
Maharaja of Bhutan	15	
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys	15	
Governor of Daman	9	
Governor of Diu	9	

Persons.	No. of Guns.	Occasions on which salute is fired.
Viceroy and Governor-General ..	31	On arrival at, or departure from, a military station within Indian territories or when attending a State ceremony.
Governors of Presidencies and Provinces in India.	17	On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently. On occasions of a public arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions such as arriving at or leaving a Durbar, or when paying a formal visit to a Ruling Chief. Also on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station, if desired.
Residents, 1st Class .. ..	13	} Same as Governors.
Agents to the Governor-General ..	13	
Residents, 2nd Class .. ..	13	} On assuming or relinquishing office, and on occasion of a public arrival at, or departure from a military station.
Political Agents (b) .. ..	11	
Commander-in-Chief in India (if a Field Marshal).	19	} On assuming or relinquishing office. On public arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired.
Commander-in-Chief in India (if a General)	17	
Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron (c).	..	Same as for military officer of corresponding rank (see K.R.).
G.O.S.C. in C. Commands (d) .. ..	16	} On assuming or relinquishing command and on occasions of public arrival at or departure from, a military station within their command. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired.
Major-Generals Commanding Districts (d).	13	
Major-Generals and Brigadiers Commanding Brigades (d).	11	

### Permanent Salutes to Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

#### Salutes of 21 guns.

Baroda. The Maharaja (Gackwar) of.  
 Gwalior. The Maharaja (Scindia) of.  
 Hyderabad and Berar. The Nizam of.  
 Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of.  
 Mysore. The Maharaja of.

#### Salutes of 19 guns.

Bhopal. The Nawab of.  
 Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of.  
 Kalat. The Khan (Wali) of.  
 Kolhapur. The Maharaja of.  
 Travancore. The Maharaja of.  
 Udaipur (Mewar). The Maharana of.

#### Salutes of 17 guns.

Bahawalpur. The Nawab of.  
 Bharatpur. The Maharaja of.  
 Bikaner. The Maharaja of.  
 Bundi. The Maharaja of.  
 Cochin. The Maharaja of.

Cutch. The Maharao of.  
 Jaipur. The Maharaja of  
 Jodhpur (Marwar). The Maharaja of.  
 Karaul. The Maharaja of.  
 Kotah. The Maharao of.  
 Patiala. The Maharaja of.  
 Rewa. The Maharaja of.  
 Tonk. The Nawab of.

#### Salutes of 15 guns.

Alwar. The Maharaja of.  
 Banswara. The Maharawal of.  
 Bhutan. The Maharaja of.  
 Datia. The Maharaja of.  
 Dewas (Senior Branch). The Maharaja of.  
 Dewas (Junior Branch). The Maharaja of.  
 Dhar. The Maharaja of.  
 Dholpur. The Maharaj Rana of.  
 Dungarpur. The Maharawal of.  
 Idar. The Maharaja of.  
 Jaisalmer. The Maharawal of.

(b) Within the territories of the State to which they are attached.

(c) According to naval rank, with two guns added.

(d) No military officer shall receive an artillery salute unless he is in actual military command and is the senior military officer in the post. Attention is invited to the extra guns allowed for individuals.

Khairpur. The Mir of.  
 Kishangarh. The Maharaja of.  
 Orchha. The Maharaja of.  
 Partabgarh. The Maharawat of.  
 Rampur. The Nawab of.  
 Sikkim. The Maharaja of.  
 Sirahi. The Maharao of.

*Salutes of 13 guns.*

Benares. The Maharaja of.  
 Bhavnagar. The Maharaja of.  
 Cooh Behar. The Maharaja of.  
 Dhrangadhra. The Maharaja of.  
 Jaora. The Nawab of.  
 Jhalawar. The Maharaj-Rana of.  
 Jind. The Maharaja of.  
 Junagadh. The Nawab of.  
 Kapurthala. The Maharaja of.  
 Nabha. The Maharaja of.  
 Nawanagar. The Maharaja of.  
 Palampur. The Nawab of.  
 Porbandar. The Maharaja of.  
 Rajppla. The Maharaja of.  
 Ratlam. The Maharaja of.  
 Tripura. The Maharaja of.

*Salutes of 11 guns.*

Ajaigarh. The Maharaja of.  
 Alirajpur. The Raja of.  
 Baout. The Nawab of.  
 Barwani. The Rana of.  
 Bijawar. The Maharaja of.  
 Bilaspur. The Raja of.  
 Cambay. The Nawab of.  
 Chamba. The Raja of.  
 Charkhari. The Maharaja of.  
 Chhatarpur. The Maharaja of.  
 Chitral. The Mehtar of.  
 Faridkot. The Raja of.  
 Gondal. The Maharaja of.  
 Janjira. The Nawab of.  
 Jabua. The Raja of.  
 Maler Kotla. The Nawab of.  
 Mandi. The Raja of.  
 Manipur. The Maharaja of.  
 Morvi. The Maharaja of.  
 Naraingarh. The Raja of.  
 Panna. The Maharaja of.  
 Pudukkottai. The Raja of.  
 Radhanpur. The Nawab of.  
 Rajgarh. The Raja of.  
 Sallana. The Raja of.  
 Samthar. The Raja of.  
 Sirmer. The Maharaja of.  
 Sitaman. The Raja of.  
 Suket. The Raja of.  
 Tehri. The Maharaja of.  
 Wankaner. The Raj Sahab of.

*Salutes of 9 guns.*

Balasnor. The Nawab (Babi) of.  
 Banganapalle. The Nawab of.  
 Bansda. The Raja of.  
 Baraundha. The Raja of.  
 Bariya. The Raja of.  
 Bhor. The Raja of.  
 Chhota-Udepur. The Raja of.  
 Danta. The Maharana of.  
 Dharampur. The Raja of.  
 Dhrol. The Thakor Sahab of.  
 Halpaw. The Sawbwa of.  
 Jawhar. The Raja of.  
 Kalahandi. The Maharaja of.  
 Kengtung. The Sawbwa of.  
 khilchipur. The Raja of.  
 Limbdi. The Thakor Sahab of.  
 Loharu. The Nawab of.  
 Lunawada. The Raja of.  
 Malhar. The Raja of.  
 Mayurbhanj. The Maharaja of.  
 Mong Nai. The Sawbwa of.  
 Mudhol. The Raja of.  
 Nagod. The Raja of.  
 Pallana. The Thakor Sahab of.  
 Patna. The Maharaja of.  
 Rajkot. The Thakor Sahab of.  
 Sacidin. The Nawab of.  
 Sangli. The Raja of.  
 Sant. The Raja of.  
 Savantvadi. The Raja of.  
 Shahpura. The Raja of.  
 Sonpur. The Maharaja of.  
 Wadhwan. The Thakor Sahab of.  
 Yawoghwe. The Sawbwa of.

**Personal Salutes.**

*Salutes of 19 guns.*

Dikaner. Lieut.-General His Highness  
 Maharajadhiraja Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur,  
 G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.D.E., K.C.B.,  
 LL.D., A.D.C., Maharaja of.  
 Kotah. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness  
 Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I.,  
 G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharao of.

*Salutes of 17 guns.*

Dholpur. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness  
 Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj-Rana  
 Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler  
 Jang Jai Doo, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.,  
 Maharaj-Rana of.

*Salutes of 15 guns.*

Jind Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, G.O.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of

Junagadh His Highness Nawab Sir Mahabat Khan Rasul Khan, G.O.I.E., K.C.S.I., Nawab of Kapurthala. Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.O.I.E., G.B.E., Maharaja of.

*Salutes of 11 guns.*

Aga Khan, His Highness The Rt Hon'ble Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, F.C., G.C.S.I., G.O.I.E., G.C.V.O., of Bombay.

Bariya. Major H. H. Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, K.C.S.I., Raja of Dharampur H. H. Maharana Vijayadevi of Sangli. Lt His Highness Raja Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao alias Appa Saheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Raja of.

*Salutes of 9 guns*

Banhalir. Raja Padam Singh, Raja of

**Local Salutes.***Salutes of 21 guns*

Bhopal. The Begam (or Nawab) of Within the limits of her (or his) own territories, permanently

Indore The Maharaja (Holkar) of Within the limits of his own territories, permanently.

Udaipur (Mewar) The Maharana of. Within the limits of his own territories, permanently.

**(iii) TABLE OF SALUTES TO CERTAIN RULERS AND OFFICIALS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.****MUSCAT—**

1. His Highness the Sultan of .. 21

**BAHRAIN—**

2. His Highness the Sheikh of (fired by British ships of war in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit) 7

3. His Highness the Sheikh of (personal to the present Sheikh) 11

4. Official Deputy appointed by the Sheikh of Bahrain to act for him in his absence 5

**KUWAIT—**

5. His Highness the Sheikh of 7

6. His Highness the Sheikh of (personal to the present Sheikh) 11

7. Official Deputy appointed by the Sheikh of Kuwait to act for him in his absence .. 5

**QATAR—**

8. Sheikh of .. .. 7

**KHURSTAN—**

9. His Excellency the Governor of .. 13

**MOHAMMERAH—**

10. The Governor of (at the termination of an official visit) .. .. 7

**BUSSIR—**

11. His Excellency the Governor of (at the termination of an official visit) .. .. 13

*Salutes of 10 guns.*

Bharatpur The Maharaja of. Bikaner. The Maharaja of. Cutch The Maharaja of. Jalpur The Maharaja of. Jodhpur (Marwar) The Maharaja of. Patiala The Maharaja of. (Within the limits of their own territories permanently)

*Salutes of 17 guns*

Alwar. The Maharaja of. Khairpur The Mir of. (Within the limits of their own territories permanently)

*Salutes of 15 guns*

Benares The Maharaja of. Bhavnagar The Maharaja of. Jind. The Maharaja of. Junagadh The Nawab of. Kapurthala The Maharaja of. Nabha. The Maharaja of. Nawanagar The Maharaja of. Ratlam The Maharaja of. (Within the limits of their own territories permanently)

*Salutes of 13 guns*

Janjira The Nawab of (Within the limits of his own territory, permanently)

*Salutes of 11 guns*

Savatvadli The Raja of (Within the limits of his own territory, permanently)

**ABADAN—**

12 The Governor of .. .. 7

**BUNDAR ABHAS—**

13 The Governor of (at the termination of an official visit) 7

**ABU DHABI—**

14 The Sheikh of 5

15. The Sheikh of (personal to the present Sheikh) 5

**DEHAI—**

16 The Sheikh of 5

**SHAEJAH—**

17 The Sheikh of 3

18. The Sheikh of (personal to the present Sheikh) 5

**AJMAN—**

19 The Sheikh of .. .. 3

**UMM-EL-KUWAIN—**

20 The Sheikh of .. .. 3

**RAS-EL-KHAIMA—**

21 The Sheikh of .. .. 3

22 The Sheikh of .. .. 3 (personal to the present Sheikh)

**KALBA—**

23 The Sheikh of .. .. 3

24 Sheikh Khalid while acting as regent for present Sheikh of Kalba who is a minor 3

Salutes 14-20 in the above list are fired by His Majesty's ships of war in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by the Chief concerned.

# Indian Orders.

## The Star of India.

The Order of the Star of India was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1861, and enlarged in 1866, 1875, 1876, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915, 1920, 1935 and 1937 and the dignity of Knight Grand Commander may be conferred on Princes or Chiefs of India, or upon British subjects for important and loyal service rendered to the Indian Empire; the second and third classes for services in the Indian Empire thirty years in the department of the Secretary of State for India. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master (the Viceroy of India), the first class of forty-six Knights Grand Commanders (24 British and 22 Indian), the second class of one hundred and six Knights Commanders, and the third class of two hundred and thirty-seven Companions, exclusive of Extra and Honorary Members, as well as certain additional Knights and Companions.

The Insignia are (i) the Collar of gold, composed of the lotus of India, of palm branches tied together in satire, of the united red and white rose, and in the centre an Imperial Crown; all enamelled in their proper colours and linked together by gold chains. (ii) The Star of a Knight Grand Commander is composed of rays of gold issuing from a centre, having thereon a star of five points in diamonds resting upon a light blue enamelled circular riband, tied at the ends and inscribed with the motto of the Order, *Heaven's Light our Guide*, also in diamonds, that of a Knight Commander is somewhat different, and is described below. (iii) The Badge, an onyx cameo having Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy thereon, set in a perforated and ornamental oval, containing the motto of the Order surmounted by a star of five points, all in diamonds. (iv) The Mantle of light blue satin lined with white, and fastened with a cordon of white silk with blue and silver tassels. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.

The ribbon of the Order (four inches wide for Knights Grand Commanders) is sky-blue, having a narrow white stripe towards either edge, and is worn from the right shoulder to the left side. A Knight Commander wears (a) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width of the same colours and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, and pendent therefrom a badge of a smaller size, (b) on his left breast a Star composed of rays of silver issuing from a gold centre, having thereon a silver star of five points resting upon a light blue enamelled circular ribbon, tied at the ends, inscribed with the motto of the Order in diamonds. A Companion wears around his neck a badge of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander, but of a smaller size pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches. All insignia are returnable at death to the Central Chancery, or if the recipient was resident in India, to the Secretary of the Order at New Delhi or Simla.

**Sovereign of the Order:**—His Most Gracious Majesty The King-Emperor of India.

**Grand Master of the Order:**—His Excellency the Governor-General of India, the Marquess of Linlithgow, P.C., K.T., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D.

**Officers of the Order:**—*Registrar:* Major Henry Hudson Fraser Stockley, C.V.O., O.B.E., R.M., Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St. James' Palace, London, S. W. 1.

*Secretary:* Mr. John Gilbert Laithwaite, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Governor-General (Personal) and Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

### Extra Knights Grand Commanders (G. C. S. I.)

H. M. Queen Mary.

His Royal Highness The Duke of Windsor.

H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught.

### Honorary Knight Grand Commander (G. C. S. I.)

Lt-General His Highness Ojaswi Rajanya Projjwala Nepala Tara Ati Pravala Gurkha Jashina Bahau Prithuladheesha Sri Sri Sri Maharaja Sir Jodha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.I.E., Honorary Colonel of all Gurkha Rifle Regiments in the Indian Army, Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Nepal.

### Honorary Knights Commanders (K. C. S. I.)

Prince Ismail Mirza, Motamad-ed-Dowleh Amir-i-Akram, son of His Royal Highness the late Sultan Sir Massoud Mirza, Yemised-Dowleh, Zil-es-Sultan of Persia.

Honorary Colonel Supradipta Manyabar General Sir Baber Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., of Nepalese Army (Nepal).

His Excellency General Sir Pajma Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief, Nepal.

### Honorary Companions (C. S. I.)

H. H. Saiyid Sir Taimur bin Faisal bin-us-Saiyid Turki, K.C.I.E., Sultan of Masqat and Oman.

H. H. Sheikh Hamad bin Isa al Khalifah, K.C.I.E., Ruler of Bahrain.

H. H. Shaikh Ahmad bin Jabal Sabah, K.C.I.E., Ruler of Kuwait.

### Knights Grand Commanders (G. C. S. I.)

H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore  
Baron Hardinge of Penshurst  
Sir John Hewett  
H. H. The Maharaja of Bikaner  
H. H. The Maharaja of Kotah  
H. H. The Maharaja of Kapurthala  
His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar.

H. H. The Aga Khan

H. H. The Maharao of Ootch	Sir Stuart Mitford Fraser
The Marquess of Willington	H. H. The Maharaja of Datta
The Marquess of Zetland.	H. H. The Maharaj Rana of Dholpur
Baron Lloyd	Lieut.-General Sir William Raine Marshall
Viscount Lee of Fareham	Sir William Vincent
The Earl of Lytton	Sir Thomas Holland
Viscount Halifax	Sir James Bennett Brunyate
Colonel The Right Honourable Sir Leslie Wilson	The Right Honourable Sir Sydney Arthur Taylor Rowlett
Viscount Goschen of Hawkhurst	Sir Michael Sadler
Baron Birdwood.	Major-Gen. Sir Harry Tricott Brooking
The Right Honourable Sir John Allsebrook Simon	Major-Gen. Sir George Fletcher Macdonn
Field-Marshal Sir Claud William Jacob	Baron Southborough
His Highness The Maharana of Udaipur	Sir George Barnes
His Highness The Maharaja of Kolhapur	Sir Edward MacLagan
Lieut.-Col. The Right Honourable Sir Francis Stanley Jackson	Sir William Morris
H. H. The Nawab of Bhopal	Sir Louis Kershaw
Baron Hailey	Sir Lionel Davidson
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir	Sir Charles Todhunter
Lieutenant-Colonel The Right Honourable Sir Samuel John Gurney Hoare	The Right Honourable Sir Henry Wheeler
Major-General The Right Honourable Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes.	Hony Lieut.-Col. His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Hanjitsinghji Mansinghji, Raja of Baria.
Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode	The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru
H. H. The Maharaja of Jodhpur	Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla
H. H. The Maharaja of Gondal	Sir Charles Innes
H. H. the Maharaja of Jind.	H. H. The Maharao of Sirohi
The Right Honourable Sir John Anderson.	Sir Montagu Butler
	H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla
	Sir Frederic Whyte
	Sir Maurice Hayward
	The Hon'ble Sir Abdur Rahim
	H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh
	Sir Henry Lawrence
	H. H. The Maharaja of Rewa
	Sir Chunilal V. Mehta
	Sir S. P. O'Donnell
	Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson
	Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah
	His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur
	H. H. the Maharaja of Porbander
	Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency
	Sir James Crear
	Sir Jean Rieu
	Sir George Lambert
	H. H. The Maharaja of Morvi
	Sir George Rainy
	Sir Ernest Hoson
	Sir Denys Bray
	Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee
	His Highness the Raja of Mandi
	Thakor Sahab of Limbdi
	Sir Norman Marjoribanks
	Sir George Schuster
	Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter
	H. H. Maharaja Mahendra Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.B., of Panna
	Hony Lieut.-Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Narendra Shah, of Tehri (Garhwal)
	Major-General Sir Leonard Rogers
	Sir James David Sifton
	Lieut.-Col. Sir Ralph Griffith
	Sir Joseph William Blore
	His Excellency Sir Harry Haig
	Captain Nawab Sir Muhammed Ahmed Said Khan, of Chattri
<b>Knights Commanders (K.C.S.I.)</b>	
Col. Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes	
Sir Arthur Henry Temple Martindale	
Sir George Stuart Forbes	
H. H. The Maharaja of Ratlam	
Sir Harvey Adamson	
Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad	
Sir John Ontario Miller	
Baron Meston	
Sir Benjamin Robertson	
Maharajahdiraja of Burdwan	
Sir Elliot Graham Colvin	
Sir Trevellyn Racheigh Wynne	
Sir Michael O'Dwyer	
Sir Michael William Fenton	
Colonel Sir Sidney Gerald Burrard	
Sir P. Sundaram Aiyar Sivaswami Aiyar	
Sir Edward Albert Galt	
H. H. The Nawab of Maser Kotla	
Sir William Henry Clark	
Sir Harrington Verney Lovett	
Sir Robert Woodburn Gillan	
Maharaj Sri Sir Dhastron Singh Bahadur	
Lieut.-Col. Sir Hugh Daly	
H. H. The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra	
Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Youngheuband	
Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Kirkpatrick	
Major-Gen. Sir Robert Stuart	
The Right Honourable Sir George Rivers Lowndes	
H. H. Maharajahdiraja Maharawal Sir Jowahir Singh Bahadur of Jaisalmer	

H. E. Sir Henry Duffield Craik  
Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey Thomas Walwyn  
Sir Reginald Arthur Mant  
Sir Herbert William Emerson  
H. H. the Maharaja of Benares  
Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah  
H. H. the Maharaja of Manipur  
Sir Edward Maynard des Champs Chantler  
Sir Frank Noyce  
Sir John Ackroyd Woodhead  
H. H. The Maharaja of Karauli  
His Highness Sir Sir Lakshmansingh of  
Dungarpur  
His Highness the Maharaja of Tripura  
His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahab of  
Nawanagar  
Sir Robert Duncan Bell  
The Hon'ble Sir Maurice Gwyer  
Lieut. General Henry Karlake  
H. H. the Nawab of Rampur  
The Hon'ble Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar  
The Hon'ble Sir James Grigg  
H. H. the Maharaja Raj Sahab of Wankaner  
Sir Reginald Isidore Robert Glancy  
The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoi  
H. H. the Maharaja of Orchha  
Rana Bhagat Chand, Raja of Jubbal  
Sir Osborne Arkell Smith  
H. E. Sir Lancelot Graham  
H. E. Sir John Austen Hubback  
Commander The Hon'ble Sir Archibald, Douglas  
Cochrane  
H. E. Sir George Cunningham  
H. E. Sir Robert Niel Reid  
H. E. Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett  
The Honourable Anwar Sir Jagdish Prasad  
The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan  
H. H. the Maharawat of Patialgarh  
H. E. Sir Francis Wylie  
H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar  
H. H. the Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar  
The Honourable Sir Reginald Maxwell  
The Maharana of Danta  
The Thakor Sahab of Palitana

#### Companions (C.S.I.)

Col. Sir Charles Edward Yate  
Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon  
Charles Gerwen Bayne  
Col. James Alexander Lawrence Montgomery  
Richard Townsend Greer  
Sir Louis William Dane  
Hermann Michael Kisch  
Sir Frank Campbell Gates  
John Mitchell Holms  
Francis Alexander Blacke  
Percy Comyn Lyon  
Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Montague Pakington  
Hawkes  
Norman Goodford Cholmsley  
Walter Francis Rice  
Admiral Sir Allen Thomas Hunt  
Sir John Walter Rose  
Charles Ernest Vear Goument  
George Moss Harriott  
Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh

Sir Edward Vere Leving  
Lieut.-Col. Charles Archer  
James Peter Orr  
Herbert Alexander Casson  
William Axel Herta  
Baron Wigram  
Herbert Thompson  
Lieut.-Col. Sir John Ramsay  
Stuart Lockwood Maddox  
Sir Gilbert Thomas Walker  
Lieut.-Col. Phillip Richard Thornbush Gurdon  
Lt.-Col. Sir Edmund Vivian Gabriel  
Sir John Stuart Donald  
Henry Montague Segundo Matthews  
Maulvi Sir Ahmad Humain Nawab Amir Jang  
Bahadur  
Sir Horace Charles Miles  
Col. Arthur Russell Aldridge  
Lieut.-Col. Sir Mathew Richard Henry Wilson  
John Charles Burnham  
Major-General Alain Chartier de Lathiniere  
Joly de Lothiniere  
Edward Henry Seamander Clarke  
Oswald Campbell Lees  
William Ogilvie Horne  
Surg.-Gen. Henry Wickham Stevenson  
Henry Venn Cobb  
Sir Frederick William Johnston  
Nardar Sir Daljit Singh of Jullunder  
Sir Walter Maude  
Sir Henry Ashbrooke Crump  
Sir William James Reid  
Walter Gunnell Wood  
John Cornwallis Godley  
Sir Herbert John Maynard  
Lt.-Col. Sir Armine Dew  
Sir Hugh T. Keeling  
Sir Henry Sharp  
Sir Robert H. Scott  
Admiral Arthur Hayes-Sadler  
Laurence Robertson  
Sir John Ghest Cumming  
Lieut.-Col. Stephen Lushington Aplin  
Sir James Home-Mayne DuBoulay  
Major-General Sir Arthur Wigram Money  
T. A. Chalmers  
Sir Richard Burn  
Sir Godfrey B. H. Fell  
Major-General Sir Wyndham Knight  
Sir Patrick James Fagan  
Lt.-Col. Lawrence Impey  
Col. Benjamin William Marlow  
Lt.-Col. Stuart George Knox  
Charles Evelyn Arbuthnot William Oldham  
Francis Coope French  
Sir Horatio Norman Bolton  
Major-General J. O. Rimington  
L. E. Buckley  
O. H. Bompass  
M. M. B. Gubbay  
Major-Gen. J. M. Walter  
Brig.-General W. G. Hamilton  
Major Sir Alexander J. Anderson  
Major-General Sir Theodore Fraser  
Major-General L. C. Dunserville



Sir Hugh McPherson	J. Hullah
Sir Henry Fraser Howard	Sir John F. Campbell
Lieut.-Col. Herbert Des Voeux	Sir James Milne
Brigadier-General Charles Rattray	Sir James Donald
Sir Evelyn Berkeley Howell	Lt.-Col. Sir William O'Connor
General Sir Felix Fordati Ready	E. S. Lloyd
Brigadier-General Herbert Evan Charles Bayley	Sir Samuel Smyth
Nepson	Colonel W. H. Jefferey
Sir Patrick Robert Cadell	C. G. Adam
Lieut.-Col. Montagu William Douglas	Diwan Bahadur T. Raghavayya Pantulu Garu
Richard Meredith	Raja Sir Ejaz Rasul Khan, of Johangirabad
Sir Manubhai Nandshankar Mehta	D. H. Lees
Herman Cameron Norman	A. W. McNair
Lt.-General Sir James Wilton O'Dowda	W. Sutherland
Lieut.-Col. Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson	Captain Sir Edward Headlam
Brig. Gen. Charles Ernest Graham Norton	Sir Findlater Stewart
Vice-Admiral Wilfrid Nunn	Sir David Chadwick
Major-General Hubert Isaacs	F. G. Pratt
Major-General Stewart Gordon Loch	Sir Ralph Oakden
Brigadier-General Frederick James Moberly	Major-General Sir T. H. Symons
Brigadier-Gen. Robert Fox Sorbie	F. Lewsohn
Major-Gen. William Cross Barratt	W. F. Sangster
Brigadier-General Sir Edward Hugh Bray	T. Emerson
Brigadier-Gen. Arthur Howarth Pryce Harrison	Sir Ernest Burdon
Colonel Frank Ernest Johnson	Sir Alan William Pim
H. E. General Sir Robert Archibald Cassels	A. W. Botham
Frederick Campbell Rose	L. Brlley
Sir Selwyn Howe Fremantle	N. Macmichael
Peter William Monte	Sir Archibald Campbell
Major-General Charles Astley Fowler	Lieut.-Col. S. B. A. Patterson
Major-General Sir Edward Arthur Pagan	B. Foley
Major-General Herbert William Jackson	A. Langley
Lt.-Col. Arthur Leslie Jacob	Lieutenant-Colonel M. L. Ferrar
Sir William Pell Barton	Sir Robert Dodd
C. F. Payne	Major H. G. Vaux
W. J. J. Howley	Sir Leonard Reynolds
Sir Nortram P. Standen	Sir Hopetoun Stokes
Sir John L. Maffey	J. C. Ker
Lieut.-Col. J. L. W. F. French-Mullen	Sir Maurice Simpson
Lieut.-Col. J. L. R. Gordon, C.B.	Lt.-Colonel O. C. E. Bruce
H. M. R. Hopkins	R. T. Harrison
E. A. Graham	Sir Clement T. Mullings
Claud Alexander Barron	H. L. Birdwood
Sir Geoffrey E. Clarke	Sir Josna Ghosal
D. Donald	H. A. Thornton
Lieut.-Col. G. B. M. Sarel	C. J. Irwin
Col. E. G. Burrard	J. E. C. Jukes
Major-General J. H. Foster Lakin	H. A. B. Vernon
Major-General Sir Guy Bontly	H. K. Briscoe
Sir Robert Holland	Sir Thomas Couper
C. J. Halifax	Nawab Malik Sir Muhammad Hayat Khan Noon
Lieut.-Col. E. M. Pross	Sir Gilbert Wiles
L. T. Harris	Sir Charles Tegart
Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji	Sir Courtenay Latimer
General Sir Kenneth Wigram, I.A.	Sir Joseph Hugh Garrett
Raj Bahadur Dewau Bishan Das	Sir Charles Cunningham
Sir Arthur Bowland Knapp	T. H. Morony
Charles Montagu King	Raja Padam Singh, Raja of Bashahr
Raj Bahadur Raja Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul	L. M. Stubbs
B. R. Hignell	Col. W. H. Evans
Lt.-Genl. Sir Sidney Muspratt	G. B. Wilson
W. B. Copeston	Lt.-Col. Sir George Ogilvie
Frederick B. Evans	J. A. Shillidy
J. E. Webster	Sir John Tarlton Whitty
Sardar Bahadur Nawab Mabrab Khan, Chief of Bugti Tribe	Henry George Walton
Sir Godfrey John Vignoles Thomas, Bart.	Sir George Anderson
Vice-Admiral Sir Dudley North	Colonel John Philip Cameron, I.M.S.
Sir Edward M. Cook	Sir David George Mitchell
Sir Francis Charles Griffith	Douglas Gordon Harris

Colonel Frederic Percival Mackie  
 Sir Idwal Geoffrey Lloyd  
 The Hon'ble Sir Bertrand James Glancy  
 Sir John Collard Bernard Drake  
 Sir Charles Alexander Souter  
 Sir Digby Livingstone Drake-Brockman  
 Arthur Ralph Astbury  
 Sir Aubrey Metcalfe  
 H. Calvert  
 C. B. Cotterell  
 Sir Eric Mielville  
 Sir Hawthorne Lewis  
 Sir Alan Lloyd  
 Sir Joseph Miles Clay  
 Brig. R. H. Thomas  
 R. B. Ewbank  
 Sir Geoffrey Bracken  
 P. C. Tallents  
 R. H. Beckett  
 P. J. Patrick  
 Sir Eyre Gordon  
 The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart  
 The Hon'ble Mr A. G. Clow  
 Sir Frederic Sackse  
 E. F. Thomas  
 C. C. Garbett  
 Brigadier G. P. Sanders  
 C. M. Lane  
 Col. D. B. Ross  
 Sir George Tottenham  
 T. Sloan  
 Sir Cecil Brackenbury  
 Sir Walter Booth-Graveley  
 W. H. Thompson  
 Major-General The Hon'ble Harold Rupert  
 George Alexander  
 Major-General Claude John Eyre Auchinlock  
 R. E. Gibson  
 Sir John Johnson  
 Sir John Nixon  
 B. M. Staig  
 Sir Gilbert Pitcairn Hogg  
 Raja Hamendar Sen, Raja of Koonthal  
 Colonel (Temp. Brig.) L. P. Collins  
 G. T. Boag  
 G. H. Spence  
 Sir John Frederick Hall  
 A. C. Badenoch  
 F. Anderson  
 T. B. Tate  
 G. H. Gidney  
 Vice-Admiral A. E. F. Bedford  
 H. Dow  
 The Hon'ble Mr A. C. Lothian  
 H. E. Mr. H. J. Twynam  
 Major-General E. M. Steward  
 M. R. Ry Diwan Bahadur N. A. Gopalswamy  
 Ayyangar Avargal,  
 W. B. Brett,  
 C. W. Gwynne  
 C. F. Waterfall  
 J. W. Smyth  
 C. F. Grant  
 J. G. Lathwaite  
 A. J. Balsman  
 F. H. Puckle  
 J. A. Thorne

C. A. Henderson  
 W. H. Nelson  
 S. N. Roy.  
 N. J. Roughton  
 J. D. H. Bedford  
 P. W. Marsh  
 J. A. Dawson  
 J. A. Madian  
 H. M. Hood

### The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

This Order, instituted by H. M. Queen Victoria, Empress of India, December 1877, and extended and enlarged in 1886, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915, 1920, 1935 and 1937, is conferred for services rendered to the Indian Empire, and consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, forty-two Knights Grand Commanders (of whom the Grand Master is first and principal), one hundred and fifty Knights Commanders, and an indefinite number of Companions (not exceeding, without special statute, 64 nominations in any one year), also Extra and Honorary Members over and above the vacancies caused by promotion to a higher class of the Order, as well as certain Additional Knights and Companions appointed by special statute, Jan. 1st, 1909, commemorative of the 50th Anniversary of the assumption of Crown Government of India.

The Insignia are: (i) The COLLAR of gold formed of elephants, lotus flowers, peacocks in their pride, and Indian roses, in the centre the Imperial Crown, the whole linked together with chains; (ii) The STAR of the Knight Grand Commander, comprised of five rays of silver, having a small ray of gold between each of them, the whole alternately plain and scaled, issuing from a gold centre, having thereon Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed *Imperatrix Auspicio*, and surmounted by an Imperial Crown gold; (iii) The BADGE consisting of a rose, enamelled gules, barbed vert, and having in the centre Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed *Imperatrix Auspicio*, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, also gold; (iv) The MANTLE is of Imperial purple satin, lined with and fastened by a cord of white silk, with purple silk and gold tassels attached. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.

A Knight Commander wears: (a) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width, of the same colour (purple) and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, pendant therefrom a badge of smaller size. (b) on his left breast a star, similar to that of the first class, but the rays of which are all of silver.

The above mentioned Insignia are returned at death to the Central Chancery, or if the Knight was resident in India to the Secretary of the Order.

A Companion wears around his neck a badge (not returnable at death) of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander, but of

smaller size, pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches.

**Sovereign of the Order:—**His Most Gracious Majesty The King, Emperor of India.

**Grand Master of the Order:—**H. E. the Governor-General of India, the Marquess of Linlithgow, P.C., K.T., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D., from April 18th, 1936

**Officers of the Order:—**The same as for the Order of the Star of India.

**Extra Knight Grand Commanders**  
(G. C. I. E.)

H. R. H. The Duke of Windsor  
H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught.

**Honorary Knights Grand Commanders**  
(G. C. I. E.)

Sir Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman bin Faisal al-Saud, Ruler of Nejd, El Hasa, Qatif and Jubail  
H. H. the Prime Minister of Nepal

**Honorary Knights Commanders**  
(K. C. I. E.)

Sir Leon E. Clement-Thomas  
Dr. Sir Sven Von Hedin  
Honorary Colonel Supraditya Manyabar,  
General Sir Baber Shumshere Jung Bahadur,  
Rana of Nepal

H. H. Sultan Sir Abdul Karim Fadhil bin Ali  
Sultan of Lahej

Sir Alfred Martinasee  
H. E. General Sir Padma Shum Shere Jung  
Bahadur, Rana.

Genl. Sir Tej Shum Shere Jung Bahadur, Rana.  
H. E. Sir Yang-teeng-hsin, Chiang Chun and  
Governor of Hsin Kiang Province

General Sir Moban Shumshere Jung Bahadur,  
Rana

H. H. Salyid Sir Taimur bin Faisal bin-us-  
Salyid Turki, C.S.I., Sultan of Muscat and  
Oman

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhutan  
H. H. Shaikh Sir Ahmed Bin Jabir al Sabab,  
Sheikh of Kuwait

H. H. Shaikh Hamid Bin'Issa Al Khalifat, C.S.I.,  
Ruler of Bahrain.

His Highness Salyed Sir Said bin Salyid Taimur,  
Sultan of Muscat and Oman.

**Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.)**

H. H. The Maharao of Cutch

H. H. The Maharaja of Gendal

H. H. The Aga Khan

Baron Lamington

Major-General Sir Walter Lawrence

H. H. The Maharaja of Bikaner

H. H. The Maharao of Kotab

Maharaja Peshkar Sir Kishan Parshad

Baron Hardinge of Penshurst

Sir Louis Dane

The Right Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson

Marquess of Willington

H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore

H. H. the Maharaja of Jind

The Marquess of Zetland

Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer

H. H. Sir Gulam Muhammad Ali, Prince of  
Arcot

H. H. Tukoji Rao Holkar Bahadur, ex-Maha-  
raja of Indore

Baron Lloyd

H. H. The Maharaja of Kapurthala

Earl of Lytton

H. H. The Maharaja of Dhruvadhura

The Right Hon'ble Bowland Thomas, Earl of  
Cromer, C.V.O.

Sir William Henry Hoare Vincent

Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson

Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab

Bahadur of Burdwan

Viscount Goschen of Hawkhurst

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur

Viscount Halifax

The Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Stauley Jackson

Baron Hailey

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir

Major-General The Right Hon'ble Sir Frederick

Sykes

H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal

H. E. the Marquess of Linlithgow

H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur

His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa

His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur

His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh

His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur

His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam

His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sri  
Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, Maharao of  
Sirohi

Lt.-Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Taley Muham-  
ammad Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Palanpur

The Right Hon'ble Sir John Anderson

H. H. The Maharaja of Datta

Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey De Montmorency

Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee

His Highness the Nawab of Tonk

H. E. John Francis Ashley, Lord Erskine

H. H. The Maharaja of Indore

H. H. The Maharaja of Cochin

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore

His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur

Sir Findlater Stewart

H. H. The Khan of Kalat

Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson

H. H. the Maharao Raja of Bundi

Sir Herbert William Emerson

H. E. Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley

H. H. the Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar

**Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.)**

Raja Shrimant Sir Gangadharav Ganesh, Raja  
of Miraj (Senior Branch)

Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Edward Youngusband

Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon

Sir Thomas Henry Holland

Sir Trevellyn Rastleigh Wynne

Sir Richard Morris Dane

Gen. Sir Robert Irvin Seillon

Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson

Gen. Sir Malcolm Henry Stanley Grover

Lieut.-Col. Sir Hugh Daly

Sir James Housemayne DuBoulay

Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Beaufoy Thornhill

H. H. The Nawab of Jaora

H. H. The Raja of Sitamau

H. H. The Maharana Raj Sahab of Wankaner

Adm. Sir Collis Richard Keppel  
H. H. The Maharaja of Bikaner  
Sir George Abraham Grierson  
Sir Marc Aurel Stein  
Sir Alfred Gibbs Bourne  
Sir Frank Campbell Gates  
Sir George Macartney  
Sir Edward Douglas Macleagan  
Maj.-Gen. Sir George John Younghusband  
Sir Brian Egerton  
Lieut.-Col. Sir John Ramsey  
Sir William Maxwell  
Sir Mokshagundam Vemaveeraraya  
Sir John Stuart Donald  
Brigadier General Sir Percy Molesworth Sykes.  
Sir Edward Vere Levinge  
Major-General Nawab Malik Sir Umar Hayat  
Khan Tiwana  
Sir Henry Wheeler  
Sir George Cunningham Buchanan  
Major-Gen. Sir William George Lawrence Beynon  
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alfred Horsford Dingley  
Sir Godfrey Butler Hunter Fell  
Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Joseph O'Donnell  
Major-Gen. Sir Godfrey Williams  
Sir William Sinclair Morris  
Sir Charles Low  
H. H. The Maharana of Udaipur  
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Aikman Altham  
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Alexander Anderson  
Gen. Sir Havelock Hudson  
Major-Gen. Sir Wyndham Charles Knight  
Major-Gen. Sir Henry Freeland  
Lieut.-Col. Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson  
Sir Walter Maude  
Sir Charles Stevenson Moore  
Major-Gen. Sir Wilfrid Malleson  
Sir John Cumming  
Sir Herbert Maynard  
H. H. The Nawab of Malerkotla  
The Thakur Sahib of Limbdi  
Sir Henry Crump  
Lt.-Col. Sir Armine Dew  
Col. Sir W. H. Wilcox  
H. H. The Maharaja of Panna  
Sir Patrick Fegan  
Sir Noroot Warren  
Sir Charles Bell.  
Maulvi Sir Ahmad Husain Nawab Amin Jung  
Bahadur  
Admiral Sir Lionel Halley  
H. H. The Maharaja of Sikkim  
H. H. The Raja of Sangli  
Sir Henry Howard  
Sir Arthur Knapp  
Sir Reginald Mant  
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad  
Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibulla  
Sir Hugh McPherson  
Sir William Reid  
Sir Edward Chamber  
Sir Robert Holland  
The Hon'ble Sir Manekji Dadabhoi  
Sir George Raine  
Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar  
Sir Samuel O. Donald  
Sir Bertram Standen  
Sir Denys Bray

Sir Horatio Bolton  
Sir Moropant Joshi  
Sir William Barton  
Sir Frederick William Johnstone  
Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior)  
Sir Grimwood Mears  
Sir Norman Edward Marjoribanks  
Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmed Sa'ad  
Khan of Chhatari, U.P.  
Sir Reginald Glancy  
Sir Clement Hindley  
Sir Thomas Middleton  
Sir Alan Pin  
Sir Frederic Gauntlett  
Lt.-Col. Sir H. Beauchamp St. John.  
The Thakur Sahib of Palitana  
H. E. Sir Lancelot Graham  
Sir Edwin Lutjens  
Sir Joseph Thoro  
Sir Ross Barker  
Sir Herbert Baker  
Sir Samuel Smyth  
Sir Leonard Reynolds  
Sir James Sifton  
Sir Archibald Young Gipsy Campbell  
Sir Evelyn Berkeley Howell  
Sir Osborne Arkell Smith  
Sir Arthur Edward Nelson  
Sir Cecil Hermann Kisch.  
H. H. The Maharawal of Binswara  
Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib  
Bahadur.  
Sir Walter Frank Hudson  
Maj.-Gen. Sir John Wallace Dick Megaw.  
Maharajadhiraja Sir Kameshwara Singh, of  
Darbhanga.  
H. H. the Raja of Alh Rajpur  
Sir Shanmukham Chetty  
Sir Hopetoun Gabriel Stokes  
Sir Alexander Norman Ley Cater  
Sir Harry Alexander Fanshawe Lindsay  
Sir Vernon Dawson  
The Hon'ble Khwaja Sir Nasim-ud-din.  
Sir Edward Blunt.  
Sir Ernest Burdon.  
Sir James Macdonald Dunnett.  
Raj Bahadur Sir Bhubeshwar Das Daga.  
Maharaja Pratap Chandra Bhanja Deo Maharaja  
of Mayurbhanj  
Sir Alfred Parsons  
The Hon'ble Sir Bertrand Glancy  
Sir Richard Carter  
Sir Campbell Rhodes  
Raja of Bobbili  
Raja Brijnathsinh of Malhar, C.I.  
Sir Courtenay Latimer  
Sir A. J. Laine  
H. E. Sir George Cunningham  
Major-General Sir Ernest Orton, I.A.  
Major-General Sir Dennis Deane, I.A.  
Sir A. P. Patro  
Sir Leonard Wakely  
H. H. Raja Dileep Singh, of Sialkot  
H. E. Sir Robert Reid  
Sir Charles Alexander Souter  
Sir Donald James Boyd  
Lt.-Col. Sir George Ogilvie

Sir Aubrey Francis Metcalfe  
 Sir David George Mitchell  
 Sir Eric Charles Miville  
 Sir Hubert Winch Carr  
 Sir Mirza Mahomed Ismail  
 Rao Bahadur Sir V. T. Krishnama Acharya  
 Sir Geoffrey Thomas Holst Bracken  
 Sir Joseph Miles Clay  
 The Raja of Miraj (Junior)  
 Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore Bahadur  
 Sir Alexander Robertson Murray  
 Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu  
 The Hon'ble Sir Duncan George Mackenzie  
 The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart  
 Major-General Sir Digby Inglis Shuttleworth  
 Sir Charles Augustus Tegar  
 The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Guthrie Russell  
 Raja of Khilchipur  
 Raja of Banada  
 The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir Trenchard Graven  
 William Howle  
 Sir Geoffrey Pownall Burton  
 Major-General Sir Bertrand Richard Moberly  
 Major-General Sir Clement Arthur Milward  
 Raja Sir Muhammad Ejaz Hasul Khan, of  
 Jahangirabad  
 Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon  
 The Hon'ble Lt. Col. Sir Harold Wilberforce-Hell  
 Sir William Hawthorne Lewis  
 Major-General Sir Ernest Alexander Walker  
 Sir Gilbert Wiles  
 The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Parsons  
 Sir John Nixon  
 Sir Cecil Brackenbury  
 Major-General Sir William Twiss  
 Sir Malcolm Lyall Darling  
 Sir Joseph Hugh Garrett  
 Sir Gilbert Mitcalin Hogg

#### Honorary Companions (C. I. E.)

Laurent Marie Emile Beauchamp  
 Dr. Jean Etienne Justin Schneider  
 Hajj Muhammad Ali Razi-ut-Tajjar of Muham-  
 merah  
 Sheikh Abdulla Bin Esa, son of the Shaikh of  
 Bahrain  
 Mirza Ali Karam Khan Shuja-i-Nizam, Dy.  
 Governor of Bandar-Abbas  
 Commanding Colonel Ghana Bhikram  
 Lieut.-Col. Farish Jung Bahadur Rana  
 Major Alfred Paul Jacques Marson  
 Lieut.-Col. Gen. Sugiyama, Imperial Japanese  
 Army  
 Lieut. Richard Beamish  
 Lieut. Francois Pierre Paul Rasy  
 Lieut.-Col. Bhuban Bikram Rana  
 Lieut.-Col. Shamshere Bikram Rana  
 Lieut.-Col. Dumber Shumshere Thapa  
 Lieut.-Col. Madan Man Singh Basniat  
 Lieut.-Col. Gambhir Jung Thapa  
 Lieut.-Col. Chandra Jung Thapa  
 Major Uttam Bikram Rana  
 Captain Narsing Bahadur Basniat  
 H. K. Shikh Abdullah bin Qasim-at-Thani,  
 Ruler of Qatar  
 Taeyin Chur. Chu-jui-Ch'ih, Tao-yin of Kaohgar  
 Sheikh Abdulla bin Jalawi, Amir of Hassa  
 Nobumiche Sakonobe  
 Major Masanoeuke Tsunoda  
 His Excellency Muhammad Ibrahim Khan,  
 Shaikat-ul-Mulk

Khan Sahib Yusuf Bin Ahmed Kanoo, M.S.E.  
 Guraji Hemraj  
 Rada Kasi Marichman Singh  
 M. A. J. Van Manen  
 L. J. A. Trip  
 Dr. O. Jeddels  
 Dr. A. Friederich  
 V. Champion  
 Dr. Jean Philippe Vogel  
 Shaikh Abdulla Al Salim Al Subah, of Kuwait

#### Companions (C. I. E.)

Thakur Bichu Singh  
 Sir Rayner Childs Barker  
 Sir John Prescott Hewett  
 Rao Bahadur Sri Ram Bhikaji Jatar  
 Fazulbhai Vissam  
 Charles R. Buckland  
 Francis Krakine Dempster  
 Lieut.-Col. John Shakespear  
 Maharaj Rajashri Sankara Subbajayar  
 Khav Bahadur Mancherji Rustamji Dhola  
 Sir Benjamin Robertson  
 Charles George Palmer  
 Lieut.-Col. A. B. Minchin  
 W. T. Van Someren  
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Frank Popham Young  
 George Moss Harriott  
 Henry Marsh  
 Lieut.-Col. Bertrand Evelyn Mellish Gurdon  
 Col. John Crimmin  
 Mir Ausaf Ali Khan, General  
 Khan Bahadur Subadar-Major Sardar Khan  
 Hony. Capt. Subadar-Major Yasin Khan, Sardar  
 Bahadur  
 Alexander Lauzun Pendock Tucker  
 Sir Stuart Milford Fraser  
 Walter Bernard deWinton  
 Lt.-Col. Charles Arnold Kemball  
 Douglas Donald  
 Raja Sir Sikandar Khan, of Nagar  
 George Huddleston  
 Lieut.-Col. Montagu William Douglas  
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur D'Arcy Gordon Bannerinan  
 William Bell  
 Edward Henry Scamander Clarke  
 Webster Boyle Gordon  
 Lieut.-Col. Robert Arthur Edward Benn  
 George James Ferram  
 Lieut.-Col. C. W. Waddington  
 Lieut.-Col. Sir William O'Connor  
 Lionel Truninger  
 Sir Hugh William Orange  
 Lieut.-Col. Charles Archer  
 Major Lionel Maling Wynch  
 Major-General William Arthur Watson  
 Major-General Alain Chartier de Lotbiniere  
 Joly de Lotbiniere  
 Sir Thomas Robert John Ward  
 Major-General Sir Harry Davis Watson  
 Sir Derek William George Keppel  
 Lt.-Col. Sir David Fraim  
 Col. William John Daniell Dundee  
 Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola  
 Sir Edward Albert Gait  
 Robert Greig Kennedy  
 Col. Henry Thomas Pease

Col. Malcolm Sydenham Clarke Campbell  
Major-General Arthur Le Grand Jacob  
Francis St. George Manners-Smith  
Sir Pashamarneri Sundaram Aiyar Sivasaami  
Aiyar  
Baron Birdwood  
William Herbert Dobble  
Ralph Buller Hughes-Suller  
Lieut.-Col. Francis Frederic Perry  
Diwan Bahadur Sir Daya Kishan Kaul  
Lieut.-Col. Stuart Hill Godfrey  
Brigadier-General Ernest William Stuart King  
Macdonochy  
William Ellis Jardine  
Percy Wyndham  
Ceall Ward Chichele-Plowden  
Albert Claude Verrieres  
Nilambar Mukharji  
Rai Bahadur Rai Prasanna Ghosh  
Sir Montag Sherard Dawes Butler  
Lieut.-Col. Stuart George Knox  
Sir James Bennett Brunyate  
Reginald Edward Enthoven  
Henry Venn Cobb  
Reginald Hugh Brereton  
William Lochiel Berkeley Souter  
Sir John Hubert Marshall  
Col. Frank Goodwin  
James Adolphus Gukler  
Walter Culley Madge  
Lieut.-Col. Wallace Christopher Ramsay Stratton  
Lieut.-Col. Edward Gelson Gregson  
Col. Benjamin William Marlow  
Lieut.-Col. Ramsay Frederick Clayton Gordon  
Major-General Sir Leonard Rogers  
Sir Henry Sharp  
Diwan Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai  
Alexander Emanuel English  
Kaye Edward Robert Hinkinsop  
Col. George Henry Evans  
Col. Henry Burden  
William George Knight  
Rev. Dr. John Anderson Graham  
Sir Louis James Kershaw  
William Taylor Cathcart  
Sir Hugh Murray  
Sir Kailas Narayan Haksar  
Lieut.-Col. Ernest Douglas Money  
Lieut.-Col. John Mackenzie  
Lieut.-Col. Sir James Reed Roberts  
Lieut.-Col. Lawrence Impy  
Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji  
Lieut.-Col. Frederick Fenn Elwes  
Cecil Archibald Smith  
Raja Sir Gurbaksh Singh Bedi  
Col. Gilbert Walter Palin  
Col. Robert Edward Pemberton Pigott  
Gerald Francis Keatinge  
Lieut.-Col. John Glennie Greig  
Brig.-Genl. E. E. T. Hogg  
G. A. Barron  
Charles Archibald Walker Ross  
Lieut.-Col. Arthur Dennys Gilbert Ramsay  
Pierce Langriebe Moore  
Sir Alfred Chatterton  
Lt.-Col. Arthur Abercromby Duff  
Lt.-Col. John Lawrence William Fraser-Mullen  
Albert John Harrison

Sir Prafulla Chunder Ray  
Col. Francis Raymond  
Major-General Sir William Bernard James  
Major-General Sir Sydney D'Aguiar Crookshank  
Sir Edward Denison Ross  
Col. Reginald O'Bryan Taylor  
Rai Bahadur Raja Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul  
Lieut.-Col. Frederic William Wodehouse  
Lieut.-Col. Charles Henry James  
Alexander Blake Shakespeare  
Sir John Hope Simpson  
Lieut.-Col. William Glen Liston  
Lieutenant-General Sir Edwin H. de Vere  
Atkinson  
Frank Adrian Lodge  
Col. Sir Robert William Layard Dunlop.  
Sir Alexander Macdonald Rouse  
Charles Cahill Sheridan  
Colonel William Wilfrid Rickford  
Henry Cuthbert Stretfield  
Sir William Foster  
Col. G. K. Walker  
Sir Joseph Henry Stone  
Brigadier-General G. S. Crawford  
Sir Patrick Cadell  
Abanindra Nath Tagore  
J. K. Pearson  
Col. R. J. Blackham  
Hugh Edward Clerk  
Frank Charles Daly  
James Gargrave Covernton  
Louis R. B. Cobden-Ramsay  
Rao Bahadur Sir Raghunath Venkaji Babnis  
Col. William Moleworth  
Leonard Birley  
Frank Frederick Lyall  
Lt.-Col. Frank Currie Lewis  
Lewis French  
Col. Walter Hugh Jeffery  
Richard Meredith  
Sir Albert Howard  
Lieut.-Col. E. D. Wilson Greig  
Richard Hugh Tickell  
Francis Samuel Alfred Hockock  
Lieut.-Col. Arthur Leslie Jacob  
Dr. Thomas Summers  
Kiran Chandra De  
Sir Frank Willington Carter  
Charles Montague King  
Berkeley John Byng Stephens  
Rear-Admiral Walter Lumden  
Rai Bahadur Dewan Bishan Das  
Col. Sir Samuel Rickard Christophers  
William Peter Sangster  
Lieut.-Col. Frederick Marshman Bailey  
Sahibzada Sir Abius Samad Khan, of Rampur  
Cecil Bernard Cottrell  
Sirdar Sahib Sir Suleman Haji Kasim Mitha  
George Pridaux Millet  
Sir Selwyn Howe Fremantle  
Sir Zia-ud-din Ahmed  
Major-General Charles Henry Cowie  
Sir Maharaj Singh  
Sir David Petrie  
Godfrey Charles Denham  
Lt.-Col. Charles Joseph Windham  
Herbert George Chick

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 A. C. J. Bailey  
 W. N. P. Jenkin  
 Satish Chandra Gupta  
 Kenneth Samuel Fitzre  
 Bijay Kumar Basu  
 Dugald Stuart Burn  
 Ghazanfar Ali Khan, I.C.S.  
 Harold Graham, I.C.S.  
 Frank Burton Leach, I.C.S.  
 Harold Argyll Watson, I.C.S.  
 Henry Abraham Gubbay  
 Alfred Ernest Mathias, I.C.S.  
 John Pierson Bulkeley, I.C.S.  
 Allan Arbuthnot Lane Roberts, I.C.S.  
 John William Sinyth, I.C.S.  
 Olaf Kirkpatrick Chace  
 Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Bajanjli Vachha  
 Satyendra Nath Roy, I.C.S.  
 Arthur Beaton Reid, I.C.S.  
 Thomas James Young Roxburgh, I.C.S.  
 Lieut.-Col. John Morison, I.M.S.  
 Sir Theodore James Tasker, I.C.S.  
 Engineer-Captain William Arthur Williams  
 Norman Lindsay Sheldon  
 Edward Charles Stuart Baker, O.B.E.  
 Lodhi Karim Hyder  
 Major-General Neil Charles Bannatyne  
 Alma Latifi, O.B.E., I.C.S.  
 Tom Lister, I.C.S.  
 Claude Henry Gidney  
 Thomas Joseph Alexander Craig  
 Sir Robert Daniel Richmond  
 Colonel Harry Malcolm Mackenzie, I.M.D.  
 Edmund James Rowlands  
 Roland Graham Gordon, I.C.S.  
 John Henry Darwin, I.C.S.  
 Captain Mathew John Clarke  
 Sam Carter Mould  
 Gurnath Venkatesh Bewoor  
 Lieut.-Col. Walter Edwin Beazley  
 Hugh Dow, I.C.S.

Khan Bahadur Nabl Baksh Muhammad Husain	The Hon'ble Mr A. C. Lothian
Khan Bahadur Shah Muhammad Yahya	Lt.-Col. G. L. Betham
Allan Macleod, I.C.S.	Major W. R. Hay
Ram Chandra, I.C.S.	C. E. S. Fairweather
Maj.-Genl. William Charles Hughan Forster, I.M.S.	Lt.-Col. A. D. Stewart
Sir James Braki Taylor, I.C.S.	Colonel R. N. Chopra
Charles Lyall Philip, I.C.S.	Lt.-Col. R. T. Lawrence
Captain Bardar Sir Sher Mohammad Khan	K. G. Mitchell
Edmund Nicolas Handy, I.C.S.	W. D. Croft
Noel James Boughton, I.C.S.	Khan Bahadur M. N. Mehta
Sir Charles Geraki Trevor	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Wahid uddin
Colonel John Norman Walker	Raja Bahadur Jawahir Singh, Raja of Sorangar
Lieut.-Col. Robert Brewford Seymour Sewell	Rana Shri Chhatra Salji, Thakore of Kadana
Lieut.-Col. Arthur Henry Eyre Mosse	H. C. Greenfield
Lieut.-Col. Charles Torrance Clithole-Plowden	J. W. Kelly
Edgar Stuart Roffey	Brigadier H. S. Scott
Vivian Augustus Short	Major Nawab Sir Ahmed Nawaz Khan
William Duncan Macgregor	H. M. Hood
Col. David Selten Johnston	R. N. Gilchrist
Harold Elley Roe	F. Canning
Hugh George Rawlinson	Capt. E. H. Daughlish
John Gordon Cameron Scott	J. M. Blackwood Stuart
Rai Bahadur Pandit Sir Sootta Prasad Bajpai	P. E. Aitchison
Rai Bahadur Abinash Chandra Banarji	Colonel J. A. S. Phillips
David Keith Cunnison	F. T. de Monte
Lt.-Col. J. L. B. Weir	W. McRae
E. O. Gibson	Capt. A. W. Ibbotson
N. N. Anklesaria	A. J. Mainwaring
W. B. Brett	Major G. V. B. Gillian
C. St. Leger Tayen	Major H. H. Johnson
Brigadier R. H. Anderson	Lt.-Col. H. H. King
J. H. Adam	A. D. Gordon
H. P. Thomas	E. L. Morriott
T. P. M. O'Callaghan	S. H. Bigsby
J. Davidson	J. Matthal
Vice-Admiral L. G. E. Crabbe	V. A. S. Stow
Lt.-Col. J. McPherson	Sir William Roberts
J. de Graaff Hunter	A. F. Stuart
D. H. C. Drake	Lt.-Col. Sir Donald Field
A. G. Leach	Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni
Sir David Meek	Sardar Gangadharao Narayanrao Muzumdar
Lt.-Col. H. F. R. Childers	R. G. McDowall
Lt.-Col. E. J. D. Colvin	Col. A. J. G. Bird
R. S. Fursell	F. Tymms
Lt.-Col. W. L. Harnett	F. J. Waller
Khan Bahadur K. J. Petigara	M. R. Richardson
Sir Alan Green	B. C. France
Sir Jamesdji Duggan	I. G. L. Evans
A. J. Leach	Mohd. Saich Akbar Hydari
H. M. Shiroore	I. M. Stephens
A. S. Hands	K. B. Mohd. Abdul Mumin
Major T. I. Stevenson	R. M. Souter
A. J. Baileman	Rabu Chandreshwar Prashad Narayan Sinha
J. A. Stewart	Colonel E. S. Philpott
K. L. B. Hamilton	Colonel A. B. Beddow
H. E. Mr H. J. Twynam	C. G. Barber
J. Prasad	Phanindra Nath Mitra
Brigadier G. A. Hare	A. D. Crombie
Sir Narsinga Rau	Major H. J. Rice
L. H. Greg	R. B. MacLachlan
J. R. T. Booth	J. G. Lathwalte
Sir Charles Chitham	C. K. Davidson
L. H. Colson	T. C. Crawford
B. E. Russell	K. B. Darabshah Edalji Nagarwala
N. Fitzmaurice	Dewan Bahadur N. A. Gopalaswami Ayyangar

C. F. Waterfall	G. K. Darling
J. F. Mitchell	R. D. Datal
Brigadier A. H. R. Dodd	H. C. Prior
Brigadier D. Ogilvy	D. Gladding
Brigadier H. B. Tucker	H. F. Knight
W. W. Smart, I.C.S.	W. S. Brown
F. W. Robertson	Col. R. B. Butler
J. S. Thomson	Colonel L. B. Grant
R. M. Macdougall	A. N. J. Harrison
P. M. Khargat	Lt.-Col. C. de M. Wellborne
Major Sir Henry Howard	Lieut.-Col. J. Ransford
Col. C. E. Vines	W. L. C. Trench
R. Sanderson	Colonel W. S. Pender
Col. A. H. H. Muir	M. S. Jayakar
Capt. A. G. Munderrell	A. D. F. Dundas
C. M. Trivedi	D. Haynell
R. H. Hutchings	L. H. Kirkness
Lieut.-Col. B. Higham	Major G. G. Prior
Lieut.-Col. G. Dallyall	W. E. D. Cooper
Capt. G. F. Hall	Lt.-Col. J. J. Harper-Nelson
R. F. Mundle	E. S. Crump
K. Sanjiva Row	Diwan Bahadur Madura Balasundaram Nayudu
C. T. Letton	Garu
S. N. Gupta	Nawab Khwaru Jung
Major Maharaj Kumar Amarjitsingh of Kapurthala	T. Quayle
Major W. F. Maxwell	Khari Bahadur Maulvi Aizul Haque
R. C. Bristow	C. L. Corfield
J. Fearfield	R. C. A. S. Hobart
J. A. B. Grier	F. L. Brayne
Khari Bahadur Tajmuhamedkhan of Badreshi	H. H. Craw
Col. S. G. S. Haughton	H. K. Kirpalani
J. Bartley	Brig. A. L. M. Molesworth
W. W. Nind	Brig. J. de L. Conry
C. K. Rhodes	Lt.-Col. R. Prince
S. C. Ghosh Maulik	Lt.-Col. R. U. F. Schomburg
Brig. Frederick Dickens	O. M. Martin
A. A. McCuskill Mitchell	H. G. Dennehy
E. P. Burke	A. C. Davies
P. T. Mansfield	C. D. Deshmukh
Lt.-Col. H. F. W. Paterson	C. G. Freke
R. G. Allan	C. E. Jones
H. A. Hyde	Captain C. H. Corser
W. E. G. Bender	Lt.-Col. R. E. Flowerdew
S. P. Varma	T. C. Orgill
H. P. V. Townend	D. Pennan
Lt.-Col. G. W. Anderson	Raja Birendra Bikram Singh
C. D. Rae	A. H. Layard
Lt.-Col. W. Ross Stewart	A. C. Woodhouse
C. C. Inglis	Rao Bahadur T. S. Venkataraman
Lt.-Col. M. Wylie	H. L. O. Garrett
E. A. Wraight	J. Monteath
Lt.-Col. R. S. Aspinall	G. C. Ramsay
H. Dippie	Raj Bahadur K. L. Narua
A. Alkman	Brigadier R. S. Abbott
J. Cairns	Brigadier P. W. L. Broke-Smith
A. A. L. Flynn	Brigadier H. M. Burrows
J. W. Gordon	Brigadier W. E. Kidner
V. F. Gray	J. F. Blackston
H. W. Hogg	E. C. Ansoorge
Raja Indarjit Pratap Bahadur Sahi	J. D. Penny
Raj Bahadur Lala Jai Gopal Puri	D. Macfarlane
U. Kyaw Zan	G. M. Ross
Lt.-Col. Maharaj Nahar Singhji	A. A. Waugh
Sami Muthiah Mudaliyar	J. B. Blair
Lt.-Col. Hugh Poynton Radley	Col. J. Taylor
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Machraj Bhawani Shanker Niyogi	Group Captain N. H. Bottomley
E. M. Jenkins	Col. C. A. Boyle
Thakor Shri Prathisinhji Takhtasinhji of Sudaana	J. M. Bottomley
	Lt.-Col. G. F. J. Paterson
	F. Ware
	Lt.-Col. A. E. J. C. McDowell

E. A. O. Perkin  
 D. Healy  
 Lt.-Col. J. de la Hay Gordon  
 W. R. G. Smith  
 V. N. Rao  
 F. Sayers  
 Lt.-Col. C. Newcomb  
 Lt.-Col. R. H. Candy  
 Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdul Aziz  
 O. H. Bristol  
 S. H. Y. Oulnam  
 Major A. E. Cartmel  
 B. M. Sullivan  
 C. W. Ayers  
 E. Muir  
 J. J. O. Paterson  
 M. Set  
 L. G. Pinnell  
 B. H. Dobson  
 Major-General P. S. Mills  
 J. C. Farmer  
 A. G. Phillips  
 A. J. Dash  
 P. J. H. Stent  
 A. J. Hopkinson  
 Lt.-Col. G. T. Fisher  
 C. W. B. Normand  
 Lt.-Col. F. A. Barker  
 Col. W. E. L. Long  
 Group Captain M. Henderson  
 C. F. Bell  
 M. O'Brien  
 A. Vipani  
 A. Gordon  
 Lt.-Col. E. V. Martin  
 H. Greenfield  
 M. W. W. M. Yeats  
 C. H. Gadsden  
 Lt.-Col. R. C. Fletcher  
 Khan Bahadur S. N. J. Ratnagar  
 Lt.-Col. G. T. Burke  
 Major C. G. Toogood  
 L. Owen  
 A. Whittaker  
 Major H. A. Barnes  
 H. S. B. Boyaglan  
 Diwan Bahadur P. D. Narain Musahib Ala  
 Lieut.-Col. D. de M. S. Fraser  
 M. Blado  
 B. T. Coates  
 A. de C. Williams  
 Colonel (Temporary Brigadier) G. Edward-  
 Collins  
 J. E. Parkinson  
 W. O. Dible  
 E. R. J. R. Cousins  
 Lt.-Col. H. W. C. Robson  
 H. O. de Gialo  
 H. S. E. Stevens  
 C. B. B. Clee  
 B. N. Bauerjee  
 J. Bhandari  
 T. S. Sankara Aiyar  
 Col. Stanley Van Buren Laing  
 Lt.-Col. N. S. Jatar  
 T. A. Whitehead  
 W. Grieve  
 Brevet Lt.-Col. H. H. Stable  
 H. W. Walto  
 G. S. Bosman  
 Lt.-Col. E. H. V. Hodge

A. R. MacEwen  
 T. H. G. Stampert  
 F. E. Grist  
 R. E. Montgomery  
 J. D. Anderson  
 Rai Bahadur Purshotam Lal Dhawan  
 Major-General Norman Methuen Wilson  
 D. N. Strathle  
 Frank D'Souza  
 Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola  
 Raja Durga Singh of Baghat  
 Col. (Temporary Brigadier) Philip Mortimer  
 Col. (Temporary Brigadier) E. F. S. Dawson  
 G. S. Butler  
 L. R. Fawcus  
 F. B. Wace  
 L. W. Jardine  
 A. L. Blunney  
 Panna Lal  
 E. R. Wood  
 J. W. Houlton  
 William Burns  
 R. S. Weir  
 Lt.-Col. Wolsely de Huga Haig  
 A. C. Hilley  
 Captain R. M. Philby  
 H. B. Dunkliff  
 Lt.-Col. J. B. Hance  
 Lt.-Col. Gordon Covell  
 Lt.-Col. M. G. Platts  
 Lt.-Col. E. W. O'Gorman Kirwan  
 J. F. Gennings

### The Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

This Order was instituted on Jan. 1, 1878 and for a like purpose with the simultaneously created Order of the Indian Empire. It consists of the Queen, the Queen Mother with some Royal Princesses, and the female relatives of Indian Princes or of persons who have held conspicuous offices in connection with India. Badge, the Royal Cypher in jewels within an oval surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. Designation, the letters C. I.

### Sovereign of the Order. THE KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA. Ladies of the Order (C. I.)

Her Majesty The Queen  
 Her Majesty Queen Mary  
 H. B. H. the Princess Royal  
 H. B. H. The Duchess of Gloucester  
 H. B. H. The Duchess of Kent.  
 H. B. H. the Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll.  
 H. B. H. the Princess Beatrice.  
 H. H. Princess Helena Victoria.  
 H. H. Princess Marie Louise.  
 H. M. The Queen of Norway.  
 H. M. Queen Marie of Roumania.  
 Mary, Baroness Kinross.  
 H. H. Maharani Sahib Chhima Bai Gaekwar  
 Lady George Hamilton  
 Margaret, Dowager Baroness Amphilil.  
 Mary Caroline, Dowager Countess of Minto.  
 Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsey.  
 Margaret Etienne Hannah, Marchioness of  
 Crewe.  
 Frances Charlotte, Viscountess Chelmsford.

Marie Adelaide, Marchioness of Willington  
Dorothy Evelyn Augusta, Viscountess Halifax.  
Pamela, Countess of Lytton

H. H. Sri Padmanabha Sevini Vanchi Dharma  
Vardhini Raja Rajawari Maharani Setu  
Lakshmi Bai, Maharani Regent of Travancore.

Margaret Evelyn, Viscountess Goschen.

Jeannette Hope, Baroness Birdwood.

Lady Ali Shah

H. H. the Maharani Bhatiani Sri Ajah Kanwarji  
Sabab, of Bikaner.

Lady Beatrice Taylor Stanley

Doreen Maud, Marchioness of Linlithgow.

Doreen Gerakline, Baroness Brabourne

**Indian Titles: Badges.**—An announcement was made at the Coronation Durbar in 1911, that a distinctive badge should be granted to present holders and future recipients of the titles of 'Dewan Bahadur', 'Sardar Bahadur', 'Khan Bahadur', 'Rai Bahadur', 'Rao Bahadur', 'Khan Sahib', 'Rai Sahib' and 'Rao Sahib'. Subsequently the following regulations in respect of these decorations were issued:—(1) The decoration to be worn by the holders of the titles above mentioned shall be a badge or medallion bearing the King's effigy crowned and the name of the title, both to be executed on a plaque or shield surrounded by a five-pointed star surmounted by the Imperial Crown, the plaque or shield being of silver gilt for the titles of Dewan, Sardar, Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur, and of silver for the titles of Khan, Rai, and Rao Sahib. (2) The badge shall be worn suspended round the neck by a ribbon of one inch and a half in width, which for the titles of Dewan and Sardar Bahadur shall be light blue with a dark blue border, for the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur light red with a dark red border, and for the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Sahib dark blue with light blue border.

A Press Note issued in November, 1914, states:—The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of the position in which ministers of Indian titles should be worn, and have decided that they should be worn on the left breast fastened by a brooch, and not suspended round the neck by a ribbon as prescribed in the case of the badge itself. When the ministers are worn in conjunction with other decorations, they should be placed immediately after the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.

**Indian Distinguished Service Medal.**—This medal was instituted on June 24th, 1907, by an Army Order published in Simla as a reward for both commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regular and other forces in India. It bears on the obverse the bust of King Edward VII and on the reverse a laurel wreath encircling the words *For Distinguished Service*. The medal, 1½ inches in diameter, is ordered to be worn immediately to the right of all war medals suspended by a red ribbon 1½ in. wide, with blue edges ½ in. wide. This medal may be conferred by the Viceroy of India.

**Indian Order of Merit.**—This reward of valour was instituted by the H. E. I. Co. in 1837, to reward personal bravery without any reference to length of service or good conduct.

It is divided into three classes and is awarded to native officers and men for distinguished conduct in the field. On the advancement from one class to another the star is surrendered to the Government, and the superior class substituted, but in the event of the death of the recipient his relatives retain the decoration. The order carries with it an increase of one-third in the pay of the recipient, and in the event of his death the allowance is continued to his widow for three years. The First Class consists of a star of eight points, 1½ in. in diameter, having in the centre a ground of dark-blue enamel bearing crossed swords in gold, within a gold circle, and the inscription *Reward of Valour*, the whole being surmounted by two wreaths of laurel in gold. The Second Class star is of silver, with the wreaths of laurel in gold; and the Third Class entirely of silver. The decoration is suspended from a simple loop and bar from a dark-blue ribbon 1½ in. in width with red edges, bearing a gold or silver buckle according to class.

**Order of British India.**—This order was instituted at the same time as the Order of Merit, to reward native commissioned officers for long and faithful service in the Indian Army. Since 1878, however, any person, European or native, holding a commission in a native regiment, became eligible for admission to the Order without reference to creed or colour. The First Class consists of a gold eight-pointed radiated star 1½ in. in diameter. The centre is occupied by a lion rampant passant upon a ground of light-blue enamel, within a dark-blue band inscribed *Order of British India*, and encircled by two laurel wreaths of gold. A gold loop and ring are attached to the crown for suspension from a broad ornamental band 2 in. in diameter, through which the ribbon, once blue, now red, is passed for suspension from the neck. The Second Class is 1½ in. in diameter with dark-blue enamelled centre there is no crown on this class, and the suspender is formed of an ornamental gold loop. The reverse is plain in both classes. The First Class carries with it the title *Sardar Bahadur*, and an additional allowance of two rupees a day and the Second the title of *Bahadur*, and an extra allowance of one rupee per day.

**Indian Meritorious Service Medal.**—This was instituted on July 27th, 1888, and on receipt of the medal the order states "a non-commissioned officer must surrender his Long Service and Good Conduct medal": but on being promoted to a commission he may retain the M. S. medal, but the annuity attached to it will cease. On the obverse is the disarmed bust of Queen Victoria facing left, with a veil falling over the crown behind, encircled by the legend *Victoria Kaisar-i-Hind*. On the reverse is a wreath of lotus leaves enclosing a wreath of palm tied at the base, having a star beneath, between the two wreaths is the inscription for meritorious service. Within the palm wreath is the word *India*. The medal, 1½ in. in diameter, is suspended from a scroll by means of a red ribbon 1½ in. wide. The medals issued during the reigns of Queen Victoria's successors bear on the obverse their best in profile with the legend altered to *EDWARDVS* or *GEORGIVS*.



## THE KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

This decoration was instituted in 1900, the preamble to the Royal Warrant—which was amended in 1901, 1912, 1933 and in 1938—being as follows:—"Whereas We, taking into Our Royal consideration that there do not exist adequate means whereby We can reward important and useful services rendered to Us in Our Indian Empire in the advancement of the public interests of Our said Empire, and taking also into consideration the expediency of distinguishing such services by some mark of Our Royal favour: Now for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of thus distinguishing such services aforesaid, We have instituted and created, and by these presents for Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, do institute and create a new Decoration." The decoration is styled "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India" and consists of three classes. The Medal is an oval-shaped Badge or Decoration—in gold for the First Class, silver for the second Class and in bronze for the Third Class—with the Royal Cypher on one side and on the reverse the words "Kaisar-i-Hind for Public Service in India"; it is suspended on the left breast by a dark blue ribbon.

## Recipients of the 1st Class.

Abdus Samad Khan of Rampur  
Advani, M. R.

Alvar, Mrs. Parvati Ammal Chandra Sekhara  
Aljagarh, Her Highness the Dowager Maharani  
of Kamal Kunwar  
Akalot, Shrimati Tarabai Rani Saheb Bhonsle,  
Rani Regent of

Alexander, A. J.  
Allen, The Revd. J. H.  
Allyn, Dr. (Miss) Jessie Matilda, M.D.  
Aloysia, Rev. Mother Mary  
Amarchand, Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan

Amar Nath  
Amphill, Margaret, Baroness

Anardal, Shrimati Sethani

Anderson, I. R.

Anderson, The Rev. H.

Antkarsia, J. A.

Anastio, P. N., Mrs. Stent

Arbuthnot, Miss Margaret Georgina

Archer, George Barrow

Ashton, Albert Frederick

Ashton, Dr. R. J.

Ayyar, Ayl. M. R. Ry. T S A R

Bagla, Ramnivas

Baird, Miss E. E.

Baird-Smith, J. R.

Balfour, Dr. Ida

Ball, Mrs. R.

Bandarwalla, N. M.

Banta, Mrs. A. E.

Barber, Benjamin Russell

Barber, Rev. I.

Bardley, Deaconess J. B.

Bare, Doctor Esther Gimson, M.D.

Barnes, Major Ernest

Barton, Lady Evelyn Agnes

Bawden, Rev. S. D.

Beadon, Mrs. Mary O'Brien.

Beale, Dr. L. H.

Beer, Mrs. Georgiana Mary

Beatty, Francis Montagu Algernon

Beck, Miss Emma Josephine

Beckett, Miss G.

Bell, Lt.-Col. Charles Thorabill

Benson, Doctor (Miss) A. M.

Benson, Lady

Bentley, Dr. Charles Albert

Betteridge, Miss H.

Bhandari, Rai Bahadur Captain R. R. M.

Bhore, Lady M. W.

Bikaner, Maharaja of

Billimoria, Rustomji Bomanji

Birdley, Major-General Sir Alfred

Benjamin, Miss Lena Adell

Birkmyre, Lady A.

Blacet, Miss M. R.

Blackwell, Mrs. M. F.

Blanche, Annie, Sister

Blowers, Commis-ioner Arthur Robert

Bonington, Max Carl Christian

Bonnetta, The Very Rev. M. E.

Booth-Tucker, Frederick St. George de Lantou

Bosanquet, Sir O. V.

Bose, Rai Bahadur Sir Bipin Krishna

Bott, Lieut.-Col. R. H.

Brackenbury, Mrs. E. S. H.

Bradbury, The Rev. Arthur Lyle

Brahmachari, Rai Bahadur U. N.

Bramley, Percy Brooke

Bray, Sir Denis DeSaumarez

Brayne, Mrs. J. G.

Broadway, Alexandre

Broomfield, Mrs. M. L.

Brown, Dr. Miss E.

Brown, Rev. A. E.

Brown, Rev. W. E. W.

Burge, Mrs. B. M. I.

Burton, Lady D.

Burton, James Foest

Buchanan, Rev. John

Bull, Henry Martin

Bunbury, Evelyn James

Burn, Sir Richard

Burnett, General Sir Charles John

Burton, Miss A. I.

Busher, R. O.

Butler, Lady Ann Gertrude

Caleb, Dr. G. C.

Calnan, Denis

Campbell, Colonel Sir Robert Nil

Campbell, Dr. Miss S.

Campion, John Montrieux

Carleton, Dr. (Miss) Jessie, M.D.

Carleton, Marcus Bradford

Cartley, Lady

Carruthers, Lady

Carstairs The Rev. G.

Carter, Edward Clark

Cassels, Mrs. Sylvia

Cantor, Lieut.-Col. R. H.

Chand, Sakhi, Rai Bahadur

Chand, Rai Bahadur Lala Tara

- Chandrasekhara Ayyar, M. R. Esq., P. S. A.  
 Chapman, E. A. B.  
 Chatterton, The Rt. Rev. Eyre, D.D.  
 Chatterton, Sir Alfred  
 Chatterton, Mrs. L.  
 Chatterji, M. C. S.  
 Chaudhuri, Raja Bahadur Sarat Chandra Ray  
 Chitnavis, Sir Shankar Madho  
 Chitty, Mrs. Audrey  
 Chute, Mrs. P. S.  
 Coldstream, William  
 Comley, Mrs. Alice  
 Commissariat, (Miss) Sherin Hormunshaw  
 Copeland, Theodore Wesley  
 Coppel, Right Rev. Bishop Francis Stephen  
 Corbett, Capt. J. E. (Retd.)  
 Cotesworth, Mrs. B.  
 Coulthurst, D. M.  
 Cousins, Henry  
 Cox, Arthur Frederick  
 Cox, R. J. H.  
 Crawford, Francis Colomb  
 Creighton, Dorothea Beatrice  
 Crosthwaite, The Rev. C. A.  
 Crouch, H. W.  
 Cullen, Mrs. E. J.  
 Dane, Lady  
 Darbyshire, Miss Ruth  
 Das, Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran  
 Das, Sri Gadadhar Ramsun  
 Das, Rai Bahadur Lala Mathura (with Gold Bar)  
 Das, Mrs. Rajkumari  
 Davies, Arthur  
 Davies, Rev. Can. A. W.  
 Davies, Mrs. Edwin  
 Davis, Caleb  
 Davis, The Rev. C.  
 Davis, Miss Gertrude  
 Davison, Miss Mary  
 Davys, Mrs.  
 Dawson, Brivet-Colonel Charles Euston  
 Deane, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Edward  
 deLotbiniere, Lieutenant-Colonel Alain C. Joly  
 Deodhar, G. K.  
 Desika Acharyar, D. B. Sir T.  
 Devi, Maharani Parbati  
 Dewas (Junior), H. H. the Maharaja of  
 Dhar, Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba  
 Luxmibai Puar of  
 Dobson, Mrs. Margaret  
 Dodson, Miss R. I.  
 Douglas, Dr. E.  
 Drysdale, Rev. J. A.  
 DuBern, Amador George  
 DuBern, Jules Emile  
 Duggan, Mrs. Jeonabai.  
 Duncan, Sister K. A.  
 Duncan, Rev. H. C.  
 Dunncliffe, Mrs. F.  
 Dutt, G. S.  
 Dyson, Colonel Thomas Edwards  
 Earle, Sir Archdale  
 Edgley, N. O. A.  
 Edna, Lady Gowan  
 Elsie, Mrs. King  
 Ernest, Dr. A. L.  
 Evans, The Rev. J. C.  
 Falkner, Miss C.  
 Farrer, Miss E. M.  
 Fatima Siddika, Begum Sahiba  
 Ferard, Mrs. Ida Margaret  
 Forbush, Mrs. M. E. A.  
 Frances, Sister Dorothy  
 Francis, Edward Welcham  
 Franklin, Miss H. M.  
 Fromm-Moller, C. F.  
 Gedge, Miss E.  
 Gerrard, Miss J. M.  
 Ghosal, Sir Jona  
 Gibson, Mrs. M. E.  
 Gilmore, The Rev. David Chandle  
 Glasbrook, N. S.  
 Glenn, Henry James Heamey  
 Goheen, Mr. R. H. H.  
 Goldsmith, The Rev. Canon M. G.  
 Gonsaga, Rev. Mother  
 Gordon, The Rev. D. R.  
 Goachen, Viscountess  
 Gould, Miss Hilda  
 Graham, Miss A. S.  
 Graham, Miss D. L.  
 Graham The Very Rev. John Anderson (with Gold Bar)  
 Grattan, Colonel Henry William  
 Gray, Major J. E.  
 Greenfield, Miss C. R.  
 Gregory, Brother  
 Griffin, Miss E.  
 Guha, B. K.  
 Guilford, The Rev. E. (with Gold Bar)  
 Guyer, H. C.  
 Gwyther, Lieut. Colonel Arthur  
 Hahn, The Rev. Ferdinand  
 Haig, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Balfour  
 Haig, Lady  
 Hall, Harold Fielding Patrick  
 Hamilton, Lieut. Col. Robert Edward Archibald  
 Hankin, K. H.  
 Hanson, The Rev. O.  
 Harper, Mrs. I.  
 Harper, Dr. E.  
 Hart, Miss Louisa Helena (with Gold Bar)  
 Harvest, Lieut. Colonel Herbert de Vero  
 Harvey, Miss R.  
 Hatch, Miss Sarah Isabel  
 Haughton, S. O. S.  
 Hawker, Miss A. M.  
 Heald, Lady Edith  
 Helen, J. Mrs. Tasker  
 Helen, Lady Macpherson  
 Henrietta, Mother  
 Hey, Miss D. O. de La (with Gold Bar)  
 Hibberd, Miss J. F.  
 Hickinbotham The Rev. J. H.  
 Higginbotham, P.  
 Hildesley, The Rev. Alfred Herbert  
 Hill, Miss Norah  
 Hodgson, Edward Maraden  
 Hodgson, (Miss) F. A.  
 Hoeck, Rev. Father L. V.  
 Hogan, W. J. Alexander  
 Hogg, The Rev. Dr. A. G.  
 Holderness, Sir Thomas William  
 Holland, H. T. (with Gold Bar)  
 Hollday, Mrs. E. M.  
 Holmes, Major J. A. H.

Hood, H. H.  
 Hooper, The Rev. J. S. M.  
 Hope, Mrs. L. M.  
 Hopkins, Mrs. Jessie  
 Hormusji, Dr. B. C.  
 Houlton, Dr. (Miss) Charlotte, M.D.  
 Howard, Mrs. Gabrielle Louise Caroline  
 Hoyland, John Somerville  
 Hudson, Sister L. E. M.  
 Hume, The Rev. R. A.  
 Hunan, Mr. W.  
 Husband, Lieut.-Col. James  
 Hutchinsson, Lieut.-Col. William Gordon  
 Hutchinsson, Sir Sydney Hutton Cooper  
 Hutchison, J.  
 Hutwa, The Maharani Jnan Manjari Kunri  
 Hydari, Mrs. Amina  
 Inglis, Mrs. Ellen  
 Jones, Lady Agathia Rosalie  
 Irvine, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Waer  
 Irving, Lady  
 Isabelle, D., Mrs. Norman Walker  
 Ives, Harry William Maclean  
 Iyer, Diwan Bahadur C. S.  
 Jackson, Lady Julia Honoria  
 Jackson, Lady Kathleen Anna Dorothy  
 Jackson, Rev. James Chadwick  
 James, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry  
 Jamlet Rai, Diwan Bahadur (with Gold Bar)  
 Janikhal  
 Janvier, Rev. C. A. R.  
 Jassawala, J. S.  
 Jehangir, Mrs. Cowasji  
 Jehangir (Senor), Lady Dhanbai Cowasji  
 Jerwood, Miss H. D.  
 Jones, F. T.  
 Josephine, Sister (Bombay)  
 Joyce, Lady Keane  
 Kamrabi, Shri. Rani Sahela of Jaidan  
 Kaye, G. R.  
 Keane, Miss H.  
 Kennedy, The Right Rev. K. W. S.  
 Kerr, Rev. George McGlashan  
 Keyes, Lady K. B.  
 Khan, Khan Bahadur Kull  
 Khan, Khan Bahadur Moghal Daz  
 King, Mrs. D.  
 Kloppsch, Dr. Louis  
 Kothari, Sir Jehangir Hormusji  
 Krishnamachari, Lady Ranganima  
 Kuor, Srimati Phulpatti  
 Kugelberg, Dr. C. F.  
 Lamb, Sir Richard Amphlett  
 Lant, The Rev. W. K.  
 Lee, Mrs.  
 Lee, Ah Yain  
 Lewis, The Rev. E. H.  
 Lindsay, Sir D'Arcy  
 Lindsay, Major General G. M.  
 Ling, Miss Catharine Frances  
 Littlewood, Miss G. E.  
 Longmire, Miss Mary  
 Louhiere, Rev. Father R. F. A.  
 Lovett, Sir Harrington Vornay  
 Lowe, Miss Irene Helen  
 Luck, Wilfred Henry  
 Lukis, Lady  
 Lyall, Frank Frederick

Lyons, Surgeon-General Robert William  
 Steele  
 Maclean, Rev. J. H.  
 Macnaghten, Mr. F. M.  
 Macpherson, Mrs. M.  
 Macwatt, Major-General Sir Charles  
 Madhav Rao Veshwanath Patankar  
 Mahant, Puran Nath  
 Malagon, Raja of  
 Malvi, Tribhuvandas Narottamdas  
 Maneckchand, Seth Motilal  
 Mann, Dr. Harold  
 Manners-Smith, Mr. Francis St. George  
 Marar, K. W. P.  
 Marwood, Skiney Lionel  
 Mary of St. Paul, Rev. Mother  
 Matthews, Rev. Father  
 Mayes, Herbert Frederick  
 McCarrison, Major Robert  
 McEloughry, Colonel James  
 McCullough, Miss Rose Adaline  
 Medonall, Miss E. (with Gold Bar)  
 McFayden, The Rev. Joseph Ferguson, D.D.  
 McKenzie, Mrs. A. F.  
 McKenrie, The Rev. J. B.  
 McNeil, The Rev. John  
 McReddie, Miss J. A.  
 Mehta, Dr. D. H.  
 Mehta, Mrs. Trivati  
 Meiklejohn, Miss W. J.  
 Meaton, Rev. W.  
 Middleton, Miss A.  
 Millar, Lt.-Col. G. MacGregor  
 Millard, Walter Samuel  
 Miller, A. D.  
 Minto, Dowager, Countess of, C. I.  
 Mohamed Ayooob alias U. Shih, Yun  
 Monahan, Mrs. Ida  
 Monahan, The Rev. C. H.  
 Monahan, Mrs. Olive  
 Woolgast, Dr. S. R.  
 Morgan, George  
 Morrison, F. K.  
 Muazzim Hussain Muhammad Farukh  
 Mudliar, S. C.  
 Muir, Rev. E. (with Gold Bar)  
 Muir Mackenzie, Lady Theres  
 Muir, Mrs. G. H. M.  
 Mulye, V. Krishnarao  
 Murphy, The Rev. Mother Xavier  
 Nariman, Dr. Sir Temulji Bhikaji  
 Narasinggarh, Her Highness the Rani Shiv  
 Kunwar Sahiba of  
 Nave, Dr. Ernest  
 Nimbalkar, Srimati B. L. Nalk  
 Nisbet, John  
 Norman-Walker, Mrs. D. I.  
 Noyce, Lady E. I.  
 Noyce, William Florey  
 Oakley, Rev. E. S.  
 Oakley, F. H.  
 O'Byrne, Gerald John Evangelist  
 O'Donnell, Doctor J. D.  
 O'Donnell, Dr. Thomas Joseph  
 Oh, Maung Ba (alias) Ahmedullah  
 Oldham, Charles Evelyn Arbuthnot William  
 O'Meara, Lt.-Col. Eugene John  
 Organe, The Rev. W. K. H.  
 Page, Lady M.

Parnet, The Rev. Mother Marie Du Divin  
 Parakh, Dr. N. N.  
 Paranjpye, Dr. Raghunath Parshottam  
 Parmanand, Ram Arishna Narayan  
 Parukutti Netyar Ammal, V. K.  
 Paterson, Miss M. M.  
 Pauline, Lady Griffith  
 Pears, S. D.  
 Pelly, The Rev. A. C.  
 Pennell, Mrs. A. M.  
 Perfumi, The Rev. L. C.  
 Perreira, Major J. M.  
 Petigara, Khan Bahadur Kavalji Jamahedji  
 Philips, Edwin Ashby  
 Pickford, Alfred Donald  
 Piggot, Miss E.  
 Pitcher, Colonel Duncan George  
 Pittendrigh, Rev. G.  
 Plamondon, Rev. Mother S. O.  
 Plant, Captain William Charles Trew (Jr.)  
 Gambler  
 Platt, Dr. Kate  
 Posnett, Rev. C. W.  
 Poynder, Lieut.-Colonel John Leopold  
 Prasad, Pandit Sukhdeo  
 Price, John Dodds  
 Purser, Reverend, W. C.  
 Ramamurti Pantulu Garu Rao Sahib  
 Ramaniya Acharyar, D. B. V. K. A.  
 Rama Rau, Mrs. D.  
 Ramaswami Ayyar, M. H. R. T. S. A.  
 Ramchandrarao Pantulu, D. B.  
 Ramsay, Dr. G. C.  
 Rankine, Miss S. J.  
 Rawson, Miss M. E.  
 Ray, Rao Jogendra Narayan, Raja Bahadur  
 Reed, Miss M.  
 Rees, O. M.  
 Reid, Frederick David  
 Reid, R. N.  
 Remedios, The Very Rev. M. D.  
 Remfry, Mrs. M. H. Y.  
 Reynolds, Leonard William  
 Richmond, Thomas  
 Livingston, The Rev. Canon, C. S.  
 Roberts, Dr. H. G.  
 Roberts, Lt.-Col. Sir James Reid  
 Robson, Dr. Robert George  
 Roat, Lt.-Col. Ernest Reinhold  
 Row, Dr. Raghavendra  
 Roy, Rai Bahadur Harindra Lal  
 Ruddle, Mrs. M. I.  
 Ruth, Mrs. Young  
 Sachse, Lady  
 Sackett, The Revd. F. C.  
 Samthar, Maharaja of  
 Sangli, Her Highness Rani Mahli. of  
 Sanjiva Rao, Mrs. Padma Bai  
 Sarabhai Ambalal  
 Sawday, Rev. G. W.  
 Schofield, Miss M. T.  
 Schworen, Rev. Father T. T. Vander  
 Schnyder, Mrs. Elsie Harris  
 Scott, Doctor A.  
 Scott, Mary H. Harriot  
 Scott, Rev. Dr. H. E.  
 Scott, Rev. W.  
 Seadder, Rev. Dr. Louis Rousseau

Seadder, Miss Ida with (Gold Bar)  
 Seel, The Rev. Canon Edward  
 Sellos, Rev. Father Augusto  
 Seeshagiri Rao Pantulu, D. B. D.  
 Shah Nawaz, Begum  
 Shantou, Miss M. E.  
 Sharp, Sir Henry  
 Sharpe, Rev. E. B.  
 Sharpe, Walter Samuel  
 Sheard, E.  
 Sheppard, Miss M.  
 Sheppard, Mrs. Adeline B.  
 Sheppard, William Dalsbury  
 Sherratt, The Rev. W.  
 Shillidy, The Rev. John  
 Shore, Lieut.-Colonel Robert  
 Shoubridge, Lieut.-Col. C. A. G.  
 Shroff, S. P.  
 Sifton, Lady  
 Simpson, Miss Jessie Phandora  
 Singh, Munshi Ajit  
 Singh, Raja Bhagwan Baksh  
 Sivakannu, Mrs.  
 Skinner, The Rev. Dr. William  
 Skrehaud, The Rev. Larsoren  
 Smith, Miss A. G.  
 Smith, Lieut.-Colonel Henry  
 Smith, S.  
 Solomon, Captain W. E.  
 Somervell, T. H.  
 Sorabji, Miss Cornelia (with Gold Bar)  
 Southon, Major Charles  
 Souza, Dr. A.  
 Spence, Christina Philippa Agnes  
 Spicer, Miss  
 St. Luke, Reverend Mother  
 Stalt, Dr. Mrs.  
 Stampe, William Leonard  
 Stark, H. A.  
 Starr, Mrs. L. A. (with Gold Bar)  
 Stead, Mrs. Lalla  
 Stephens, The Rev. E. C.  
 Stephenson, Lady Mary Daphne.  
 Stewart, R. R.  
 Stokes, Dr. William  
 Stokes, Lady A. H.  
 Stratford, Miss L. M.  
 Strock, The Rev. John Roy  
 Strumton, H. H.  
 Stuart, Miss E. G.  
 Stursberg, The Rev. O. H.  
 Subrawardy, Dr. Hassan  
 Sutherland, Rev. W. S.  
 Sykes, Lady I.  
 Symons, Mrs. M. L.  
 Talati, Kdaji Dorabji  
 Tandon, Lala Ishar Das  
 Taylor, The Rev. George Fritchard  
 Taylor, Dr. Herbert F. Lechmere  
 Teichmann, G. O.  
 Tha, U. Shwe  
 Thakral, Lala Mui Chand  
 Thapar, Miss Premvati  
 Thomas, The Rev.  
 Thompson, Miss E.  
 Thurston, Edgar  
 Tiak, H. V.  
 Tilly, Harry Lindsay

Tisdall, Christian  
 Todd, Mrs. B. G.  
 Todhunter, Lady Alice  
 Tonkinson, Mrs. E.  
 Tucker, Lieut.-Col. William Hancock  
 Tufnell-Barrett, H.  
 Tunstall, Mrs. L. G.  
 Tweddle, Miss B. M.  
 Tydesman, E.  
 Tyndale-Biscoe, The Rev. Cecil Earle (with Gold Bar)  
 Tyrrell, Lieut.-Col. Jasper Robert Joly  
 Tyzack, Miss C.  
 Vandyke, Frederick Reginald  
 Vanshan, Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Charles Stewie  
 Venkataratnam Nayudu, D. B., Sir Raghupati  
 Vernon, Mrs. Margaret  
 Victoria, Sister Mary  
 Wake, Lt.-Col. F. A. (with Gold Bar)  
 Wakefield, George Edward Campbell  
 Walker, Lady Fanny  
 Walter, Major Albert Elijah  
 Wanless, Mr. W. J.  
 Ward, Lieut.-Col. Eliacott Leatham  
 Waterhouse, Miss Agnes May  
 Watt, Rev. J.  
 Weak, The Revd. H. H.  
 Webb, Miss M. V. (with Gold Bar)  
 Weir, Mrs. Thyra.  
 Westcott, The Rt. Rev. Dr. Foss  
 Whipham, Miss F.  
 Whitehead, Mrs. J.  
 Whitlock, Miss N. E.  
 Whitley, The Venerable Archdeacon, E. H.  
 Whitley, Rt. Hon. John Henry  
 Wilkinson, Lieut.-Colonel Edmund  
 Willington, The Countess of  
 Wilson-Johnston, Joseph  
 Wilson, Lady  
 Winter, Edgar Francis Latimer  
 Wood, Arthur Robert  
 Woodard, Miss A.  
 Wright, Lady B.  
 Younghusband, Arthur Delaval  
 Younghusband, Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Edward  
 Allinson, Miss C. B.  
 Amar Nath, Lal  
 Amar Singh  
 Amelia, Rev. Mother  
 Anderson, Miss Emma Deane  
 Andrews, Miss E. F. M.  
 Anestonic, Sister  
 Anstie-Smith, Rev. G.  
 Antia, Jamshedji Morwanji  
 Antia, J. D.  
 Appaswami, Mrs. S. E. (also Bar)  
 Armstrong, Mrs. M. E.  
 Arndt, Mrs. Phyllis Evelyn  
 Askwith, The Revd. F. N.  
 Atkinson, John William  
 Atkinson, Lady Constance  
 Atkinson, Mrs. Ada.  
 Augusta, Sister Jeanne  
 Augustin, The Rev. Father  
 Aung, Mrs. Hla  
 Avargal, M. R. Ry. T. Krishna Menon  
 Avargal, M. R. Ry. Tanjore Nkambaram Pillai  
 Aziz Hussain, Khan Sahib Mir  
 Ba, San  
 Bacon, Miss Edna Gertrude, Bareilly  
 Baird, San Ja Miss E. E.  
 Baker, Miss F. A.  
 Baker, Honorary Major Thomas  
 Bala Krishna Shetty, M. R. Ry. A.  
 Balhadrar Dasa Mirhoulra  
 Ball, Miss Marguerite Dorothy  
 Ballantine, W. J. H.  
 Banerjee, Abinash Chandra  
 Bapat, Kisaladar Sadaashiva Krishna  
 Barbara, Mother  
 Barclay, Mrs. Edith Martha  
 Bardeley, Miss Jane Blissett  
 Barkall Ali, Maulvi  
 Barkow, Miss M. R.  
 Barnabas Thomas Cunningham  
 Barnes, Mrs. A. M.  
 Barnett, Miss Maude  
 Barstow, Mrs. Melaluc  
 Barton, Miss E. G.  
 Barton, Mrs. Sybil  
 Basur, Mrs. S. S.  
 Batra, G. L.  
 Baw, U. San  
 Bazalhy, Miss M.  
 Beadon, Dr. M. O'Brien  
 Beaumont, T. C.  
 Beddy, Miss L.  
 Beg, Mirza Kalkh Beg Faridun  
 Benjamin, Joseph  
 Bennett, The Rev. J. G.  
 Berry, Miss H. M.  
 Bertie, Albert Clifford  
 Best, James Theodore  
 Bhagwandas, Rai Zaoerbal  
 Bhan, Lala Udhai  
 Bhanot, Mrs. E.  
 Bhaidwaj, Pandit D. S.  
 Bharucha, Khan Bahadur E. S.  
 Bhatia, Bihari Lal  
 Bhatt, Mrs. Janki Bai  
 Bhaya, B. R. Khan Bahadur  
 Bhikie, Raoji Janardhan  
 Bhojwani, T. J.

### Recipients of the 2nd Class.

Abdul Aziz, Khan Bahadur Haji Hakim Muham-  
 mad  
 Abdul Kadir  
 Abdul Majid Khan  
 Abdul Sattar Haji Suleman Navvula  
 Abdur Razzak Khan, Subedar  
 Abram, Miss M. E.  
 Abul Humain  
 Achariyar, C. R. V.  
 Adderley, Miss C. B. M.  
 Agha Mohamed Khalil-Bis-Mohamed Karim  
 Ajudhia Parshad, Rai Bahadur  
 Alamelumangathayarammal, Kalahasti  
 Albuquerque, Miss M. C.  
 Alexander, Miss J.  
 Alexander, Mrs. S.  
 Alfred, Miss A.  
 Ali Shaban Khan Sahib Shaikh  
 Allen, Miss Fannie  
 Allen, Mrs. M. O.  
 Allen, Miss Maud

- Bhutt, Chhotelal Goverdhan  
 Bibhu Bala, Mrs. Bakhil  
 Bidkar, Shankar Vitthal  
 Bigge, Mrs. Violet Evelyn  
 Bihari Lal  
 Binns, Miss H. C.  
 Bird, Mrs. D. M.  
 Bird, Miss F. P.  
 Birj Behari Lal  
 Birja, Rai Bahadur Baldeo Das  
 Birney, Mrs. S. D.  
 Blabeshwar Nath, Lala  
 Blaswas, Babu Annoda Mohan  
 Blaswas, Miss S.  
 Blackham, Colonel Robert James  
 Blackmore, Hugh  
 Blackwood, John Ross  
 Blair, Mrs. S. M.  
 Blair, The Rev. J. C.  
 Blackly, Mrs. Alice  
 Blackly, Miss N. E.  
 Blenkinsop, Edward Robert Kaye  
 Bolster, Miss Anna  
 Booth, Miss Mary Warburton (also Bar)  
 Bose, Miss Mona (also Bar)  
 Bose, Mrs. I. M.  
 Bose, Mrs. Sharulota  
 Bose, Vivian  
 Botting, W. E.  
 Bowen, Griffith  
 Brahmachari, B. B.  
 Brahuspathy, Dr. R.  
 Brander, Mrs. Isahel  
 Bray, Lady  
 Brenner, Lt. Col. Arthur Grant  
 Brentnall, Miss Nina Elliotson  
 Bridget, Mother Mary  
 Brock, Miss Lillian Winifred  
 Brown, Mrs. Jean  
 Brown, Mrs. V.  
 Browne, Mrs. K. K.  
 Buck, Mr. H. C.  
 Buck, Mrs. M.  
 Buckland, Mrs. K. L.  
 Buckley, The Revd. A. W.  
 Buckley, Miss Margaret Elizabeth (also Bar)  
 Bucknall, Mrs. Mary  
 Buell, T.  
 Bullard, Miss E. G.  
 Bunston, Sister I.  
 Bunter, J. F.  
 Burrows, Mrs. Olive  
 Burt, Bryce Chudleigh  
 Barton, Miss  
 Burton, Mrs. D.  
 Bussel, The Rev. Mother A. V.  
 Butt, Miss L.  
 Cain, Mrs. Sarah (also Bar)  
 Caleb, Mrs. M.  
 Callaghan, H. W.  
 Cama, Dr. Miss Freany  
 Campbell, Miss Gertrude Jane  
 Campbell, Miss Kate  
 Campbell, Miss Susan  
 Campbell, Miss Mary Jane  
 Campbell, The Rev. Thomas Vincent  
 Captain, Mrs. Q. H. C.  
 Carmichael, Miss Amy Wilson  
 Cardow, The Rev. Louis  
 Carman, Mrs. P.  
 Carey, Miss R. B.  
 Carr, Miss Emma  
 Carr, Thomas  
 Case, The Revd. B. C.  
 Cashmore, The Revd. T. H.  
 Casella, Mrs. Laura Mary Elizabeth  
 Catherine, Sister  
 Cattell, Major Gilbert Landale  
 Cecilia, Sister Fannie  
 Chadwick, Miss D.  
 Chakrabarti, H. K.  
 Chakravarti, Rai Bahadur Birendra Nath  
 Chakravarti, Mr. G. K.  
 Chalmers, T.  
 Chamberlain, The Rev. William Isaac  
 Chandler, The Rev. John Scudder  
 Chatterjee, Mrs. Oulia Bala  
 Chatterji, Anadi Nath  
 Chaudhuri, Miss P. K.  
 Chetty, Mrs. A. A.  
 Chitrag Din, Seth  
 Chittale, G. Vish Krishna  
 Chogma, Kharadban  
 Chancery, John Charles  
 Clark, Herbert George  
 Clark, Miss M.  
 Clark, Miss Flora  
 Claypole, Miss Hentietta  
 Clarke, Honorary Major Louis Arthur Henry  
 Cleur, A. F.  
 Clutterbuck, Peter Henry  
 Cocke, A. B.  
 Coelho, V. A.  
 Coelho, Mrs. M. C.  
 Collins, Mrs. I. G. L.  
 Collis, Miss Helen Annie  
 Colyer, Mrs.  
 Connor, W. A.  
 Coombes, Josiah Waters  
 Coombs, George Oswald  
 Cooper, Miss Marjorie Olive  
 Cooper, The Rev. Robert Hawking  
 Cornish, Mrs. V. A.  
 Correa, Miss Marie  
 Corthorn, Dr. Alice  
 Cottle, Mrs. Adela (also Bar)  
 Coutts, J. E.  
 Coventry, H. R.  
 Cox, Mrs. E.  
 Coxon, Stanley William  
 Croix, Miss Zoe de la.  
 Crozier, Dr. J.  
 Cumming, James William Nicol (also Bar)  
 Cummings, The Rev. John Knees  
 Camruddin, K. S.  
 Cutting, Rev. William  
 Dabreu, Miss P.  
 DaCosta, Miss Ella Edith  
 Dadabhai, Lady Jerbanoo  
 Dagama, Accacio  
 D'Albuquerque, Cjretaninho Francs  
 Dhillip Singh Kanwarani  
 Dalrymple-Hay, Charles Vernon  
 Daniel, J.  
 Daniels, Miss  
 Dann, Rev. George James

Das, Niranjan	Farrre, Mrs. K.
Das, Ram Lal	Faul, Sister L.
Das, The Rev. Andrew Prabhu	Fawcett, Mrs. Gertrude Mary
Das, Malik Narain	Fazal Elahi, Mrs. R. S.
Dastoor, P. S.	Fernandes, L. P. (also Bar)
Datta, Dr. Dina Nath Pritha	Fernandez, A. P.
Davaro, Miss Anandibai	French, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas
Davidson, Captain D. J.	Fielding, Miss H. M.
Davies, Miss Harriet	Firth, Mrs. G. E. M.
Davis, Miss B. E.	Fisk, Miss E. B.
Davis, Miss M. E.	Fitzgerald, Mr. E. H.
Davis, H. P. W.	Flanders, Mrs. H.
Dawson, Alexander Thomas	Flashman Thomas Charles
Dawson, Mrs. Charles Hutton	Henkina, Sister Mary
D'Costa, The Rev. Father John Francis	Flint, Dr. E.
Deane, George Archibald	Foglieni, Rev. J. P.
Deane, Mrs. M.	Ford, Miss Mary Angela
DeLa Oroliz, Sister Paul	Forman, The Rev. Henry
De Penning, Capt. H. F.	Forrester, G.
Derasari, D. P. (also Bar)	Foster, Captain P.
Desai, K. S.	Fox, Alfred Charles
Desai, P. V.	Francen, Sister Jane (also Bar)
Dehmukh, S. H. Y. R.	Francis, W.
Desmond, J.	Franklin, Miss M. E.
Devi, Bibi Kashmiri	Franklin, Miss M. H.
Dew, Lady	Fraser, Robert Thomson
DeWachter, Father Francis Xavier (also Bar)	Frohlich, Mr. J. E.
Dewar, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Joseph	Furley, Mrs. K.
Dexter, T.	Fyson, Hugh
Dhanpat Rai, Rai Sahib	Gairola, Rai Bahadur Pandit Tara Dut
Dharm Chandi, Lala	Gajjar, Mrs. Shivagauri
Dikenson, Miss Ida	Galbraith, Mrs. Mary Florence
Dilshad Begum	Gandhy, Mr. Pratapji Jamsatji
Dockrell, Major Morgan	Garbett, Mrs. J.
Doren, Miss A. B. V.	Garthwaite, Linton
Dotiwala, K. B. Merwanji Cuoverji	Gaskell, W.
Drake, Miss Joan	Gaza, Rev. J.
Drummond, Rev. C. C.	Gatoley, Thomas Joseph
Drysdale, Mrs. Christiana Mary	Gault, Miss J.
Dube, Bhagwati Charan	George, Miss Jessie Eleanor
Dun, Miss L. E.	Ghose, Babu Mahatap Chandra
Duncan, Mrs. B. M.	Ghose, Babu J. N.
Dunk, Mrs. M. R.	Ghose, S. K.
Durlan Singh, Rao Bahadur	Ghulam Bari, Mrs.
Dutta, Mehta Harnam	Ghulam Hakkar
Dutta, S. C.	Ghulam Murtaza Bhutto, Shah Nawaz
Dwane, Mrs. Mary	Giffard, Mrs. Alice
Eaglesome, George	Gillespie, Harry Rupert Sylvester
Eastley, Mrs. Esme	Gilmore, R. J.
Edgell, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Arnold	Gilson, J. G.
Edie, Mrs. M. L.	Glanville, Miss R. E. (also Bar)
Edmonds, The Ven. Canon H. J.	Gmelner, Miss L.
Edmunds, Mrs. A. L.	Godfrey, Thomas Leonard
Edward, E.	Goodbody, Mrs.
Edwards, Miss C. M.	Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur
Elliot, Mrs. I. B.	Gorev D. K.
Elmes, Miss F. S.	Gordon, Miss E. A.
Elwes, Mrs. A.	Gorman, Patrick James
Emily, Sister Edith	Gosain, Parmansand Ramchand
Enns, Miss E. J.	Gowardhandas, Chattrabhai
Esch, Dr. C. D.	Govind Lal, Lala
Evans, The Rev. John Ceredig	Grant, Lieut.-Colonel John Weymss
Evans, Miss L.	Grant, Miss Jean
Ewart, J. D.	Grant, The Rev. John
Fairclough, Miss Lillian	Grant, Dr. Lillian Wemyss (also Bar)
Fane, Lady Kathleen Emily	Gray, Mrs. Hester
Farhat Bano	Gray, Commissary William David
Faridounji, Mrs. Hilda	Greany, Peter Mawo

Greenway, Mr. A. L.  
 Greenwood, D. A.  
 Greg, L. H.  
 Gregory, Miss H.  
 Griessen, Albert Edward Pierre  
 Guilford, The Rev. Henry  
 Gumbley, Mr. Douglas  
 Gune, Trimbak Raghunath  
 Gyl, U. Maung  
 Haaf, Rev. G. R.  
 Hadji, Dr. D. A.  
 Hadow, Rev. Frank Burness  
 Haiyati Malik  
 Hammerstein, Mrs. H.  
 Hanrahan, W. G.  
 Harding, Miss C.  
 Harper, The Rev. A. E.  
 Harris, Miss A. M.  
 Harris, Miss A. R.  
 Harris, Dr. B.  
 Harris, Miss S.  
 Harrison, Mrs. M. F.  
 Harrison, Robert Tullis  
 Hartley, Mrs. P.  
 Harvey, Miss Minnie Elizabeth  
 Harvey, The Rev. A. J.  
 Hatch, The Rev. W. J.  
 Haworth, Lieut.-Col. Sir Lionel Berkeley Holt  
 Hay, Miss E.  
 Hay, E. B.  
 Hayes, Miss Mary Lavinia  
 Hayes, Captain F.  
 Haynes, A. G.  
 Hedinger, Charles George  
 Hendricks, W. K.  
 Henry, Sister E.  
 Hickman, Mrs. Agnes  
 Hicks, Rev. G. R.  
 Higginbottom, Mrs. E. C.  
 Higgins, Andrew Frank  
 Hill, Elliott  
 Hodge, Rev. J. Z.  
 Hoff, Sister W. J. K.  
 Hoffman, The Rev. Father John, S.J.  
 Hogg, Miss J.  
 Hogg, Harry William  
 Hogg, Miss B. K.  
 Holbrooke, Major Bernard Frederick Elop  
 Holden, Major Hyla Napier  
 Holdforth, Miss E. J.  
 Holland, H. T.  
 Holliday, Miss Eileen Mabel (also Bar)  
 Hollingberry, Mrs. P.  
 Holloway, Miss E. B.  
 Holman, Miss Charlotte  
 Holmes, R.  
 Homer, Charles John  
 Hoogewert, Edmund  
 Hooton, Miss R.  
 Hope, Dr. Charles Henry Stanish  
 Hopkins, Mrs. E.  
 Hoskings, Rutherford Vincent Theodore  
 Hsin Kyaw, Mung  
 Hughes, Frank John  
 Hughes, Miss Elizabeth Bell  
 Hunt, Major E. H.  
 Hunter, Honorary Captain James  
 Hussain, Saiyid M.

Hutchings, Miss E. K.  
 Hutchings, Miss Emily  
 Ibrahim, Maulvi Muhammad  
 Ihsan Ali  
 Iliff, A. D.  
 Inglis, Mrs. Ellen  
 Ingram, Miss E.  
 Ireland, The Rev. W. F.  
 Irvine, B. A.  
 Iyer, Subharayappa Rama  
 Jackson, Mrs. Emma  
 Jackson, Mrs. K.  
 Jal, Khan Bahadur B. P.  
 Jaljee Bai (Mrs. P. H.)  
 Jalundhwala, Mrs. B. C.  
 James, Mrs. Rewati  
 Jamma Prasad  
 Janaki, Miss Mulyill  
 Jenner, O. H.  
 Jorvik, Mrs. Edith  
 Jesson, Miss Marjorie Wilhelmina  
 Jivanandan  
 Joglekar, Rao Bahadur Gajesh Venkatesh  
 John, Rev. Brother  
 Johnston, Augustus Frederick  
 Johnstone, Mrs. Edith Almon  
 Johnstone, Mrs. Rosalie  
 Jones, Mrs. V. R. B.  
 Jones, Rev. D. E.  
 Jones, The Rev. John Peter  
 Jones, The Rev. Robert  
 Jones, The Rev. John Pengwyn  
 Jones, Mrs. A. V.  
 Jones, Miss Margaret Gray  
 Joshee, D. L.  
 Joshi, Rai Bahadur K. D.  
 Joshi, Narayan Malhar  
 Joshi, Trimbak Waman  
 Josi Prasad, Lala  
 Joti Ram  
 Joyce, Mrs. E. L.  
 Judah, Mrs. S. S.  
 Judd, O. K.  
 Judhab, The Rev. E.  
 Jung, Sher, Khan Bahadur  
 Jwala Prasad, Mrs.  
 Kaji Hiralal Lalubhai  
 Kalubava, Azam Kesarkann  
 Kanga, Mrs. M. P.  
 Kanoo, Yusuf  
 Kapadia, M. K.  
 Kapadia, Miss Motilal  
 Karnajia, Mr. B. N.  
 Karve, Dhondo Keshav  
 Kelavkar, Miss Krishnabai  
 Kelly, Claude Cyril  
 Kelly, Miss Eleanor Sarah  
 Kemp, V. N., The Rev.  
 Kenyon, Mrs. D.  
 Ker, Thomas  
 Keswani, H. H.  
 Khamhena Sello  
 Khan, Hon. Lieut.-Nawab Jamshed Ali  
 Khan, Mrs. K. M.  
 Khan, Mrs. Gracie  
 Kharagat, Mrs. M.  
 Kharbadi, Miss G. N.



- Khudabakhsh, Kazi  
 Khujoorina, Nadirahab Nowrojee  
 Kidar Nath  
 King, Miss B. M.  
 King, Rev. Dr. E. A.  
 King, Robert Stewart (also Bar)  
 Kiriotskar, Lakshman Kashinath (also Bar)  
 Kitchin, The Revd. J.  
 Kitchin, Mrs. M.  
 Klein, C. H.  
 Knight, H. W.  
 Knollys, Lieut.-Col. Robert Walter Edmond  
 Knox, Major Robert Welland  
 Kothari, S. P.  
 Kreyer, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick August Christian  
 Krishnan, Rao Bahadur Kottayil  
 Krishnaswami Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur A.  
 Krishnaswami Chetty, M. B. Ry. C. V.  
 Krishnaswami Chetty, Mrs. C.  
 Kugler, Miss Anna Sarah (also Bar)  
 Kumaran, P. L.  
 Lajja Ram  
 Lal, Miss Grace Sohan  
 Lamb, Dr. J.  
 Lambourne, G. K.  
 Lang, John  
 Langhorne, Frederick James  
 Lankaster, Dr. Arthur Colborne  
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 Latin, Mrs. N.  
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 Lawrence, Miss A. D.  
 Lawrence, Captain Henry Rundle  
 Lawrence, Sir Henry Staveley  
 Laxton, Miss K. E.  
 Lazarus, Miss H. M.  
 Lear, A. M.  
 Lee, Miss B.  
 Lethbridge, Mrs. E. F. E.  
 Levi, Miss S. K.  
 Lilawati, Miss  
 Linforth, Miss I.  
 Little, Mr. M.  
 Lloyd, Miss Elizabeth (also Bar)  
 Lloyd, Mrs. E. M.  
 Lloyd, Mrs. V. M.  
 Lobo, Miss Ursula Marie  
 Locke, Robert Henry  
 Lodi, Khan Bahadur Bhakhir Muhi-ud Dinkhan  
 Longhurst, Miss H. G.  
 Lorimer, Mrs. P.  
 Lovrain, Rev. J. H.  
 Low, Sir Charles Ernest  
 Luce, Miss L. E.  
 Luce, Mrs. Tu Teo.  
 Luck, Miss Florence Ada  
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 Lunan, The Rev. Father  
 Lund, George  
 Lundin, Sister M. I.  
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 MacArthur, Miss V. E.  
 Macaulay, Miss Eliza Jane, Ahmedabad  
 Macbeth, Mrs. A.  
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 MacFarlane, Miss E. M.  
 Mackay, Mrs. E.  
 Mackay, Rev. J. S.  
 Mackay, Mrs. S. M.  
 MacKellar, Dr. Margaret  
 MacKenna, Lady Esther Florence  
 Mackenzie, Alexander McGregor  
 Mackenzie, Howard  
 Mackenzie, Miss Mins  
 MacKinnon, Miss Grace  
 Macknee, H. O.  
 Macleod, Lieut.-Colonel John Norman  
 MacMarquis, J.  
 MacNair, Mrs. M.  
 Macphail, Miss Alexandrina Matilda (also Bar)  
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 Maiden, J. W.  
 Mallam, Mrs. C. M.  
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 Manwaring, Miss A. E.  
 Marcan, Kamall Kadir  
 Margaret Mary, Sister  
 Marker, Mrs. Arabai Ardasher  
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 Marshall, W. J.  
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 Mary, Mother A.  
 Mary of St. Vincent, Sister  
 Mary, Sister Eleanor  
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 Masani, Rustam Pestonji  
 Mathias, P. F.  
 Maung Maung U.  
 McCall, Mrs. J.  
 McCarthy, Lady  
 McCowen, Oliver Hill  
 McDonagh, Joseph James  
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 McIlwrick, Leslie  
 McKee, Rev. William John  
 McKenzie, Miss Alice Learmouth  
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 McNeill, Miss W. H.  
 McRobbie, Miss S. L.  
 Mead, Rev. Cecil Silas  
 Mederiet, Rev. Father E.  
 Mehta, Mrs. Homal, M.A.S. (also Bar).  
 Mehta, Khan Sahib M. N.  
 Mehta, Vaikuntal Lalhabhai  
 Menesse, N. H.  
 Meyer, E.  
 Middleton-Stewart, Mrs. D.  
 Mill, Miss C. E.  
 Minniken, Mrs. V. W.  
 Mir Muhammad Husain  
 Mirkar, Narayana Rao Yeshwant  
 Mirra, Miss Sundri Singh  
 Mitcheson, Miss  
 Mitra, A. N.  
 Mitra, Mrs. Dora  
 Modi, D. N.  
 Mody, S. E.  
 Mohammed Mhan

- Mon, U.  
 Moore, Dr. Albert Ernest  
 Moore, Mother I  
 Moore, Nursing Sister Dora Louisa Truslov  
 Moore, Miss Eleanor Louisa  
 Moorehouse, Rev. H. A. D.  
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 Morgan, Mrs. Ada Frances  
 Morrison, Miss M. H.  
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 Motilal, Beth of Piparia  
 Mott, J.  
 Mount, Captain Alan Henry  
 Mould, Mrs. Mavis Thecla  
 Mozon, Miss Lala  
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 Muazzam-ud-Din Husaini, K. B. Salyid  
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 Muhammad, Khan Bahadur Shaikh K.  
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 Mukerji, Bai Sahib A. K.  
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 Myres, Miss J. L.  
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 Naimullah, Mohamed  
 Nand Lal  
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 Napier, Alan Bertram  
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 Narayan Canaji Rao, Rao Sahib  
 Narayan Singh, Rao Sahib  
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 Narayanjee Laljee  
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 Nicholson, Rev.  
 Nirmalabala Naik, Miss  
 Noble, Dr. W. A.  
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 Norris, Miss C. (Jungpura)  
 Norris, Miss Margaret  
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 O'Connor, Brian Edward  
 Ogilvie, Miss L.  
 O'Hara, Miss Margaret  
 Old, Frank Shepherd  
 Old, William Charles  
 Oldrieve, Rev. F.  
 Oliver, Miss C. J.  
 O'Neill, Miss M.  
 Orman, Honorary Captain Charles Henry  
 Orme, Miss F. E.  
 Orr, Adolphe Ernest  
 Orr, James Peter  
 Orr, Mrs. Amy  
 O'Sullivan, Miss E.  
 Outram, The Rev. A.  
 Owen, Mr. C. R.  
 Owen, Major Robert James  
 Owens, Miss Bertha  
 Page, Miss E. L.  
 Palajani, Mrs. S.  
 Pal, Babu Harada Sundar  
 Pal, Rai Sahib N.  
 Palin, Lieut.-Col. Randle Harry  
 Parehure, Mrs. Umabel  
 Park, The Rev. George W.  
 Parker, Miss Ada Emma (also Bar)  
 Parker, Dr. (Miss) H. E.  
 Parker, Mrs. B. J.  
 Parmanand, Mrs. K. D.  
 Parsons, Ronald  
 Patch, Miss K.  
 Patel, Khan Bahadur Barjerji Dorabji, C.I.E.  
 Patel, K. G.  
 Paterson, David  
 Paterson, Miss E.  
 Paterson, Miss Rachel  
 Pathic, Miss Nellie  
 Patrick, Sister  
 Pawson, Miss M. I.  
 Pearce, Miss G. A.  
 Pearce, Miss M. M.  
 Pearce, W. R.  
 Pearson, E. A.  
 Penna, The Rev. W. C.  
 Penner, Rev. Peter Abraham  
 Perfect, The Rev. Canon Henry  
 Petigara, B. J.  
 Pettigrew, The Rev. William  
 Pha Htaw, Mrs. Ma Ma P'ue  
 Phadke, G. P.  
 Phadke, V. K.  
 Phalibus, Miss Rose Margaret (also Bar)  
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 Phelps, Mrs. J. C. M.  
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 Pillay, Chinnappa Singaravatu  
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 Pinney, Major John Charles Digby  
 Pinto, J. L.  
 Pinto, Miss Preciosa  
 Pitale, N. A.  
 Pitamberdas, Laxmidas  
 Pittar, Mrs. D. A.  
 Plowden, Lt.-Col. Trevor (Chichele)  
 Pollett-Roberts, Miss Adelaide  
 Pope, Mrs. Judith Chevallier  
 Popen, Sister Lillian Victoria  
 Porter, Miss E.  
 Posenett, Miss E.  
 Powell, John  
 Prabhu, Anant Rao Raghunath  
 Prager, Miss M. F.  
 Praharaj, Gopal Chandra  
 Pramila, Mrs. Chaudhuri  
 France, Miss G.  
 Prasad, Capt. Tulsi, of Nepal  
 Prasad, Ishwari

- Pribbada Shevakram  
 Price, The Rev. Eustace Dickinson  
 Pridesaux, Frank Winckworth Austice  
 Proctor-Sims, Miss N.  
 Provost, Father F.  
 Pugh, Mrs. E. E.  
 Purnhotamdas Thakurdas  
 Pursell, Mrs. Ruth Mary  
 Quinn, Miss A. M.  
 Raghira, Khan Bahadur M. B.  
 Rahim, Abdul, Pirzada Salyid Sardar  
 Rahman, Mrs. Z. A.  
 Rahmat Bibi  
 Rai, Babu Ram Kinkar  
 Raj Narayan, Rai Bahadur  
 Rait, Miss Helen Anna Macdonald  
 Rajadnya, B. N.  
 Ram, Lala Dyalji  
 Ram Lala Kanshi  
 Ram, Rai Bahadur Ralzada  
 Ramnabhai, Mrs. Vidhvagauri, W.P.S.  
 Ramnauja Achariyar, Rao Bahadur C.  
 Ramaswami, Rao Sahib Colattur  
 Ramgopal, Mallani, Seth  
 Rangaswami, Brahmupathi Dr.  
 Ranjit Singh  
 Rankine, Miss S. J.  
 Rao, Mrs. A. V.  
 Rao, M. R. Ry., V S  
 Raphael, Raphael Abraham  
 Ratanji, Dimsah Dalal  
 Rattan Chaud  
 Rattani Mulji  
 Ravshan Lal  
 Ray, Babu Karat Chandra  
 Ray, Chunilal  
 Ray, Harindra Nath  
 Ray, Mrs. M. A. M.  
 Razind-Din Ahmad, K. H. Shukh  
 Rebeiro, Louis John Alfred  
 Rebello, F. A. C.  
 Reed, Lady  
 Reese, The Rev. Thomas Willoughby (also Bar)  
 Reid, The Rev. James Potter  
 Richards, Mrs. H. F.  
 Richardson, Mrs. Catherine Stuart  
 Richardson, The Rev. R. C.  
 Rieu, Rev. Father Peter John  
 Riman, Miss N. V.  
 Rivenburg, The Rev. Dr.  
 Roberts, Major Charles Stuart Hamilton  
 Roberts, Mrs. H.  
 Roberts, The Rev.  
 Roberts, The Rev. J. W.  
 Robertson, Miss M.  
 Robertson, Mrs. E. E.  
 Robillard, H.  
 Robinson, Lieut.-Colonel William Henry Banner  
 Robson, J.  
 Rocks, Captain Cyril E. A. Spencer  
 Roe, Colonel, Cyril Harcourt  
 Roe, Mrs. Edith Mary  
 Rogers, The Rev. G. C.  
 Rokade, Mrs. Janabai  
 Roscoe, Miss J.  
 Rose, Miss Maude  
 Rosevears, Miss Eva Mary  
 Rosa, F. W.  
 Rosetto, Miss M. M.  
 Roy, G. W.  
 Rukhsunbai, Dr. Miss (also Bar)  
 Rulach, Rev. George Bernard  
 Rushforth, Mrs. W.  
 Rustomji Faridooji  
 Rutherford, Miss Mary Elizabeth  
 Sabawala, Mrs. Bajav  
 Sabnis, Mahadev Jagannath  
 Sackett, Mrs. E.  
 Sadiq, Shams-ud-din  
 Sadler, A. W. Woodward  
 Sage, Miss M. I.  
 Sahai, Ram (also Bar)  
 Sahani Ram Kall  
 Sahay, Lala Devnath  
 Salavala, Khan Sahib Ismailji Abdul Hussain  
 Sajjan, G. S.  
 Salamattulali Capt. Mohammad  
 Salkield, Tom  
 Sampson, Mrs. M.  
 Samuels, Joseph  
 Saunders, Miss V. C.  
 Savidar, Rev. Frederick William  
 Saw Ha La  
 Sawhney, Lala-Isher Das  
 Schultze, The Rev. Frederick Volkmar Paul  
 Scotland, Lieut.-Colonel David Wilson  
 Scott, Dr. D. M. (also Bar)  
 Scott, Miss E.  
 Seagrave, G. S.  
 Sen, H. C.  
 Sen, Dr. P. C. (also Bar)  
 Sethua, Dr. K. S.  
 Shah, Babu Lal Behar  
 Shah, Mohamed Kama  
 Shah, Mohammad Nawas  
 Shah, Reverend Ahmad  
 Shammath, Rai Bahadur (also Bar)  
 Sharifa Hamid Abdul Ali, Mrs.  
 Sharpe, Miss N.  
 Sharpe, Miss P. E.  
 Shastriyar, C. V.  
 Shaw, Mrs. Hawthorne  
 Shearburn, Miss M. R.  
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 Shroff, Dr. E. D.  
 Shunker, Gell Perceval Vancoatre  
 Shyam Bikh, Raja Francis Xavier  
 Shyama Charan Bhattacharji, Rai Bahadur  
 Skidena, Mrs.  
 Siddiq Ahmed, Munshi  
 Simcox, Arthur Henry Addenbrooke  
 Simkins, Charles Wyllius  
 Simon, Miss M.  
 Simonsen, J. L.  
 Simpson, Mrs. B.  
 Simpson, Mrs. M.  
 Simpson, Mrs. W. E. L.  
 Sims, Mrs. A.  
 Sims, Miss E.  
 Sinclair, Reginald Leahy  
 Sinclair, Miss Mary  
 Singh, Kanwar Ghamandi  
 Singh, Ajit Dhai  
 Singh, Dabu Kesho  
 Singh, Babu Ramdhari  
 Singh, Bhai Ganga  
 Singh, Bhai Lehna  
 Singh, Bhai Tekrui

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Slugh, Rev. P. L.	Tahirulnissa Chandurani
Singh, Rai Bahadur Sundar	Talcherker, H. A.
Singh, Miss Rukhmini	Takyarkhan, Masekhab Cawaaba
Singh, Bisaladar Major Hanmant	Talib Mahdi Khan, Malik
Singh, Bardar Bahadur Sardar Gurdit (also Bar)	Talyarkhan, Mrs. M. (also Bar)
Singh, G. Sher	Tambe, Dr. Gopal Rao Ramchandra
Singh, Sohan	Taradair, S. K.
Singhe, Miss L. N. V.	Tarapore, Mrs. J. B.
Sinha, Rai Bahadur S. N.	Tarleton, Mrs. Lucy
Singhi, J.	Tarr, Mrs. W.
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Smith, J. A. M.	Taylor, Mrs. Marine Louler
Smith, Miss J. F.	Taylor, John Norman
Smith, Miss J. H.	Tazangul Ahmed
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Smith, The Rev. Frederick William Andrew	Cha, Maung Shwe
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Smith, Miss Joseph Edith	Thiruvankata Achariyar, Mrs. Sita
Smith, Mrs. Alice Maude	Thomas, Miss Frances Elizabeth
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Snelson, Miss D. J.	Thomas, Mrs. Mabel Fox
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Spencer, Lady E. M.	Thompson, R. C.
Spring, The Rev. L. W.	Thoy, Herbert Domahit
Spurgin, Mrs. Francis Clare	Thungamma, Miss Nolar
Sri Raja Dharma Subbayanma Bahadur Gaur	Tilak, D. N.
Sri Ram Anwar	Tilak, H. Vishwanath
Srivastava, R. S.	Timothy, Samuel
St. Collette, The Rev. Mother	Tirunaryana Achariyar, M. R. N. M. A. P.
St. Gregory, Rev. Mother	Tomkins, Sir Lionel Linton
St. Joseph, J. D.	Tomkinson, Mrs. Rellih
Stanky, Mrs. S. A. (also Bar)	Tracy, Mrs. D. H.
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Steele, M. L. A.	Tullo, Miss I. M. C.
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Stephens, Mrs. Grace	Turner, Mrs. F. J.
Stevens, Miss L. K.	Turner, Mrs. Vera
Stevens, Mrs. (Ethel)	Tyabji, Miss K.
Stevenson, Surgeon-General Henry Wickham	U. B. Lwin
Stewart, Miss E. F.	Umabai, Mrs. P.
Stewart, Major Hugh	Umar Khan, Malik Zorawar Khan
Stewart, Mrs. Lilian Dorothea	Usman Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur
Stewart, Thomas	Sir Muhammad
Stillwell, Dr. (Miss) Effie, M. D.	Vajifdar, Mrs. Hormusji Maneckji
Stockings, The Rev. H. M.	Vale, Mrs. K.
Storp, Samuel Algernon	Valentine, Capt. C. E.
Stuart, Dr. (Miss) Gertrude	Varion, A. C.
Subbu Lakshmi Ammal, Blahiyar Subrahmanya	Varma, Babu Mahendra Deo
Ayyar	Vasey, Mrs. M.
Subramanyam, Myron	Vera, Mrs. Inglis
Sukhtankar, V. S.	Veronica, Mother Mary, Indore
Sultan Ahmed Khan	Vigore, Mrs. Daphne Stewart
Sundar Singh Sardar, Sardar Bahadur	Vijayaraghava Acharyar, D. B. Sir T.
Sunder Lal	Vishalakshi Ammal, Shrinmati G.
Sundrabai, Bai	Vivekavara, Sir Muktagundam
Swale, Mrs. Walker	Varghese, Diwan Bahadur George Thomas
Swainson, Miss Florence (also Bar)	Walt, William Robert Hamilton
Swami Shyamananda	Wakeman, Miss E.
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Swamy, Mrs. M. A.	Walawalker, P. Babarno
Swift, Miss Eva	Walford, Miss Zoe.
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Swinhoe, E. C. J.	
Swire, Miss Emily Constance	

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 Walters, Miss A. A.  
 Walters, Miss W. E.  
 Walton, Mrs. Julia  
 Warburton, Miss K.  
 Ward, W. A. P.  
 Ware, Donald Horne  
 Warhurst, Capt. A. E.  
 Warren, Miss Rosamund  
 Webb-Ware, Mrs. Dorothy  
 Weighell, Miss Anna Jane  
 Western, Miss Mary Priscilla  
 Welsh, Mrs. Rosa  
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 White, Miss J.  
 White, Mrs. A. M. W.  
 White, The Rev. V. J.  
 Whitecombe, Miss A.  
 Wigfall, R. H.  
 Wigner, Miss E. C.  
 Wilder, E. W.  
 Wildman, Miss Elizabeth Annie  
 Wilkinson, Miss A.  
 Wilkinson, Mrs. A.  
 Williams, David Phillips  
 Williams, Mrs. E. (also Bar)  
 Williams, Miss N. A.  
 Willis, Mrs. Florence Grace  
 Willis, Miss N.  
 Wilson, Francis Henry (also Bar)  
 Wilson, Miss Anna Margaret (also Bar)  
 Wilson, The Rev. J.  
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 Wingate Gray, Mrs. R. B.  
 Wiseman, Capt. Charles Sheriffe  
 Wiser, Mrs. C. V.  
 Woerner, Miss Lydia  
 Wood, R. A.  
 Woollard, The Rev. S. G.  
 Wright, Mrs. F. G.  
 Wright, Mrs. S.  
 Wythe, Miss Iris Eleanor  
 Wynne, Mrs. Ada  
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 Yorbury, Dr. J.  
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 Abdul Majid  
 Abdur Rahman  
 Aboo Jamal, Kazi  
 Abul Hossain Chowdhury, Maulvi  
 Advani, B. W.  
 Ahsun Mirza, Syed  
 Ajwani, B. J.  
 Ami Chand  
 Anvekar, N. J.  
 Atkinson, C., Lance Corporal  
 Atta Muhammad Shaikh, Capt.  
 Asaharuddin Khan, Maulvi  
 Bagli, B. C.  
 Bahari, B. B.  
 Basangouda, Babangouda  
 Basangouda, Krishnagouda  
 Battman, Miss B. E.  
 Beatty, Mrs. F. E.  
 Beharyat Ali  
 Bellers, Mrs. N. L.  
 Bhagvan, B.

Bhambhani, D. D.  
 Bisht, Jemadar Sultan Singh  
 Birt, Lance Naik Chander Singh  
 Biswas, H.  
 Bose, F. K.  
 Brebner, Mrs. M. J.  
 Buck, J. J.  
 Burgess, Mrs. C.  
 Banarji, T. P.  
 Bhattacharjee, K.  
 Cama, Miss D. D.  
 Cates, J. A.  
 Chapman, Miss E. M.  
 Chaturvedi, Pandit P. L.  
 Chatterjee, K. C.  
 Chisman, Mrs. A. B.  
 Choudhury, Mrs. N. B.  
 Clark, S. H.  
 Dalvi, A. R. D.  
 Das, Miss D. F.  
 Das, S. K.  
 Das, Mrs. S. M.  
 Das Gupta, H. C.  
 Das Gupta, J.  
 Date, J. S.  
 Datta, M.  
 Datta, S. C.  
 D'Costa, Mrs. F.  
 De, P. N.  
 Derasari, R. D.  
 Desai, B. N.  
 Desai Shrinatti I.  
 Desai Shrinatti K.  
 Deshmukh, Baji Rao Bala Sahab  
 Deshmukh, S. S.  
 Deshpande, B. B.  
 Dev, B. C.  
 Devaprakasam, R.  
 Devre, D. K.  
 Durabwami Pillai, T. M.  
 Dutt, K. K.  
 Elloy, Mrs. E. B.  
 Engler, Mrs. Maud.  
 Fatima Mahomedali, Miss  
 Fawcett, Mrs. M. A.  
 Faddy, Mrs. G. B.  
 France, Miss E.  
 Frost, Mrs. N. L.  
 Gaikwad, The Rev. R. H.  
 Gajvankar, S. K.  
 Ganpatram, C.  
 Ghode, B. N.  
 Ghosh, Bhola Nath  
 Ghosh, Bhupendra Nath  
 Ghosh, Mrs. S. B.  
 Ghosh, R. B. Pasupati  
 Ghulam Qadir Ghulam Nabi Sahib  
 Gillespie, Mrs. C. E. M.  
 Gnanakotayya, Sri B.  
 Gorde, S. B.  
 Gothe Boka, Lance Naik  
 Gowlogg, S. D.  
 Hadkar, Miss G.  
 Harington, Mrs. M. O.  
 Havalkar, Mrs. B.  
 Hazara Singh  
 Heifera, Mrs. S. J.  
 Henderson, G.  
 Hiransand Harjari Gidwani

- Hussain Ali, M M  
 Irani, H. K.  
 Jadhav, Hony Subedar B S  
 Jaibahadur Thapa  
 Jambhale, G K  
 Jasmer Singh Gill, Sardar Sahib Jemadar  
 Jawadekar, S R.  
 Jena Ram, B B  
 Jesu Doss, P T  
 Johnstone, Miss A C  
 Joseph, Paul  
 Joshi, D. N.  
 Joshi, K. H.  
 Kachchap, C E  
 Kallappa, Mrs P  
 Kamat, Yeshwant Mahadno  
 Karam Singh  
 Karanisi, G K  
 Kazi, K K Shafuddin  
 Kazi Mir Ahmad, Mrs  
 Khenat, N T  
 Kittur, A C  
 Kotbamdi, G R  
 Kotwal, Mastu Singh  
 Kulkarni, B D  
 Kulkarni, D R  
 Kumaruddin Ahmed, Maulvi  
 Lacey, Mrs H F J  
 Lahiri, K N  
 Laskari, Mrs S J.  
 Ledger, Mrs M.  
 Lewis, Mrs M N C  
 Lobo, J I.  
 Mackenzie, Mrs G A  
 MacPherson, Mrs H. M.  
 Mahalanabha, S M  
 Manickam, Mrs K J.  
 Manuel, Mrs J R D  
 Marwadi, I M.  
 Masani, M M  
 Mehta, Mrs E D  
 Mitra, Rai Sahib A C  
 Mondal, D  
 Muhammad Sharif  
 Muhammad Zaka Ullah  
 Muhammed Hassan  
 Mulla, I K  
 Munshi Brij Kishore Lal  
 Nag, S.  
 Nath, Miss Agnes Janli  
 Nayudu, Sri M N E  
 Naziruddin Ahmed, Maulvi  
 Negi, M S.  
 North, Miss V.  
 O'Brien, Miss Mary  
 O'Ericen, Mrs E. I.  
 O'Reafferty, Mrs K  
 Parikh, M. G  
 Parshad, Munshi J  
 Partap Singh  
 Patel, G. M.  
 Patel, G. N.  
 Patel, H R.  
 Patil, A. C.  
 Patil, D. K.  
 Patil, H K.  
 Patil, K R.  
 Patil, M. O.  
 Patil, M. V.  
 Patil, M. G.  
 Patil, N. N.  
 Patil, R B  
 Patil, R M.  
 Patil, P K  
 Patil, R. M  
 Patil, R Y.  
 Patil, S R.  
 Paul, Miss N  
 Perce, Mrs L  
 Peter, M.  
 Petersen, Mrs. K J.  
 Phillip, Mrs H K  
 Hindkias Ball, Jemadar No. 1629  
 Pisal, G R  
 Pu, U.  
 Punthakey, J F  
 Puranik, Mrs B R  
 Rahman, Maulvi Habibur  
 Rai Chaudhuri, A C.  
 Raikar, G G  
 Ramaswami, Paul  
 Ramchetty Subbaya, R S  
 Rawal, P M  
 Ray, Mrs M A P.  
 Reddi Lakshmaramma, Shrinati  
 Richards, Miss A M.  
 Rozenzuddin Bepari, Munshi  
 Routh, Babu J. C.  
 Roy, Babu S B  
 Roy Choudhury, M N  
 Sadool, Singh  
 Sahai, J  
 Samuel, D J  
 Samuel, Miss G R.  
 Sangodi, H. P.  
 Santokh, Singh  
 Saran, S  
 Sayyad Peeranah  
 Sen Gupta, Budhi  
 Sen Gupta, J C.  
 Sen Gupta, S B  
 Sen, The Rev P. A  
 Sewa, Ram Madan  
 Shaheque Rahman Siddiqui, Maulvi  
 Shahabuddin  
 Shahabul Haque, Maulvi A Muzaffar Muham-  
 med  
 Shaker, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jemadar R S  
 Shamshu Nakh  
 Shamsuddin Hakim Mahanna  
 Shankar, Haruji  
 Shaw, Mrs L C.  
 Shintre, E S. N B.  
 Shrivatsa Rao, G.  
 Stephen, P. J  
 Susanather, The Rev B S.  
 Tenent, Mrs, F. M.  
 Thakurta, R M G  
 Thakur Das, Mrs M.  
 Tirk, Miss S.  
 Thimayya, Mrs N  
 Vajpai, Pandit B L.  
 Vincent, Mrs. Gladys  
 Wable, S. L.  
 Wadhvani, H. R.  
 Wahid, Abdul  
 Wajedah, M. S.  
 Wali, M. P  
 Waradkar, V. K.  
 Ward, Miss A. M.  
 Watson, Mrs. E. D.  
 Well, G. R.  
 Wiley, Mrs. M. F.

## Who's Who in India.

**ABDUL HAMID, M.** Captain, Principal, Government Muhamadin College, Madras. Born, November 1896. Educated Balliol College, Oxford, and London School of Economics.



Government of Madras scholar Oxford University. Sometime Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras. Special Officer for the Quinquennial Report on Education for 1927-1932. Secretary of the Madras Rotary Club since 1936. Secretary of the Madras University Students' Information Bureau. Awarded M.B.E. in the Coronation Honours of 1937. Address: Muhamadin College, Mount Road, Madras.

**ABDUL HAMID, SIR, KHAN BARADUR DIWAN.** Bar-at-Law, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., late Chief Minister, Kapurthala State. b. 15 October 1881, m. a daughter of Khan Sahib Sheikh Amir-ud-Din, retired Extra Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab. Educ.: Government College, Lahore, and Lincoln Inn, London. Judge, 1909, Superintendent of the Census (Operations) 1911; Head of the Executive and Revenue Depts. as Mashir Mal; Fellow of the Punjab University, lately Member, Punjab Legislative Council; Chief Secretary, March 1916, Chief Minister, 1920. Khan Bahadur (1915). O.B.E., (1918). C.I.E. (1923)—Knighthood 2nd June 1923. Appointed by the Government of India Chairman of the Banking Enquiry Committee for the Centrally Administered Areas, 1929-30. Delegate at the Assembly of League of Nations in 1931. Now a Nominated Member of the Central Legislative Assembly. Address: New Delhi.

**ABDUL KARIM, MAULAVI, B.A., M.L.C.** Government pensioner; Ex-Member, Council of State; Ex-Member, Bengal Legislative Council; Ex-President, Bengal Presidency Muslim League; Hon. Fellow of the Calcutta University; President, Muhamadin Educational Conference, Bengal; b. 20 August 1883 m. Ayesha Khatun of Calcutta. Educ. Sylhet and Calcutta. Started as a teacher in the Calcutta Madrasah; Assistant Inspector of Schools for Mahomedan Education for about 18 years; Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, for about five years. Publications: History of India for Beginners in English, Bengali, Hindi and Urdu; Students' History of India. The Mahomedan Empire in India in Bengali; Hints on Class Management and Method of Teaching in English; Mahomedan Education in Bengal (English); Islam's Contribution to Science and Civilization (English); "Prophet of Islam and His Teachings" and "Islam, a Religion of Peace and Progress" (English). Address: 13-1, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

**ABDURRAHMAN, Muhammad, Sir, Kt. (1934).** Doctorate in Laws (1934); Khan Bahadur, 1928. b. 5 Oct. 1868. Educ. St. Stephen's

College, Delhi, graduated in Arts 1901 in Law 1910. Advocate of the High Court of Lahore. Senior Vice-President, Delhi Municipal Committee, 1925-28, Dean of the Faculty of Law, Delhi University 1927-34 Vice-Chancellor of the University of Delhi 1930-34. Judge Madras High Court (1937) Address Madras.

**ABDUSAMAD KHAN, SAHEBZADA, Sir C.I.E. (Kt. 1934)** Holds 1st Class Kashmiri Hind, Home Minister, Jammu & Kashmir Government since May 1937. Chief Minister, Rampur State upto 1934 b. September 1874 m. A Princess of Ruling Family of Loharo State Educ. in India under European Tutors. Private Secretary to His late Highness 1894 to 1900, Chief Secretary 1900 to 1930, Chief Minister 1930 to 1934 was deputed as an Adviser to Indian State Delegation, Round Table Conference, August 1931, Imperial Economic Conference, Ottawa May 1932 and Delegate on behalf of India; States to the Assembly of League of Nations 1923 Address: The Mall, Rampur (State) U.P.

**ABERCROMBIE, SIR JOHN ROBERTSON, Kt. (1935),** Managing Director, (Anten Contractor Syndicate, Karachi, and Director, Lathan Abercrombie & Co., Ltd., Bombay b. June 11 1888 m. Elsie Maude, d. of R. W. Collins late I.C.S. Educ. Cheltenham Coll. Came to India as Assistant in 1910, joined I.A.R.O. Feb 1915. Joined 18th K.G.O. Lanciers in France May 1916. active service in France, May 1916—March 1918 and in Palestine March 1918—Feb 1919 Military Cross and mentioned in despatches. Vice-President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1925; President, 1930, Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1925-26 1930-31, and 1935-36, Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937. Address: Oriental Building, MacLeod Road, Karachi.

**ABHEDANANDA, HIS HOLINESS SREKMAI SWAMI, PH.D. (New York);** President, Ramakrishna Vedanta Math and Society, Calcutta, Spiritual Teacher, Lecturer and Author b. Oct. 2, 1866. Educ. Calcutta University. Disciple of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa and a spiritual brother of Swami Vivekananda, a Trustee of the Belur Math and Ramakrishna Mission. Went to London in 1896 to lecture on Hindu Philosophy (Vedanta). In 1897 went to New York, U.S.A., and organized the Vedanta Society of New York. Lectured before educational institutions, societies and universities for twenty-five years in England, America and Canada. Returned to Calcutta in 1921 and established the Ramakrishna Vedanta Math and Society of which he has since been President and also of Ramakrishna Vedanta Ashrama at Darjeeling, as well as of "Abhedananda Ashra, Calcutta, U.S.A. Publications: Reincarnation; Spiritual Unfoldment; Philosophy of work; How to be a Yogi; Divine Heritage of Man, etc., etc. Address: 19/B, Raja Raj Kishan Street, Calcutta.

**OLAND, RICHARD DYER, The Right Rev. M.A., Bishop of Bombay, (1929). b. 1881 Educ. Bedford and Oxford. Deacon 1905 Priest 1906, Curate, St. Mary's, Slough 1906-10; S. P. G. Missions, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Dapoli, Bombay, 1911-1929 Address Bishop's Lodge, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.**

**DDISON, THE HON'BLE MR JUSTICE (SIR) JAMES, M.A., B.Sc. (Kt 1935) Purne Judge, High Court, Lahore b. 13 Nov 1879 m Vera Mary Delphine Cones Educ. Banff Academy and Aberdeen University, 1896-01 Passed into Indian Civil Service in 1902, studied at University College, London, during year of probation; District Judge, Delhi, 1909-11; Special Land Acquisition Officer, New Delhi, 1912-15, Judge, Small Causes Court, Simla, 1917-20, District and Sessions Judge, Rawalpindi, 1920-24, Additional Judge, High Court, Lahore, 1925, Purne Judge, High Court, Lahore, 1927 Ag Chief Justice, Lahore High Court, 1935. Address. High Court, Lahore.**

**AGA KHAN, AGA SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH, P.C (1934), G.C.I.E (1902), G.C.S.I. (1911), G.C.V.O (1923), K.C.I.E (1898) LL.D., Hon Damb 1875, Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 1900, 1st Class, has many religious followers in East Africa, Central Asia and India, head of Ismail Mahomedans, granted rank and status of 1st class chief with salute of 11 guns in recognition of loyal services during European War. Presided over the League of Nations Session, Sept 1937 Publication India in Transition. Address Aga Hall, Bombay**

**AGARWALA, LALA GIRDHARILAL, B.A., Senior Advocate, Federal Court of India and of Allahabad High Court. Member, First Legislative Assembly b. 16th Feb. 1878 Educ. Agra College, B.S.M. London. Was Director, Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills and of Barabara Cotton Gin and Press Co., Ltd., original member, U. P. Chamber of Commerce, Secy., U. P. Hindu Sabha, Elected Member of the first Bar Council Agra Province; President, Agarwal Seva Samiti (Social Service and Scouting). Member, Hindu Law Research Society; Member of Court, Benares Hindu University. Address 33, George Town, Allahabad.**

**AHMAD, DR. SIR ZIA-UD-DIN, Kt., C.I.E., M.A. (Oxstab.), Ph.D., D.Sc., M.L.A., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh, 1920-28, elected Vice-Chancellor, 1935. b. 1878. Educ. Aligarh; Trin. Coll., Cam-**

bridge. (Sir Isaac Newton Scholar), Paris, Bologna, El. Asher (Cairo), Göttingen (Ph. D.) and Allahabad (D.Sc.); Member of Calcutta University Commn. Address: Member, Legislative Assembly, New Delhi.

**AHMAD YAR KHAN DAULATANA, MIAN, C.B.E., KHAN BAHADUR, Daulatana Chief. Born: 18th April 1897 E. Alchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, and Government College, Lahore Elected Member, Punjab Legislative Council (1921-24) and (1927-37) Member, First Punjab Legislative Assembly, Chief Secretary of the Punjab Unionist Party in the Punjab Legislative Council and the first Lieutenant of the late Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain, the founder leader of the Unionist Party who while speaking of him in his last political speech made the following remarks:— "My young friend K. B. Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daulatana has been literally brought up by me.... He has rendered a very great service to our party and I very largely depend upon him for making this great enterprise a success. I look to him to make this great effort of mine successful. His failure, God forbid, will be my failure and his success will be my success." Travelled abroad (1936). Connected with a number of societies for propagation of Art and Literature. He has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary, Political and Chief Official Whip to the Punjab Government. Address: Luddan, Multan Dist.**



**AHMED, SIR SULTAN, Kt., ex 1927, Doctor of Law, 1930, Advocate-General, Bihar, b. 24th December 1880 s of Khan Bahadur M. Khairat Ahmed of Gaya m. 1900. Called to the Bar in 1905 Deputy Legal Remembrancer of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1913, Government Advocate, 1916-37; acted as Judge, Patna High Court, 1919-20, Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, 1933-30, Member Hartog Education Committee 1928-29; Delegate Indian Round Table Conferences, 1930-31, Acting Member of Executive Council of Governor of Bihar and Orissa, 1932, Acting Member of Executive Council of Governor-General in charge of Railways and Commerce, 1937; Degree of Doctor of Laws conferred by the Patna University, 1931. (Clubs: Athenaeum; Calcutta; New Patna. Address: Patna, Bihar.**



**AINSCOUGH SIR THOMAS MARYLAND, K.T. (1932)** C.B.E. (1926), M. Com., F.R.G.S. His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon. b 1886, m. Mabel, d. of the late W. Lincoln of Ely, Cambs. two s. one d Educ.: Manchester Gr. School, Switzerland and Manchester University. In business in China, 1907-12; Spl. Commissioner to the Board of Trade in China, 1914; Sec., Board of Trade Textile Committee, 1916; Sec., Empire Cotton Growing Committee, 1917; Expert Asslt. to Persian Tariff Revision Commission, 1920 Member of the U. K. Delegation to the Ottawa Imperial Conference 1932. Address: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

**AIYAR, NATSIA NARAYANA, Naval Accounts,** Bombay b September 1889 m Rukmani Ammal. Educ St Peter's High School, Tanjore Field Service Mca Exp Force 1917-18, N W F F and W F F 1919-20 Awarded British War Medal, Victory Medal, Indian General Service Medal, Afghanistan, Two Clasps North West Frontier and Waziristan, and King's Silver Jubilee Medal President, Ward Welfare Committee, Simla-New

Delhi, 1933-34. Vice-President, South Indian Educational Association, Simla-New Delhi 1933, Member, Managing Committee, All India Prisoner's Aid Society, 1934, Simla Urban Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society Limited 1933-34, Families Club, Simla 1934, Mental Hospital, Calcutta 1935, Calcutta Prisoners' Aid Society General Committee King George V Memorial Fund, Calcutta President, South Indian Welfare Society, Bombay since 1937, Vice-President, South Indian Association, Bombay 1937-38, Chairman, King Emperor's Anti Tuberculosis Fund, North Bombay 1938, Chairman, Bombay School Children's Sports Committee, 1938, Probation Officer, Children's Aid Society, Bombay and Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Association; President, South Indian Volunteer Corps, Bombay. Takes interest in all public, social and religious movements, Did Relief work in Delhi during Jumma Floods 1933 and Bihar Earthquake. Made a gift to Simla Municipality of load resting pillars for the benefit of coolies of Simla 1933-34: Address: Mangal Bhuvan, Matunga, Bombay 19.



**AKMAL, MIRZA ZIADIN**, great grandson of Shahzada Mubarak of the Mughal dynasty b Abbotabad, N W F P in 1875 From the age of 17 to 39 a globe trotter with a love for adventure Lived in London during the 8th Fein outrages, visited Turkey during the Turco-Greek war of 1897, Hungary during students' riots, Cuba during the rebellion of 1899, South Africa during the Boer war and the Zulu rebellion For many years a cigarette manufacturer, abroad and in India At present General Manager and expert of the Hyderabad Deccan Cigarette Factory A believer in the militarisation of the British Empire as the only safe-guard of world peace, and a writer of pamphlets and books on the subject Address: Manhirabad, Hyderabad, Dn



**ALAGAPPA CHETTIAR, K V AL, RM, M.A.** Bar at Law, Banker, son of late Mr K V Al llin Ramanathan Chettiar, b 6th April, 1909 Hindu, Nattukottal Chettiar Ed Presidency College, Madras, for M.A. (Lit Hona) 1930, Middle Temple,



London Bar at Law, 1933 Enrolled as an Advocate of the Madras High Court, 1934, Deputy Chairman, The Indian Overseas Bank, Ltd, Director, The Indian Bank Ltd, Madras, The Cochiti Textiles Ltd, Pudukud (Cochin State), The Ayer Manis Rubber Estate Ltd, Senior Partner, Ramiah & Co. Stock and Share Brokers, Madras, Managing Director, Ramiah & Co. Ltd, Madras, Trustee, Sir Muthiah Chettiar High School. Interested in flying Is the first Indian to be entertained at the Head Office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, as an apprentice and served the Bank for more than two years The first Member of the community to qualify for M.A. and Barrister-at-Law Has extensive business interests in F.M.S. and Straits Settlements Address: "Krishna Vilas", Vepery, Madras Telegram "Unayal". Telephone: 3066.

**ALI, A F M ABDEL, F.R.S.L., M.A. b 1884** Ex-Keeper of the Records of the Govt of India and Ex-Secretary to the Indian Historical Records Commission; Trustee and Honorary Secretary of the Indian Museum; Member, Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Past President, Rotary Club of Calcutta, Governor of the Calcutta Blind School, Secretary, Calcutta Historical Society, Vice-President, Calcutta Mahomedan Orphanage Ex-President of the Refuge for the Homeless and Helpless, Governor of the Calcutta Juvenile House of Detention, Member of the Hon. Committee of Management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta, Chairman, Committee of the Academy of Fine Arts, Calcutta, Vice-President of the Calcutta

Geographical Society. Address 3, Nawab  
Abdur Rahman Street, Calcutta.

**ALWAR CHETTY, RAO RAMADUR C. T., B.A.,**  
Dip Econ. b 19th Aug 1885. Was made  
Rao Sahib, 1920, Rao Bahadur, 1928. Educ.



in Christian College and  
Presidency College.  
Passed Diploma in Eco-  
nomics in 1921. Joined  
his late Uncle Diwan  
Bahadur T. Namburumall  
Chetty in timber business  
in 1908. Joined the firm  
of Messrs. Hoo & Co and  
V. Perumall Chetty &  
Sons as Partner, 1922.

Was an Asst. Secretary  
to the Prince of Wales  
Reception Committee, 1922. Secretary of the  
National Indian Association since 1917 and a  
member of the Victory Memorial Committee.  
Was for some time a Trustee of the S. K. P. D.  
Charities. A Councillor, Corporation of  
Madras 1920-22. Visited Europe 4 times—  
in 1922, in 1924 for Wembley Exhibition, in  
1929 and in 1937 for the Coronation. And  
Far East in 1933. A member of the Casino  
politan Club, Madras, and National Liberal  
Club, London. Address Gorseston, Harring-  
ton Road, Madras W.

**AMARJIT SINGH, MAJOR, MAHA RAJKUMAR**  
of Kapurthala, C.I.B., I.A., M.A. (Oxon.).  
Household Minister and Commandant,  
State Forces second son of His Highness the  
Maharaja of Kapurthala b 5th August 1893. Educ.

Vienna, France, Christ  
Church, Oxford. Served  
in France with the Indian  
Army during the Great War.  
Honorary Major, Indian  
Army (1930), served as  
Honorary A.D.C. to His  
Excellency the Commander  
in-Chief in India (1926-30).  
Staff Officer to General  
Gouraud, Military Governor,  
Paris, during his tour in India winter  
(1928-29). C.I.B. June 1935. Attended  
Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty in 1935,  
and the Coronation of His Majesty King  
George VI and Queen Elizabeth in London in  
1937. Commander of Legion d'Honneur,  
awarded by the French Government, 1938.  
Address Marlborough Club, London.



**AMBEDKAR, DR BHIMRAO RAMJI, M.A., PH.D.,**  
D.Sc., Bar-at-law, Member, Bombay Legisla-  
tive Assembly, (Leader of Independent  
Labour Party) b 1893. Educated Satara  
and Bombay. Gokhale Scholar at Columbia  
University to study Economics and Sociology,  
did Research in India Office Library and  
kept terms for the Bar at Gray's Inn, Pro-  
fessor of Political Economy, Sydenham  
College of Commerce, Bombay, 1917,  
went to Germany and joined Bonn Univer-  
sity and then London University and  
took D.Sc. in Economics and Commerce;  
called to the Bar, 1923, gave evidence before  
Southborough Committee for Franchise, 1918,  
and Royal Commission on Indian Currency

1926, Member of the Round Table Conference,  
London; 1930-32 and Joint Parliamentary  
Committee, 1932. Publications: 'The Pro-  
blem of the Raper, Evolution of Provincial  
Finance in British India', 'Caste in India, Small  
Holdings and their Remedies, The Annihilation  
of Caste and Federation is Freedom, etc.' Ad-  
dress Raj Grah, Hindu Colony, Dadar,  
Bombay.

**ANANTA KRISHNA AYYAR, Rao Bahadur**  
Sir C. V., B.A., M.L., Retired Judge of the  
Madras High Court b. 1874. Educ.: Madras  
Christian College and the Madras Law Col-  
lege, Carmichael and Innes P. Manman in Law,  
Apprenticed to the late Justice P. R. Sundara  
Ayyar. Enrolled as a Vakil of the Madras  
High Court, in 1896; Election Commissioner,  
1921-25, Government Pleader, Madras,  
1925-27. Acted as a Judge of the Madras  
High Court in 1927. Appointed Advocate-  
General, Madras, in March 1928; nominated  
member of the Madras Legislative Council,  
March-December 1928; Elevated to the  
Bench as a permanent Judge in December  
1928; Member of the Law College Council  
from 1921-1931, First Chairman of the  
Madras Bar Council, knighted 1934. Address  
Ananta Nandan—the Lux, Myslapore, Madras  
and Chittur, Cochin, S. Malabar.

**ANDREWS, CHARLES FRANK, Vice President**  
at Santiniketan, Bengal b 12 February 1871.  
Educ. King Edward's School Birmingham and  
Pembroke College, Cambridge, Fellow and  
Lecturer of Pembroke College, Cambridge  
1899. Professor in St. Stephen's College,  
Delhi, and member of Cambridge University  
Brotherhood, Fellow of Punjab University  
from 1904 to 1913; since that date at Santini-  
ketan, Bengal. Publications: "North India"  
"The Renaissance in India", "Christ and  
Labour", "The Indian Problem", "Indians  
in South Africa", "Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas",  
"Mahatma Gandhi's own story", "Mahatma  
Gandhi at work", "Madhu Sundar Singh, a  
Memoir", "What I owe to Christ", "Christ in  
the Silence", "Christ and Human Need",  
"India and the Pacific", "The Challenge of  
the North-West Frontier", "The Indian  
Earthquake" and "India and Britain—A  
Moral Challenge". Correspondent *Man-  
chester Guardian* Cape Argus, Natal Advocate  
Hindu, Madras. Address: Santiniketan,  
Bhopur, Brugal.

**ANEY, MADHAO SHRIHARI, B.A., B.L. (Cal.); M.**  
L.A. Pleader b 29 August 1880, m. Yamuna  
(died 1925). Educ. Morris College, Nagpur.  
Teacher, Kashiba Private High School,  
Amraoti, 1904-07, joined bar 1908 at Yeotmal;  
Vice-President, Indian Home Rule League;  
President, Berar Provincial Congress Com-  
mittee, 1921-1930; Joined Civil Disobedience  
Movement; Ag. President, Indian National  
Congress, 1938; Member, Legislative Assembly  
for Berar, 1924-1926, 1927-1930 and 1935;  
Member, Congress Working Committee, 1924-  
25 and 1931-34; founded Yeotmal District  
Association, 1916; Member, Nehru Committee;  
Vice-President, Responsivist Party; General  
Secretary, Congress Nationalist Party, 1934;  
Leader, Congress Nationalist Assembly Group,

1938; General Secretary, Anti-Communal Award Conference Working Committee, 1935. Elected Member of Nagpur University Court since 1936 and of Hindu University Court Benares, since 1938. *Publications*: Collection of writings and speeches (in Marathi). *Address*: Yeotmal (Berar).

**CHITRE, MAJOR SHRIMANT DHANVEER CHANDAR CHANDROJI NAMBHAI BAO, WAKARAT MOAK, SAWAI SARKHEL, BAHADUR, A.D.C. to His Highness Maharaja Scindia:**

*Born*: 1896. *Educated*: Wilson High School, Bombay; Bardars' School, Gwalior; Agricultural Institute, Allahabad. *Present appointment*: Foreign and Political Minister, Gwalior Government. *Previous appointments*: Keeper of His Highness's Privy Purse, Suba Shikhpuri, Master of Ceremonies, Private Secretary to His Highness Maharaja Scindia; Huzoor Secretary, Gwalior Darbar. *Publications*: *Aadesh or Letters* to my son, *Itakumarancha Sangopan Ani Shikshan*, various articles in periodicals and newspapers, etc. *Honours*: Conferment of Scindia Medal, the highest honour by Gwalior Government. *Address*: Sambhaji Vilas, Gwalior.



**ABOUT, PRINCE OF, NAWAB AZIMZAH, HIS HIGHNESS SIR GHULAM MAHOMED ALI KHAN BAHADUR, U.C.I.E (1917), K.C.I.E. (1909), & 22 Feb. 1892 s. father, 1903, Premier Mahomedan nobleman of Southern India, being the direct male descendant and representative of the Sovereign Ruler of the Karnatic. Educ: His Highness received his preliminary education under Mr. J. Creighton and was thereafter educated at Newington Court of Wards Institution, Madras under C. Morrison, M.A., Member of Madras Legislative Council, 1901-6; Member of the Imperial legislative Council (Mahomedan Electorate) of the Madras Presidency, 1910-13; Member of the Madras Legislative Council by nomination, 1916; awarded title of Highness in 1935. He possesses three cannons to fire salute on important occasions and is allowed to maintain an Infantry Guard and an Escort of troops. The Collector of Madras, Mr. G. W. Priestley, I.E.S., is the Ex-Officio, Political Officer attached to His Highness. *President*, All-India Muslim Association, Lahore; *President*, South India Islamic League, Madras. *President*, All-India Muslim League, 1910. *Life Member*, Lawley Institute, Ooty. *Life Member*, South Indian Athletic Association, Club, Gymkhana, Madras. *Address*: Amir Mahal Palace, Madras.**

**ARUNDALE, GEORGE SYDNEY, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab), D Litt. (Madras), F. R. Hist. S. (Lond.), President of the Theosophical Society since June 1934. b. Surrey, England, 1 Dec. 1878, m. Rukmal, daughter of Pandit Nilakantha Bastri, Madras, 1920. Educ: Cambridge University and Continent of Europe.**

Came to India 1903 and became Principal of the Central Hindu College, Benares. For some years Organising Secretary for the All-India Home Rule League. In 1917 was interned with Dr. Besant under Defence of India Act. In 1917 appointed Principal of National University, Madras which conferred honorary degree of D. Litt. his diploma being signed by Dr. Baldevranath Tagore, Chancellor. In 1929 consecrated Bishop of the Liberal Catholic Church, visited Australia, elected General Secretary, Theosophical Society, and threw himself into various activities for Australia's development. In 1929 founded Who's for Australia League. Frequently visits Europe and America. Deeply interested in Internationalism, and is working for the freedom of India within the Empire. Author of many Publications. Is a Freeman of the City of London. *Address*: Adyar, Madras.

**ASHAM, Bishop of, since 1924, Rt. Rev. GEORGE CLAY HUBBACK, B.Sc., D.D., b. 7th April 1882, s. of Joseph Hubback, J.P., Liverpool unmarried. Educated: Rossall, University College, Liverpool (Civil Engineer on the Admiralty Harbour, Dover, 1902-5, in Port Trust, Calcutta, 1906-8, Oxford Mission to Calcutta, 1908-24, with two years as Curate of St. Anne's Lambeth, 1910-12, and War Hospital Chaplain, Bombay, 1916-17. *Deacon* 1910, *Priest*, 1911. *Address*: Bishop's House Mubrugarh, Assam.**

**AUGUSTI, K JOSEPH b. on 1st Dec 1884, in a family with long commercial traditions. Took to business early in life. Is a pioneer in joint stock enterprise in Travancore. Was one of the first to introduce motor industry in the State. Is a landholder and businessman. Founded the Palai Central Bank Ltd., which is a member of the Reserve Bank of India and is one of the chief banks in South India. Is the Managing Director of the Bank from the beginning. Is founder and President of the Catholic Club, Palai. *Address*: Palai, S.I.**



**AZIZ, SYED ABDUL, Barrister-at-Law, b. 1885. Educ: Patna Collegiate School and the Patna, Bihar National and St. Columba's Colleges. Called to the Bar by the Middle Temple. Enrolled Advocate of the Calcutta High Court, 1913 and of the Patna High Court, 1916. Noted criminal lawyer. Came into prominence early in life for social and philanthropic activities. Founded the Patna Club, the Urdu public library attached to the Anjuman Islamia, Patna. *President* and patron of the local Muslim orphanage. Interested in the development of Urdu, presided over several Urdu literary conferences. Returned to the provincial legislature thrice successively in 1926, 1930 and 1937. *Minister of Education, Bihar and Orissa, 1934 to 1937. Resigned seat in December 1937. Elected President Bihar Provincial Muslim League March 1938. Chairman of the 26th session***

of the All India Muslim League held in Patna, December 1938. *Address*: "Dilkusha," Patna, E. I. R.

**ALIEUDDIN AHMED, Kazi Sur, Kt** (1931); C.I.E. (1923), O.B.E. (1919); I.R.O. (1917); Khan Bahadur (1906); b 7th April, (1861). Served in U.P.



Civil Service (1885-1910). Retired from British Service (1911). Revenue Member Council of Agency, Bharatpur State (1910-13), Judicial Minister, Dholpur State (1912-1921), Chief Minister, Datia (1922); Fellow, Allahabad University (1906-1921). Member, Senate Agra University, 1921; Attache

to Amir of Afghanistan during his Indian Tour (1906-1907). Officer-in-charge Press Camp, Delhi, during Duke of Connaught's visit (1921); Recruiting Medal (1919). Has rendered valuable services to the British Government during the Great War (mentioned in Despatches) and also in Non-Co-operation Days (1922-23); and (1930-31); Member, Court of Delhi University (1925); Member, Indian States Opium Committee (1927-28). Serving Brother of Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1928); Medal of Merit awarded by His Excellency the Chief Scout for India for his good services to the Scout Movement (1938). Member, Royal Asiatic Society, London. Court of Muslim University Aligarh, Board of Intermediate Edn., Rajputana and C.I., Ajmer; Trustee, Agra College, Agra, Scout Commissioner, Datia State; Vice-President, Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association, Datia; Nawab by the Maharaja of Datia. Granted Jagir by His Highness Datia worth Rs. 5,000 a year on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee (1933). *Publications*. Thirty-four books in Urdu including the Life of King George V, and the Account of Delhi Darbar (1903). *Address* Datia, Central India Clubs; Chelmsford Reform, Simla, Jhansi Club and Cricket Club of India, Delhi.

**BABER SHUM SHERE, Comdg. General of Nepal, G.B.E., K.C.S.I.** (1919) & C.I.E. (1916). Hon. Colonel, British Army, 1927. Gurkha Right Hand Order 1st class (1935), b 27th January 1858; s of H.H. Hon. General Maharaja Chandra G.C.B. etc. Dir-Gen., Police Forces, Katmandu, (1903-29). Dir-Gen. Medical Dept., Nepal, (1932), Delhi Darbar, (1903), visited Europe, (1908); had charge of shooting arrangements during visit of King George V, (1911); attached Army Headquarters, India (March 1915 to February 1919) as Inspector General of Nepalese Contingents in India during Great War (Despatches, specially, thanks of C-in-C in India; K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. for Meritorious Service; 1st class Star of Nepal (1918), thanks of Nepal Govt. and Sword of Honour; European War (Waziristan Field Force, 1917) Despatches; special mention by C-in-C in India and Governor-General in Council; Nepalese Military Decoration for bravery; British War and Victory Medals), at Army Headquarters India, as Inspector

General of Nepalese Contingent during Afghan War, 1919 (G.B.E., Medal with clasp). Represented Nepal at Northern Command Manoeuvres (Attock, November 1925). In memory of son Bala Bhumi Shere supplied Pokhara, hill station in Nepal with pipe drinking water costing over Rs. 1 lac. *Address*: Baber Mahal, Katmandu, Nepal.

**BADENOCH, ALEXANDER CAMERON, M.A., C.S.I.** (1936), C.I.E. (1931). Deputy Auditor General of India, b. 2nd July 1889. m. Jean Grey Mackenna, 1914. Educ.: Dunfermline High School, Edinburgh and Oxford Universities. Joined Punjab Commission as Assistant Commissioner 1912; various posts in the Punjab 1912-18, Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1918; Accountant General, Central Provinces 1919; Posts and Telegraphs 1923, Central Revenue 1928; Director of Railway Audit 1930, Deputy Auditor-General of India 1932. *Publications*: Official Reports. *Address*: 4, York Place, New Delhi.

**BADLEY, BREKTON THOBURN (BISHOP), M.A., D.D., LL.D.** Fellow of the American Geographical Society; Member, Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity; Member, Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity; Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Delhi Area, b May 29 1876 m. Mary Putnam Stearns of Boston University, Boston, Mass. U.S.A. Educ.: Philander Smith College, Naini Tal (High School); Ohio Wesleyan Univ., Delaware Ohio, D.A., D.D.; Columbia Univ. New York City, M.A.; Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa (L.L.D.) Professor of English Literature, Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow 1900-1909; Gen. Secretary, Epworth League, India and Burma, 1910-17, Associate Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions, New York, 1918-19; Executive Secretary, Centenary Movement, India and Burma, 1920-24; Consecrated Bishop (American Methodist Episcopal Church) May 1924. *Publications*: "The Making of a Christian College in India" (Calcutta) 1906; "God's Heroes; Our Examples" (Mysore City) 1912; "New Etchings of Old India" (New York) 1917; "India, Beloved of Heaven" (New York) 1918; "Hindustan's Horizons" (Calcutta) 1923; "Indian Church Problems" (Madras) 1930; "The Solitary Throne" (Madras) 1931; "Visions and Victories in Hindustan" (Madras) 1931; "Warne of India" (Madras) 1932. *Address*: 12, Boulevard Road, Delhi.

**BAILEY, ARTHUR CHARLES JOHN, King's Police Medal** (1920), C.I.E. (1913). Deputy Inspector-General of Police, b. 2nd October 1886. m. to Heather M. M. Hickie. Educ.: St. Andrew's College and King's Hospital, Dublin. Joined Indian Police, 1906. *Address*: Poona.

**BAIRD, GENERAL SIR HARRY BHAI-CHAMP DOUGLAS, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., P.S.C.** Croix de guerre (France) with palms. General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command b. 4th April, 1877. m. Mary, d. of Captain A. Caldecott. Educ.: Clifton and E.M.C. Sandhurst. 12th Bengal Cavalry; Brigade Major, I.G.C.; A.D.O. to

G.O.C. in Chief, Aldershot; A.D.C. to G.O.C. 1st Corps, B.E.F., G.S.O. (Ind.), Cav. Corps, O.C. 8th Argyllshire Highlanders; G.O.C. 75th Inf. Brigade, B.E.F., B.G.G.S., Baluchistan Corps, Third Afghan War, G.O.C. Zhob Brigade, Commandant 808 Belgaum, D.A. and Q.M.G., Northern Command, G.O.C. Kohat District, G.O.C. Deccan District, Tirah, 1897-1898, Great War, France, 1914-18, Third Afghan War, Waziristan Operations 1921. Address: Naini Tal.

**BAJPAI, SIR GILJA SHANKAR, B.A. (Oxon.), B.Sc. (Allahabad), K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S.;** Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands since August 1932, b. 3 April 1891. Educ. Muir Central College, Allahabad and Merton College, Oxford. Appointed to the I.C.S. in November 1915; Under-Secretary to Government, United Provinces, 1920-21, Secretary for India at Imperial Conference, 1921, and at Conference for Limitation of Armaments, Washington, 1921-22, on deputation to the dominions of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand 1922; Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Lands 1923; deputed to South Africa, 1925-26, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, June 1926, Secretary to Government of India, 1927-29; Deputed to Geneva, 1929 and 1930 and to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930-31; Temporary Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, September 1935 to January 1936. Address: 2, King George's Avenue, New Delhi.

**BAKSHISHA, DR. M. A. PH.D. F.R.S., F.R.E.S., F.R. Hist. 8 Principal and Prof. of Economics, Rajaram College b. 22 Dec 1882 in Misa Dayaba Mahes, B.P.N.A. Educ. Govt. High School, Multan, D.A.V. College and Government College, Lahore, School of Economics and Politics, London. Was Principal and Governor, Gurukul University, Haradwar. Vice-Principal for six years and Prof. of Hist. and Econ. for 11 years, Principal, Rajaram College, 1922, Chairman, Secondary Teachers' Association, President, Technical School, Ool Woodhouse Orphanage, Shahu D. Free High School, World Fellowship of Faiths, at Chicago, 1933. Pub.—Commercial Relations between India and England, The Industrial decline in India, Demands of Democracy, Hindu Philosophers on Evolution; Shivaji the Great; Indian Constitution, 7 books on History, Economics, Politics and Religion. History of India. Address: Shahupuri, Kolhapur.**

**BAIRAMPUR, MAHARAJA PATESHWARI PRASAD SINGH SAHAR, b. 2 Jan. 1914, m. Nov. 1932, d. of H. H. the late Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L. (Oxon), F.R.G.S., Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Nepal. Educated at Mayo College, Ajmer 1930-35. Is the premier Minister in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Vested with powers to administer and manage his estate 1937. Recreation: Riding and Tennis. Address: Bairampur, Oudh.**

**BAHERA, MAJADHIRAJ MAJOR AMARSINGHI,** belongs to Udaipur house, born 2nd August 1886, succeeded his father 22nd December 1908; married the sister of Maharaja Surguja. Three sons: Rajkumar Partap Singhji (Heir-Apparent), Rajkumar Mansinghi, Bar-at-Law, and Rajkumar Guman Singhji. Rajadhiraj is a member of Mahendra Sabha and Walter Kirt Rajput Hithkarni Sabha, Udaipur. Area of the estate, 250 sq miles. Population 28,115. Address: Baera, Rajputana.



**BANERJEE, PRAMATHANATH, PROF., DR., M.A. (Cal), D.Sc. Econ. (Lond),** Bar-at-Law, Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, Fellow and Member of the Syndicate, Calcutta University, President, Indian



Political Science Association. He is a renowned economist and one of the most distinguished educationalists in India. He was educated at Presidency College, Calcutta, and London School of Economics, a prominent member of the Bengal Legislative Council, 1923-30, Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, 1920-35, President, Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, Calcutta University, 1931-33. Delegate to the Congress of Universities, Oxford, 1921. Dean, Faculty of Arts, Calcutta University, 1929-30, President, Bengal Economic Society, since 1927, Member, Bengal Unemployment Enquiry Committee, 1923, President, Bengal Co-operative Organisation Society, since 1930, President, Indian Economic Conference, 1930, Vice-President, Congress Nationalist Party, Bengal, Member, Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry, 1930-36. Publications: A study of Indian Economics, Public Administration in Ancient India, Fiscal Policy in India, History of Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in the Days of the Company, Provincial Finance in India, The future of Indian Finance, Industry in India (in preparation), etc. b. November 1879. Address: 4 A, Vidyasagar Street, Calcutta.

**BANERJEE, SIR ALTON RAJKUMAR, Kt. (1925), I.C.S., C.S.I. (1921), C.I.E. (1911), b. Bristol, 10 Oct. 1871, m. 1898, d. of Sir Krishna Gupta. Educ.: Calcutta University, Balliol College, Oxford; M.A., 1892. Entered I.C.S., 1895; served as district officer in the Madras Presidency; Diwan to H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin, 1907-14; reverted to British service, 1915; Collector and District Magistrate, Cochin; services placed at the disposal of Government of India, Foreign Department, for employment as Member of the Executive Council of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, March 1916. Official as Dewan of Mysore, 1919. Retired from the I.C.S. Diwan of Mysore, 1922-26. Foreign Minister, Kashmir, 1927-33. Awarded 1st Class "Raj"**

jannatadurina" of Gandabherunda Order, with Khilats by H.H. The Maharaja in open Durbar, Oct. 1923. *Publications*: "The Indian Tangle" (Published by Hutchinson & Co) "An Indian Pathfinder" (Published by Kemp Hall Press, Ltd) *Address*: c/o Courts and Co., 440, Strand, London, W C 2

ANNEJI, BHABO NATH, M Sc (Allahabad) Ph.D. (Cantab.) Meteorologist (Retired) b. 15 August 1896 m. Renuka Devi *Educ*: Allahabad University, Central Hindu College, Benares, 1912-16 and Canning College Lucknow, 1916-18, Research Scholar and Assistant Ph.D. Professor of Physics, University Post-graduate College of Science, Calcutta, 1918-20, with Sir C V Raman, Government of India University, State Scholar from Allahabad Univ. at Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, with Sir J J Thomson, 1920-22. Joined Indian Meteorological Service, January 1923, Meteorologist, Simla, 1923-26. Meteorologist, Karachi, Dec 1926 to Nov 1932. Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, London, 1928, Honorary member, Karachi Aero Club, Member from India on the "Commission de l'Application de la Meteorologie a la Navigation Aerienne" Permanent member, Indian Science Congress. Meteorologist, Bombay, November 1932. *Publications*: "Meteorology of the Persian Gulf and Mekran" *Address*: Mehrpur P O, Nadia

BANERJI, SUKUMAR, RAI BAHADUR, B.A. Retired Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta b. 5 October 1880, m. to Sushama, eldest d. of late Kumar Satyewar (brother of Bhukailas Raj *Educ*: St Xavier's College, Calcutta, Law class, Government College, Krishnagar, Bengal Police Training School; obtained First prize in Law in the Final examination of the Police Training School. Joined Calcutta Police in 1902, has been on several occasions especially mentioned in the Annual Administration Reports of the Calcutta Police. Title of Rai Bahib conferred by Government, January 1931 and the title of Rai Bahadur conferred in June 1935. Appointed Justice of the Peace, promoted to Asst. Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, temporarily in 1935, retired in 1936. *Address*: 1, Parasur Road, Calcutta.

BAPNA, WAZIR-UD-DOWLA, RAI BAHADUR Sir B. M., K.C., C.I.E., B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., b. 24th April 1882, m. Shreemati Anand Kumari, d. of the late Mehta Bhopal Singh, Dewan of Udaipur, *Educ*: at Maharana's High School, Udaipur, Govt. College, Ajmer and the Mair Central College, Allahabad. For about a year practised law in Ajmer-Merwara; served in Merwar for about a year and a half as Judicial Officer, appointed District and Sessions Judge in the



Indore State, 1907; in 1908, Law Tutor to H.H. Maharaja Tukoji Rao III, His Highness's Second Secretary, 1911 and

First Secretary, 1913; Home Minister, 1915, retired on Special pension, 1921; joined Patiala State as a Minister; rejoined Holkar State Service as Home Minister, 1923; soon after appointed Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Appeal Committee of the Cabinet, Prime Minister and President of the Cabinet, 1926, to 1938. Rai Bahadur, 1914; and C.I.E., 1931, a substitute Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1931; Delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1935. Knighted, 1936. Clubs: Residency and Yeshwant Clubs, Indore. *Address*: Baxibang, Indore (Central India).

BARIA, Lt.-Col (HON.) HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MUNI SIR MANJITHIRAJI, MAJ. OF: K.C.M.I. (1922) b. 10 July 1886; one s. one d. *Educ*: at Rajkumar College, Rajkot; Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun, and in England. Served in European War, 1914-18 and in the Afghan War, 1919. Received a salute of eleven guns. *Address*: Devgad Baria (Baria State Kly.).

BARNES, THE RT. REV. GEORGE DUMFORD, D.D., M.A. (Oxon), C.I.E. (1928), O.B.E. (1919), V.D. (1923), Consecrated Bishop of Lahore, November 1st 1932. b. May 6, 1879, m. Dorothy Kate Akerman, *Educ*: Oulton College and Oriel Coll., Oxford, Assst. Master, Summerfields, Oxford, 1902-08; Curate of Christ Church, Simla, 1908-10; Chaplain of Malkot, 1910, Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, 1911; and Assst. Chaplain of Karachi, 1911-12. Principal, Lawrence K. Military School, Banawar, 1912-1932. *Address*: Bishopsbourne, The Close, Lahore.

BARODAWALLA, SALEHBOY KARIMJI, Landlord and Businessman, b. 1884. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, since 1907, Chairman, Standing Committee, 1916-17, and of Markets and Gardens Committee, 1922-24; J.P. and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, 1909. During Great War was responsible for getting about 30 laos subscribed by his community towards War Loans without interest, inducing Government to issue War Loans bearing endorsement "Without Interest" (Chairman, War Loan Committee and Entertainment Committee for British and Indian wounded soldiers. Built temporary theatre at Marine Lines for the benefit of soldiers. Awarded certificate of merit and War Medal for voluntary services. Nominated Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1916-1921; Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1920-1923. Vice-President, All India Muslim Federation, 1926, President, All India Muslim Hadj Conference, 1926. Sheriff of Bombay, 1926-27. *Address*: Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

DARRY, CHARLES HAROLD, M.A. (Cantab.) Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore, b. 17 Feb. 1905 m. Miss Macleachlan of Lenark. *Educ*: at R. M. C. Osborne, Bradfield College, Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Assistant Master, Bishop Cotton School, Simla, 1926-31; Inspector of Schools, Rawalpindi Division, Punjab, 1932-33; appointed Principal, Aitchison College, 1933. *Publications*: "Gleaming Arches", 1929; "White Sails,"

1930; "Bridges of Song", 1935 (For the University of the Punjab). Address Aitchison College, Lahore.

**BASU, JATINDRA NATH, M.A., M.L.A., Solicitor** b 7 Feb 1872 m Marala Ghosh. Educ: Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Has been a member of the Bengal Legislative Council and Assembly for fifteen years. Formerly President of the National Liberal Federation of India and the Indian Association, Calcutta; leader of Nationalist Party, Bengal Legislative Assembly, a delegate from Bengal to the Round Table Conferences in England. President, Incorporated Law Society, Calcutta; is connected with several Educational and Social service organizations. Address: 14a, Balaram Ghose Street, Calcutta.

**BATLEY, CLAUDE, A.R.I.B.A., Professor of Architecture, Bombay School of Art, also Partner of Messrs. Grogson, Batley and King, Chartered Architects, b Oct 1879. Educ. at Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich. Articled in Ipswich, Practised in Kettering Northants and in London up to 1913 and in Bombay thereafter. Publications: The "Design Development of Indian Architecture" (in three volumes) and sundry articles and papers both in England and India on architectural subjects. Address: School of Art, or Chartered Bank Building, Bombay.**

**BATLIWALA, SORABJI HORMUSJI, (B.A. English Literature and Latin) b 21 March, 1878 Educ. St. Xavier's School and College. Connected with the Cotton Industry: Representative of Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd. and General Manager of Empress Mills at Nagpur. Member of the Court of Nagpur University. Has travelled extensively and studied the economic systems of various countries. Publications: Contributions on financial and economic subjects. Address: C. P. Club, Nagpur.**

**BAVADA, MEHRDAN PARASHTRAMRAO MADHAVRAO alias BHASAKHER PANDIT PANT, AMATYA, Hukmat-Panah, Jahagirdar of Bavada, a Jahagir of 243 square miles area**



with a population of 51,584 and a revenue of Rs 180,000, is the representative of the old Deshaastha Brahmin family of the Cabinet Minister of Shivaji the Great styled "Pant Amatya"—Finance Minister b 17th February 1907. Educ. at Gagan-Bavada and Kolhapur m. Shrimant S. S. Kamaladevi in 1924, daughter of the late Chieftain of Jamkhandi and Shrimant S. S. Shashikala Baleshab in 1933, daughter of Shrimant Sardar M. A. Raste of Poona. On 16th December 1931 the Jahagirdar was invested with powers of administration by His Highness the (Chhatrapati) Maharajashah of Kolhapur, who was pleased to grant to him the "Chhatrapati Loyalty Gold Medal" in April 1937. The Jahagirdar attended the Coronation Ceremony of His Majesty the King-

Emperor and also visited nine prominent countries on the Continent, awarded Coronation Medal criminal jurisdiction was enhanced and full powers of a Sessions Judge were conferred on him in November 1937. He is fond of Shikar, Tennis and Indian Music. Address: P. O. Madhav-Nag Camp, via Kolhapur (Deccan).

**BEAUMONT, THE HON. SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER, M.A. (Cambridge); King's Counsel, 1930, Chief Justice of Bombay b 4th September 1877. m Mabel Edith, d. of William Wallace (deceased). Educ. Winchester and Pembroke College, Cambridge. First Class Historical Tripos, 1899. Called to Bar Chancery Division, Lieut. R.G.A. 1916-1918. Address: "Colcherno Court," Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.**

**BEDI RAJA, SIR BABA GURBAXER SINGH, Kt. cr. 1916; K.B.E. (1920), C.I.R., 1911, received title of Raja in 1921. Hon. Extra Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab. b 1862. A lineal descendant and of Guru Nanak, founder of Sikh religion, now head of Sthanat Sikhs of N.W.F. Province, Punjab and Afghanistan. A Fellow of the Punjab and Hindu Universities, was a delegate to the Indo-Afghan Peace Conference in 1919. Address: Kallar, Punjab.**

**BELVALKAR, SHRIPAD KRISHNA, M.A., Ph.D. (Harvard Univ.), I.E.S. (Retd.), b. 11 Dec. 1881. Education: Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Deccan College, Poona and at Harvard, U.S.A. Joined Bombay Educational Department, 1907. Prof. of Sanskrit, Deccan College, 1914-1934, one of the principal founders of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute and for several years its Hon. Secretary. Recipient of Kalsari-Hind Silver Medal and Silver Jubilee Medal and the title Rao Bahadur. Publications: "Systems of Sanskrit Grammar"; Edition and translation of Bhavabhuti's Later "History of Rama" in the Harvard Oriental Series, English translation of Kavyadaras, Critical edition of Brahmasutrabhashya with Notes and translation; Basu Malik Lectures on Vedanta Philosophy, Calcutta University, 1925, and (in Collaboration with Prof. Ranade) History of Indian Philosophy, Vols 2 and 7 (out of the 8 projected), several papers contributed to Oriental Journals or presented to learned Societies. Address: "Bilvakunja," Bhamburda, Poona, No. 4.**

**BENJAMIN, VEN. T. KURUVILLA, B.A., Archdeacon of Kottayam since July 1922. Formerly Incumbent of Pro-Cathedral, Kottayam, 1895-1922; Acting Principal, C.M.L. Kottayam, 1912-13, Surrogate, 1922, Bishop's Commissary, 1923. Publications: (in Malayalam) Notes on the Epistles to the Hebrews; Notes on the Epistles to the Thimotheans; Devotional Study of the Bible. Editor of "Treasury of Knowledge and Family Friend." Address: Kottayam.**

**BENNETT, GEORGE ERNEST, M.Sc., M.Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech.E., M.I.E., J.P., Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust** b. 1881 m. Frances Sophia Bennett. *Educ.* Stockport Grammar School, Manchester University. Assistant Engineer (Bridges), G.I.P. 1910-1916; Port Engineer, Chittagong, 1916-1919; Ex. Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust, 1919-21. Senior Executive Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust, 1924-26, Deputy Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, 1926-30; Chief Engineer, 1930; Ag. Chairman, 1938. *Address.* Bombay Port Trust, Bombay.

**BENTHALL, SIR EDWARD CHARLES, Kt., Senior Partner, Bird & Co., Calcutta, since 1929; s. of Revd Benthall and Mrs Benthall** b. 26th November 1893 m. 1918 Hon'ble Ruth McCarthy Cable, daughter of first Baron Cable of Ideford; one son *Educ.* Eton (King's Scholar), King's College, Cambridge. Served European War 1914-19, India 1914-15, Mesopotamia 1916-18 (wounded), Staff War Office 1918-19. Director of numerous Companies. Director, Imperial Bank of India, 1926-32; Governor, 1928-30, President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, 1932-1936, Vice-President, 1934, President, Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, 1932-1936, Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference, 1931-32, Reserve Bank of India, 1935-36, Indian Army Retrenchment Committee, 1931, Council of State 1932-3, Bengal Legislative Assembly 1934-5; Bengal Legislative Council 1937-38. *Address.* 37, Ballingunge Park, Calcutta.

**BENZIGER, THE MOST REV. ALOYSIUS MARY O.D., b. Einsiedeln, Switzerland, 1864. Educ. Frankfurt, Brussels; Downside. Came to India, 1890. Bishop of Tiber, 1900, Assistant to the Pont. Throne, Roman Court, 1925. Retired as Bishop of Quilon in August 1931 & nominated Titular Archbishop of Antioch (Antinopolis) in recognition of his merits. *Address.* Carmel Hill Monastery, Trivandrum, Travancore.**

**BERKELEY-HILL, LT.-COL. OWEN ALFRED ROWLAND, M.A., M.D., Ch.B. (Oxon), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lon.), F.R.A.S.B., I.M.S. b. 22 Dec 1879, m. Kunhimann, d. of Nellary Rametti. Educ. at Rugby School, Universities of Oxford and Göttingen and University College Hospital, London. Entered Indian Medical Service in 1907. Served throughout Great War (East Africa Campaign); Mentioned in Despatches. President, Indian Psychological Association; Member of Indian Branch of the International Association of Psycho-Analysts. *Publications.* Numerous articles in scientific journals. *Address.* Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa.**

**BEWOOR, SIR GURUNATH VEKATESH, B.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Cantab.), Kt., C.I.E., I.C.S., Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs** b. 20 Nov. 1888, m. Miss Tungatali Mudholkar. *Educ.* Deccan Coll., Poona, and Sydney Sussex Coll., Cambridge. Under-Secretary to Govt., C. P., Dy. Commissioner, Chanda; Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa and Central Circles; Dy.

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi, and Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle; Indian Delegate to the Air Mail Congress at the Hague, 1927 and to the Universal Postal Congress, London, 1929. *Address.* Delhi and Simla; "Shri Krishna Niwas," Poona 4.

**BHABHA, HORMASJI JEWANGJI, M.A., D.Litt., J.P., C.I.E., Hon. Pres. Magist., Fellow of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, deputed as a delegate to the Congress of Imperial Universities 1926 by the Universities of Bombay and Mysore** b. 27 June 1882, m. Miss Jorbal Kishoo Bhatwala. *Educ.* Elphinstone College and in England. Asst. Professor, Elphinstone College, 1874-76. Vice-Principal and Professor of Logic and Ethics, Central College, Bangalore, 1876, Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore, 1884. Education Secretary to Government, Mysore, 1890; Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, 1895-1909, Muft-ul-Talim (Mysore) 1909. *Pub.* Special Report on Manual Training in Schools of General Education, Report on the Education of Parsi Boys, 1920, a Visit to Australian Universities, 1923, a Visit to British Universities, 1926, Modern Cremation and Parsae, 1922, resigned the directorship of Tata H.E.P. & Co. *Address.* 8-10, Little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

**BHAIRUN, SINGHJI BAHADUR, COLONEL MAHARAJA SRI SRI, K.C.M.G. b. 16th September 1879. Educ. Mayo College, Ajmer. Appointment (companion) to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1895, and accompanied him in his Indian Tour in 1896. Appointed Member of State Council, 1898 and was from time to time Personal Secretary to His Highness. Senior Member of Council and Secretary for Foreign and Political Department, Mahkma Khwa, Foreign Member of Council, Political Member; Vice-President of State Council and the last Cabinet. Also acted as President of Council during H.H.'s visits to Europe. Now in charge of the portfolio consisting of Bikaner Fort, Fort Palace, Badakarkhanna Devasthan and Government General Records, and copying dept., Bikaner State. In Hon. Col. of the Social Light Infantry and Personal A.D.C. to the Maharaja. *Publications.* Bhairavbikha, Bhairubhobad and Bhairubhobad. Son and heir: Horoji Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib. *Address.* Bikaner.**

**BHANDARI, JAGAN NATH, Rai Bahadur, Raj Bahadur, M.A., LL.B., Dewan, Idar State** b. Jan. 1882, m. Shrimati Ved Kunwarji. *Educ.* Government College, Lahore, and Law College, Lahore. Practised at Ferozepore till 1914, joined Idar State as Private Secretary, 1914, served there till 1922 as Political Secretary and Officiating Dewan; left Service and resumed practice at High Court, Lahore; appointed Dewan, Idar State, 1931. *Address.* Himmatnagar, Idar State.

**BHARGAVA, RAJ BAHADUR, PANDIT JAWAHAR LAL, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Lahore.** b. 1st Oct. 1870, m. d. of L. Madan Lal, Bhargava of Rewari. *Educ.* Sir M.B. School,



**Rewari M. B. School, Lahore Mission Coll., Lahore.** Government Coll. and Law School President, Bar Assoc., Hissar; got Durbat Medal and War Loan Band; acted as Secretary, India War Relief Fund, The Aeroplane Fleet Fund, King Edward Memorial Fund, was elected member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1916-20, and Legislative Assembly, 1921-23. Life member, St. John Ambulance Association and Vice-Chairman, District Centre at Hissar. Granted Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. Address: Hissar, (Punjab)

**BHATE, GOVIND CHIMNAJI, M.A. (Dom) b. 19 Sept. 1870.** Widower Educ. Deccan College. Professor in Fergusson College, Poona, from 1895, 1914 and from 1931 to 1933 Principal and Professor, Willingdon College, Sangli, from 1919 to 1928. retired in 1933. *Publications:* Principles of Economics, Travel Series in 10 Volumes, Lectures on Sociology Carlyle, Three Philosophers, Philosophy of the Fine Arts (All in Marathi) Speeches and Essays (in English), Kant and Shaukaracharya, Sir Walter Scott (in Marathi), History of Modern Marathi Literature. Address: Willingdon College Post, Dist. Satara.

**BHATIA, LIAUT-COLONEL SOHAN LAL, M.A., M.D., B.Ch. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P. (London), F.R.S.E. (1932), F.C.P.S. (Bombay), M.C. (1918), I.M.S., Principal, Grant Medical College and Superintendent, J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay, since 1937 b. 5 Aug. 1891 in Raj Kishore Educ. Cambridge Univ. (Peterhouse) and St. Thomas's Hospital, London. Casualty Officer and Resident Anaesthetist, Clinical Assst., Children's Department, House Surgeon, Ophthalmic House Surgeon, St. Thomas's Hospital, London. Joined I.M.S. 1917, saw active service with Egyptian Expeditionary Force (105th Maharashtra Light Infantry), 1918, appointed Professor of Physiology, Grant Medical College in 1920, Dean in 1925. *Publications:* A number of scientific papers in the Indian Journal of Medical Research and Indian Medical Gazette. Address: "Two Gables", Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.**

**BHATT, PRABHASHANKER RAMCHANDRA,** belongs to the Gujarati Brahmin Community, the only son of the late Mr. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhatt, C.B.E., J.P., M.L.C. b. 10th February 1909 Educ.



New High School and Kiplingstone College, Bombay. Entered his father's business since 1929, was appointed the Managing Director, after the death of his father, of The Crescent Insurance Co., Ltd., a Progressive Life Insurance Office. A member of J. J. Group Hospital Committee, G. M. C. Hostel Trust Committee, G. T. Hospital Committee, Governor's Hospital Fund, Managing Committee of the Children's Aid Society, Executive Committee of the B. P. O. A., Association of Indian Industries, Social Service League, Director in Three Electric Cos., and various other medical, Social

Educational Institutions. Was awarded Coronation Medal in 1937. Donated 2½ Lacs of Rupees for the construction of a Hostel for the Students of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, in memory of his father. *Club:* Member of the Cricket Club of India and Royal Western Indian Turf Club. Address: Ramchandra Mansion, 487, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

**BHAVNAGAR, LIBUT H. H. MAHARAJA SIK, KRISHNA KUMAR SINGHI, K. C. S. I., MAHARAJA OF:** b. 19th May 1912, father J. A. Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Bhavsinh) Takhtasinhji, K. C. S. I., July 1919. Educ. Harrow, England. Installed with full powers 1931, married 1931. Address: Bhavnagar, Kathiawar.

**BHIWANDIWALLA, SIE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJI, Kt., J.P.,** son of late Khan Bahadur Hormusji Manekji Bhiwandiwalla b. 26th March 1901, succeeded to the estate in 1920, knighted June 1934, m. Manekbai, d. of Mr. Khurshedji Limji, Nov. 1936 Banker, Industrialist, etc., President, Urban Municipality, Governor, Aeronautical Training Centre of India, Director, Central Bank of India, Ltd., British India General Insurance Co., Ltd., The Indian National Airways, Ltd., Neon Signs (India), Ltd., Dry Ice Corporation of India, Ltd., Electrical Undertakings Ltd. Kaiser-I-Hind Insurance Co., Nask-Dehali Electric Supply Co., Ahaungon Electric Supply Co., Mandwa Ferries, Ltd., Khushroo Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. of Mehsud (Iran), B. M. D. Agency Ltd., Bombay; New Prahlad Mills, Coimbatore, Kaver-Raj Mills Ltd., The Ripon Club, Bombay, The Orient Club, Bombay; Cricket Club of India, Bombay, The Bombay Flying Club; Roshanara Club, New Delhi, The New Club, Poona; Royal Western India Turf Club, Willingdon Sports Club, etc. Address: 35, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.



**BHOPAL, H. H. SIKANDER SAULAT NAWAB IFTIKHARUL-MULK SIKR MOHAMMAD HAMIDULLAH KHAN, NAWAB OF, G. C. S. I. (1932), G. C. I. E. (1929), C. S. I. (1921), C. V. O. (1922) b. 9th Sept. 1894.** Is the Ruler of the second most important Mohammedan State of India m. 1906 Her Highness Maimoonah Sultan Shah Bano Begam Sahiba; succeeded in 1926 mother, Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahans Begam, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., C. J., G. B. E. Has three daughters, the eldest of whom Nawab Gauhar-e-Taj-Abida Sultan Begam is the heiress-presumptive. Address: Bhopal, Central India.

**BHOZE, SIR JOSEPH WILLIAM, K. C. I. E., C. B. E. (1920), C. I. E. (1923), K. C. S. I., I. C. S. b. 6th April 1878, m. to Margaret White Stott, M.B., Ch. R. (St. Andrews), M.B.E. Educ.: Deccan College, Poona, and University College, London. Under Secy Govt of Madras, 1910. Dewan of Cochin State, 1914-1919.**

Dy. Director of Civil Supplies, 1919; Secretary to the High Commr. for India, London, 1920; Ag. High Commr. for India in the United Kingdom, 1922-1923; Secretary to Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1924, and Ag. Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, November 1925 to July 1927, Secretary to Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Land Records, on deputation with the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms, 1928-30. Ex-Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, in charge of Department of Commerce and Railways. Address: National Bank of India, Madras.

**HOSLE, DATTAJIRAO MADHAVRAO**, Chief Secretary to H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharajasahab of Kolhapur 6 15th June 1903. m Annusuyabal 1920. Educ. Panchgani, St.



Mary's High School, Bombay & Baldwin's, Bangalore. Financial Secretary to H. H., 1925-1929. Huzur Chitnis 1929. Acting Dewan 1930-1931. Chief Secretary, 1931. Acting Prime Minister, 1932-1933. Was Chairman of the Kolhapur Agricultural Exhibitions held in 1927 & 1929 and also of the Reception Committee of 17th Session of Marathi

Literary Conference at which H. H. the Maharajasahab of Baroda presided. Director of Kolhapur Sugar Factory and the Bank of Kolhapur Ltd. President of the New Education Society and Prince Shrivast Free Boarding House, Kolhapur. Recipient of King George V Silver Jubilee Medal in 1936 and Coronation Medal in 1937. Address: Sukha Niwas, Kolhapur Residency.

**IKANER, MAHARAJA OF**, See Indian Princess' Section.

**ILGRAMI, SYED AKREL, HON. NAWAB SIR AKREL JUNG BAHADUR**, Lt. c. 1938, Member, Executive Council, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, in charge of Army, Medical and General Departments. b Hyderabad, Deccan, 2 Oct. 1874, s. of late Nawab Inad-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Syed Hosain Ilgrami, once Member of India Council, m 1902, three s., three d. Educ. Nizam College, Hyderabad. Served H. E. H. the Nizam's Government for 40 years as District Collector, Army Secretary, Minister of Pargana, Minister for Commerce, Industries and Co-operative Departments, Minister for Public Works Department, Recreations Tennis and other light out-door games. Address: Khairabad, Hyderabad, Deccan.

**ILLIMORIA, DR. RUSTOMJI BOMONJI**, B.A. (1902), M.D. (1909), J.P. Educ. Bombay University and Grant Medical College. Was awarded Gold Medal in Surgery in 1907 and a Prize in Midwifery, awarded Grey's Medal for Anatomy. Appointed Tutor in Bacteriology at Grant Medical College, 1907, resigned, 1910; Lord Reay Lecturer at Grant Medical College, 1910-1913, has been Hon. Bacteriologist to the Parase General Hospital from its beginning and has

for years been Hon. Physician of the Hospital; acted as Hon. Consulting Visiting Physician to Dr. Bahadurji's Sanatorium at Deolali from 1910 till he resigned; Hon. Physician, Goomda Tejal Hospital; has been Examiner, Bombay University, in Bacteriology and in Medicine; founded 24 years ago at Poona a Sanatorium for consumptives whence it was subsequently removed to Panchgani. Was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind (Gold) Medal in June 1936. Address: Wastamal Building, Grant Road, Bombay.

**ILLIMORIA, (Mrs.) GULESTAN RUSTOM (née Gulestan Bahadurji), M.A., Licentiate, Trinity College of Music, London.** Obtained various

University and College Scholarships. Is a Fellow of the Bombay University, elected by the Registered Graduates. Twice elected member of the Academic Council and recently elected to the Syndicate of the Bombay University. Twice appointed Chairman of the Board of Paper Setters and Moderators at the Matriculation, and University representative on the Provincial School Book Committee. Connected with many Women's Associations either as President or Treasurer or Secretary or member of the Executive. Gave evidence before government commissions on education, before the University Commission and the Franchise Committee. Taken keen interest in her husband's Bel-Air Sanatorium at Panchgani for consumptives. Publications: Joint Author of "Governance of India" and also of "Constitution, Functions and Finance of Indian Municipalities" a book favourably reviewed by the Press, including the *London Times Literary Supplement*.



**ILLIMORIA, SIR SHADPOORJI BOMONJI, K.T. (1928), M.R.E., J.P.** Partner in the firm of S. B. Illimoria & Co., Accountants and Auditors and Sheriff for 1935. b. 27 July 1877. m Jerali, d. of Bhiraji N. Dalal (1906). Educ. St. Xavier's College. Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Member, Auditors' Council, Bombay, Member of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Committee, Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1926-27; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1927-28, Member, Government of India Fact Day Inquiry Committee, 1927-28. President, Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, 1928-29. Member, Indian Accountancy Board, Trustee N. M. Wadia Charities, The Parsi Panchayat Fund and Properties, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Charity Funds and a number of other charity trusts and institutions. Nominated by Govt. of Bombay to be a member of the Board of the Bombay Properties of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Member of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay; co-opted in 1934 by the Government of Bombay to represent the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Congress of Deafness Fund, Delhi; held

the rank of Dist. Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India; is the Grand Superintendent of the Dist. Grand Royal Chapter in India and founder and First Master of Lodge Justice and Peace (E.C.), appointed Sheriff for 1935. *Address*: 13, Cuffs Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

**BIMLA DEVI, SHRIMATI** b. June 1903. She is the 4th daughter of B. Jhagwat Bahaya, a renowned Vakil, a well known musician, a good educationist and a leading member of Arrah Bar Association.



now retired on account of his old age. *Educ.* Privately at home in 1910 to the Second Son B. Madam Makund Parash of late Muntazim Sahib of Dumraon Raj. Has three sons and three daughters. The eldest daughter named Mahavida alias Baby is in Mahila Vidya Path College at Allahabad and is the

recipient of several cups and medals awarded to her in the All India Competitive Music Conference held at Allahabad in the month of October 1928. She acquires very nicely herself in music and has got special taste in Domestic Science. The Muntazim family is one of the respectable Kayastha families of the Sahabad district in Behar. Is a well renowned lady in Behar Hindi Writer and Poetess, has secured Medals and diploma "Sahitya Chandrika" and "Rama" on writings. Her articles have been published in almost all the leading Hindi Magazines of India. Her books are being prescribed for the Matriculation class by the Patna University as well as by the Text Book Committee, Behar. She is the first Beharee lady to be appointed member for the Board of Studies of the Patna University in Hindi and in Domestic Science. Is highly interested in the social and educational uplift of women. *Address*: Muntazim Estate, Dumraon, E. I. Ry.

**BIRLA, GHANSHYAM DASS** Millowner, Merchant and Zamindar, b. 1892. Managing Director of Birla Brothers Ltd., Member of Council Benares Hindu University, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1924. President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, 1929; Member, Indian Fiscal Commission, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, Member, Royal Commission on Labour, 1930. Employers' delegate to International Labour Conference at Geneva 1927; Member, Second Round Table Conference, 1930. *Address*: 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

**BIRLEY, SIR FRANK, D.C.M. (1915), M.L.C.** Managing Director, Best & Co., Ltd., Madras b. 6th July 1883, m. Evelyn CHITON of Perth, W. A. knighted, 1937. *Address*: C/o Best & Co., Ltd., Madras.

**BLACKWELL, THE HON JUSTICE (SIR) CECIL PATRICK, Kt (1938), M.H.K. (M.L. Div. 1919).** High Court Judge, Bombay, b. 8 November 1861, m. to Marguerite Frances, (Kalar-i-hind Gold Medal) eldest d. of the late J. A. Tillicord, M. V. O. *Educ.*: Blackheath,

Proprietary School and City of London School, Hodder Greek Scholar, Univ. College, London, 1901; Classical Exhibition, Wadham College, Oxford, 1901; 1st Class Classical Honour Moderations, 1903, 2nd Class Litt. Hum., 1905. B. A., 1905, Secretary of Oxford Union Society, 1904; President, Wadham College Athletic Club, 1903. Called to Bar at Inner Temple, 1907, and went the Northern Circuit, Lieut. T. F. Reserve and on Recruiting Staff and in Ministry of National Service during European War. Was Liberal candidate for Hastings in 1914, but resigned on the outbreak of war; contested Kingwinford Division of Staffordshire (Lib.), December 1923; appointed a Puisne Judge of High Court of Bombay, 1926. *Address*: "Eylstone", Pedder Road, Bombay. Clubs: Devonshire, London, Yacht Club, Birculla, Willington, Cricket Club of India, Bombay.

**BLANDY, EDMOND NICOLAS, B.A. (Oxon.)** Boden Scholar of Sanskrit, C.I.E. (1939), I.C.S. b. 31st July, 1886 m. Dorothy Kathires (nee Marshall). *Educ.*: Clifton and Balliol, Aust., Magt. and Coll., Dacca, 1910, Sub-Div. Officer, Munshiganj, Dacca, 1912; Secretary to Bengal District Administration Committee, 1913; Under Secretary, Finance Dept., Govt. of Bengal, 1914, in addition Controller of Hostile Firms and Custodian of Enemy Property, 1916, Addl. Dist. and Sessions Judge, Khulna, 1917; Secretary, Provincial Recruiting Board, 1917, and later in addition Controller of Hostile Firms, etc., and Jt. Secretary, Publicity Board, Under-Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, 1919; Collector of Income-Tax, Calcutta, 1921; Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bengal, 1922, Magt. and Coll., Bakarganj, 1924 to 1927; Magt. and Coll., 24 Parganas, 1928, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, 1928, Secretary to Government of Bengal, Finance Department, 1930, Commissioner, Chittagong Division, 1933, C.I.E. 1933; Off. Chief Secretary, Government of Bengal, 1934-35 7 months, ditto 1936 4 months, 1937-38 Special duty Finance Dept. Govt. of Bengal, 1938-39 in addition President, Chaudhary Enquiry Committee. *Address*: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

**BLASCHECK, ARTHUR DAVID**, Fellow of Coopers Hill, (1900), D. Occ. Munich, (1910) Inspector-General of Forests to the Govt. of India, b. 16th Jan 1879 m. Helen, 2nd d. of the late C. Osborne of Berkshire. *Educ.*: Felssted School; Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, Indian Forest Service, Punjab, 1900, Chief Conservator of Forests, Punjab, 1929; Inspector-General of Forests to the Govt. of India and President, Forest Research Institute and College, 1930, Retired on 8th July 1934. *Address*: C/o Messrs Coult & Co., 15, Lombard Street, London E. C. 3.

**BOAG, GEORGE TOWNSEND, M.A. (Cambridge), C.I.E. (1928), C.S.I. (1935), I.C.S.** Chief Secretary, to the Government of Madras, b. November 12, 1884. *Educ.*: Westminster (1897 to 1903), and Trinity College, Cambridge, (1903 to 1907). Passed into the I.C.S. in 1907 and joined the Service in Madras in 1908. *Address*: Madras Club, Madras.

**BOBILI, RAJAN** **SIR SWETHACHELAPATHI**  
**RAMAKRISHNA RAO** **ROW** **BARADAR**  
**K. C. M. Sri Ravi Rajah of Bobbili** b 20  
 Feb 1901 *Educ* Bobbili privately. As-  
 sessed Gadi in 1920 Member, Council of  
 State, 1925-27 Member, Madras Legislative  
 Council, 1930 Hon A D C to H E the  
 Governor of Madras from Jan. 1930, Pro-  
 Chancellor, Andhra University from 1931.  
 Chief Minister to Government of Madras,  
 1932-37. *Address*. Bobbili, Vizagapatam  
 Dist.

**BOMBAY, R. C.** Archbishop of, since 1937.  
 Most Rev Thomas d'Externs Roberts, S.J.,  
 6 Le Havre, France, 1893. *Address*  
 Archbishop's House, Bombay

**BOMBAY, BISHOP OF.** See Acland, Rt. Rev  
 Richard Dyke

**BOMON-BEHRAM, SIR JEHANGIR BOMONJI**  
**K. T. (1934), B.A., LL.B., J.P. (Solicitor),**  
 Bombay Merchant b July 1858 *Educ*. St.  
 Xavier's and Elphinstone College. Juris-  
 prudence Prize man and Narayan Vasudev  
 Bohidar Practised as an Attorney for about  
 20 years, then became partner in C. Macdonald  
 & Co., and was there for 5 years. Gave up  
 business to do public service. Became member  
 of Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1910,  
 member of Standing Committee, 1921-22 to  
 1926-27 and 1928-29; Chairman, Standing  
 Committee, 1928-29, Chairman, Schools Com-  
 mittee, Jan. to March 1928 and January to  
 December 1929, Chairman of Law, Procedure  
 and Elections Committee, 1930-31; Chairman,  
 Advisory Committee, J. J. and other Hospitals,  
 Representative of Bombay Municipal Cor-  
 poration on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee  
 Technical Institute and on the Board of  
 Port Trust and on the Board of Leper Asylum  
 House, President of Corporation, and First  
 Mayor of Bombay, 1931-32, Honorary  
 Presidency Single sitting Magistrate, Director  
 of several Joint Stock Companies. *Address* -  
 Sea View, Warden Road, Bombay

**BOSE, SURNAS CHANDRA** b 1897. *Educ*. in  
 Calcutta and Cambridge. Entered I.C.S.,  
 but resigned in 1921 to join non-co-operation  
 movement, was Manager of the *Forward*,  
 Calcutta, 1922-24, served as Chief Executive  
 Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, 1924,  
 was arrested under Regulation III of 1918,  
 was elected member of the Bengal Legislative  
 Council while under detention, took promi-  
 nent part during *satyagraha* movement, was  
 interned as State prisoner but was released in  
 order to enable him to proceed to Europe for  
 medical treatment, was for several years  
 President of the Bengal Provincial Congress  
 Committee, President, Indian National  
 Congress, Feb 1935 Re-elected President,  
 Indian National Congress, Feb 1939; resigned  
 April 1939. *Address* Calcutta.

**BRADFIELD, ERNEST WILLIAM CHARLES**  
**M.B. M.S. F.R.C.S. O.B.E. (1918); C.I.E**  
 (1923), Director-General of Indian Medical  
 Service b. May 28, 1880 m. Margaret  
 Annie Barnard. *Educ*. King Edward's  
 School, Birmingham; St. Mary's Hospital  
 and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London;  
 Surgeon-General, Bombay, 1934-37. *Address*  
 Delhi and Simla.

**BRAHMACHARI, SIR UPENDRA NATH, Kt.**  
 Cr. 1924; Rai Bahadur, cr. 1911; Kaiser-i-  
 Hind (Gold), 1924; M.A. M.D., Ph.D. F.R.S.,  
 S.B., Professor of Tropical Medicine, Car-  
 michael Medical College, Calcutta; Physician,  
 Chittaranjan Hospital, Calcutta; Consulting  
 Physician, Research Worker, President,  
 Indian Science Congress, 1930; President,  
 Indian Chemical Society, Calcutta, 1930;  
 Founder, Brahmachari Research Institute,  
 Calcutta, of Science, Bangalore; Fellow,  
 Royal Society of Medicine, and Royal Society  
 of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London;  
 Hon. Fellow, State Medical Faculty of  
 Bengal, Fellow, National Institute of Sciences  
 of India; Fellow, Indian Chemical Society,  
 b. 7th June 1875 m. 1898, Nani Bala Devi.  
*Educ*. Hughli College, Bengal, Presidency  
 College and Medical College, Calcutta.  
 Conter Medalist and Winner of Griffith Me-  
 morial Prize, Calcutta University; Minto  
 Medalist, Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine  
 and Hygiene, Sir William Jones Medalist,  
 Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; Research  
 Worker under Indian Research Fund Association  
 (1920-26), etc. *Address*. 82/3, Corn-  
 wallis Street and 19, London Street, Calcutta.

**BRAY, SIR EDWARD HUGH, Kt. cr 1917;**  
 Senior Partner, Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.,  
 Ex President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce,  
 Member of Imperial Legislative Council,  
 Controller of Contracts, Army Headquarters,  
 b. 16th April 1874, m. 1912, Constance d.  
 Sir John Graham, 1st Bt. *Educ*. : Charter-  
 house, Trinity College, Cambridge *Address*  
 Gillander House, Calcutta.

**BREAYNE, FRANK LUGARD, M.C. C.I.E**  
 (1937), Commissioner, Rural Recon-  
 struction, Punjab, b. Jan. 6, 1882, m. Iris  
 Goodenough Goble, 1920 *Educ*. Monkton  
 Combe School and Pembroke Coll., Cam-  
 bridge, Joined I.C.S., 1905; Military Service,  
 France, Palestine, etc., 1915-19 M.C. 1918.  
*Publications*. Village Uplift in India (1928);  
 Socrates in an Indian Village (Oxford  
 Univ Press); The Remaking of Village India  
 (being the second edition of Village Uplift),  
 1929, (Oxford Univ Press); The Boy Scout  
 in the Village, Pitts, A scheme of Rural  
 Reconstruction; (Uttar Chand Kapur, Lahore,  
 1931), Socrates prelate in India and The  
 Indian and the English Village (Oxford  
 University Press) 1932 The Village Dynamo  
 (R. S. M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore) 1934,  
 Rural Reconstruction—A Note, Government  
 Press (Lahore, 1934), Socrates at School  
 (Oxford Press) 1935, "Lecture Notes 1936",  
 "Better Villages" (Oxford Press) 1937,  
 Second Edition, 1938 *Address* Lahore,  
 Punjab, and The Globe, Ashill, Norfolk.

**BRIND, GEN. SIR JOHN EDWARD SPRINGER,**  
**K.C.B. (1936), K.R.E. (1935), C.B. (1928),**  
**C.M.O. (1918), D.S.O. (1915), G.O.C.-in-C.**  
 Southern Command, b. 6th Feb. 1878.  
 m. Dorothy M. S. (d. 1924), two s. one d.  
*Educ*. : Wellington College; R.M.A., Wood-  
 wich Entered Army, 1897; Captain, 1902;  
 Adjutant, 1903-04; Major, 1914; Lt. Col.  
 1916, Bt. Col., 1919; Col. 1920; Major  
 General, 1930; Lt. Genl., 1935; Gen. 1936;  
 D.A.Q.M.G., 1914; G.S.O. (2), 1915; G.S.O.

- (1), 1916; Brigadier-General G. S., 1917. Colonel on Staff, General Staff, G.H.Q., Ireland, 1919-1923, Deputy Director at War Office, 1923-25, Col. Comdt. E. A., Aldershot Command, 1925-27, Brigadier, General Staff, Aldershot Command, 1927-30, A.D.C. to the King, 1928-30, M. G. R. A., India, 1930-31, D. C. G. S., Army Headquarters, India, 1931-33; Commander, 4th Division, 1933-35, Commander-in-Chief, International Force in the Near, 1934-35, Lieutenant of Tower of London, 1935-36, Adjutant General in India, 1936-37. *Address*: Command House, Poona.
- BROOMFIELD, ROBERT STONEHOUSE, MR JUSTICE, B.A.** (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Bombay b 1 Dec 1882. m. Mabel Louisa nee Linton. *Educ*: City of London School and Christ's College, Cambridge. Appointed to Indian Civil Service, 1905. Judge, High Court, November 1929. *Address*: Murrayfield, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
- BUCK, SIR EDWARD JOHN O'BRIEN (1918), C.B.E.** (1918), Kt. (June 1929), late Reuters's Agent with Government of India now Adviser to Associated Press of India, Chairman, Associated Hotels of India, and Kalka Simla Electric Coy. b. 1862, m. Annie Margaret, d. of late General Sir R. M. Jennings, K.C.B. *Educ*: St. John's College, Hurlstaplepoint. Assistant and Joint Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund for 28 years, Hon. Sec., Executive Committee "Our Day" in India 1917-28. *Publications*: "Simla, Past and Present" (two Editions). *Address*: Simla and Delhi.
- BUNDI, H. H. MAHARAJA RAJA OF** See *Princes' section*.
- BURDON, SIR ERNEST, B.A., OXON, K.C.I.E.** (1934), C.I.E. (1921), C.S.I. (1920), Knighthood (1931), K.G.O. Sc. S. 1936. Auditor-General of India b. 27 Jan 1881. m. Mary (died 1934) d. of Rev. W. Fairweather, D.D. Dumnicker, Manse, Kirkcaldy, Fife. *Educ*: Edinburgh Academy, University College Oxford (Scholar), Entered Indian Civil Service, 1906, Financial Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1911, and to Government of India, 1914, Financial Adviser, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1918-19, Financial Adviser, Military Finance, Govt. of India, Member of Indian Munitions Board, and of Imperial Legis. Council, India, 1919, Secretary to Government of India, Army Department and Member of Legislative Assembly, 1922-26, Secretary to Government of India, Finance Department, and Member of Council of State, 1927-29. *Address*: Simla and New Delhi.
- BURDWAN, SIR BUJAY CHAND MANTAB MAHARAJADHIRAJA RAHADUR OF, G.C.I.E.,** cr. 1924, K.C.S.I., cr. 1911, K.C.I.E., cr. 1909, I.O.M.A., cr. 1909, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A., F.R.C.I., F.N.E.A., M.R.A.S.; Hon. LL.D. Camb. and Edin., 1926. b. 10 Oct. 1881; a Member of 3rd Class in Civil Division of Indian Order of Merit for conspicuous courage displayed by him in the Overtown Hall, Calcutta, 7 Nov. 1908, adopted by late Maharajadhiraja and succeeded, 1887, assuming charge of sealindari, 1903, two s. two d. Burdwan (the senior Hindu House in Bengal) ranks first in wealth and importance among the great Bengal semindaris. Has travelled much in India; made a tour through Central Europe, and visited British Isles in 1906 when he was received by King Edward; a Member of Imperial Legislative Council, 1909-12, Bengal Legislative Council, 1907-18, temp. Member of the Bengal Executive Council, 1918, Member of the Bengal Executive Council, 1919-24; Vice-President, Bengal Executive Council, from March 1922 to April 1924; Member of the Indian Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924, Member of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, 1924-25, a nominated member of the Council of State, 1926, Delegate from India to the Imperial Conference, London, 1926, whom he was received by King George V, Received the Freedom of the Cities of Manchester, Edinburgh and Stoke-on-Trent, 1926. Trustee of the Indian Museum, 1908, President, Agri-Horticultural Society of India, Calcutta, 1911 and 1912, President of the British Indian Association, Calcutta, 1911-18, again from 1925 to 1927; then again from 1935. Trustee of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, since 1914, Chairman, Calcutta Imperial (King-Emperor George V and Queen Empress Mary) Reception Fund Committee, 1911-12, President of the Bengal Volunteer Ambulance Corps and of the Bengalee Regiment Committee during the War. *Publications*: Vijaya Githika, and various other Bengali poetical works and dramas, *Studies Impressions* (the Diary of a European Tour), *Meditations*; *The Indian Horizon*, etc. *Hisr*: Maharajadhiraja Kumar Sahab Uday Chand Mahab. B.A. M.L.A., Dewani Raj of the Burdwan Raj since 1927, Manager of the Burdwan Raj Wards Estate 1930-36 and again Dewani Raj from Dec 1936, Private Secretary to the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur at the Imperial Conference, London, 1926 b. 14 July 1906. *Address*: The Palace, Burdwan, Bijay Manzil, Allipore, Calcutta; The Retreat, Kurseong, Bengal, Rosebank, Darjeeling, Mosapher Manzil, Agra, U.P., etc.
- BURLEY, DR GEORGE WILLIAM, D.Sc.** (London), M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E., M.A.S. Mech.E., M.R.S.T., Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay b. 1885. m. Ella Elizabeth, s.d. Harry Turton. *Educ*: Sheffield University. Asst. Engineer, Yorkshire Electric Power Co., Engineering Research Student, Sheffield University; Lecturer in Engineering, Sheffield University, Technical Manager, Guy Motors, Wolverhampton, and Lecturer in Electric Engineering, Wolverhampton Technical College. *Publications*: (Books) *Lathes their Construction & Operation*; *The Testing of Machine Tools*; *Machine and Fitting Shop Practice*; *Principles and Practice of Toothed Gear Wheel Cutting*; (Papers) *On Cutting Tools before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers*; and on Automatic Machine Tools and Mass Production before the Institution of Engineers (India), *Technical Articles*: Upwards of 200 on various Engineering subjects in the Technical Press of England, America and India. *Address*: V. J. T. Institute, Matunga, Bombay.

**BURN, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SIDNEY, B.A.,** I.C.S., Puisne Judge, High Court, Madras, since 1934. b. 10th June 1881; m. Clara Blanche d. of Dr. D. M. Williams, late of Liverpool, Educ. Queen Elizabeth's School, Wakefield and the Queen's College, Oxford. Asst. Resident, Travancore and Cochin, 1907-9; Sub-Collector, 1911, Superintendent, Pudukkottai State, 1915-22, Dt and Sessions Judge, Bellary, 1924, Madras, 1925, Coimbatore, 1928, Salem, 1931, Offg Judge, High Court, 1932. Permanent, 1934. Address: Ripley, Adyar, Madras.

**BURNS, WILLIAM, D.Sc. (Edin), C.I.E. (1939)** I.A.S. Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India. b. July 6th, 1884, m. Margaret Forrest Aitchison, 1912. Educ. Edinburgh University. Was Assistant Lecturer in Botany, Reading College, 1907-08. Entered Indian Agricultural Service as Economic Botanist to Bombay Government, 1908. Principal, Poona College of Agriculture, in addition, 1922-1923. Joint Director of Agriculture, Bombay, 1925-27. Director of Agriculture, Bombay, 1932-1936. Publications: Botanical, Agricultural, Horticultural, and Nature Study papers. Address: Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, Simla.

**BYRAMJEE JEEJEKHOY, Sir, Kt. (1928)**, eldest son of Rustumjee Byramjee Jeejekhoys, Landlord and Merchant, large landed proprietor owning 9,000 acres in Sahetie. b. 28th Feb. 1881, m. Jeral Jamsetjee Cursetjee, grand daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejekhoys, 2nd Baronet. Educ. St. Xavier's School and College, Bombay, J.P. (1908), Hon. Pres. Magistrate, 1908-1915. Delegate Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court (1908-1925), Chairman, Standing Committee of Bombay Municipal Corporation (1924), Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1914, Member, Bombay Board of Film Censors from 1924, Member, Govt. of India Committee for Conditional Release of Prisoners 1924, Chairman, Byramjee Jeejekhoys Parsi Charitable Institution, President, 22nd Bombay Parsi Pioneer Boy Scouts and Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners Aid Society. Donated a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 for the foundation of an Hospital for children it being the first of its kind in India. Chairman of the Governor's Hospital Fund, Bombay, Sheriff of Bombay for 1927. President, Landlords' Association, Bombay and Vice-President, Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, President, Bombay Boy Scouts Local Association, Provincial Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Bombay Presidency. Address: The Cliff, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

**CAIRNS, JAMES, C.L.E., O.B.E., M.A., M.B., Ch. B. (Glas.), D.P.H. (Camb), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.),** Chief Medical and Health Officer, North-Western Railway. b. 12th July 1866. Educ.: University of Glasgow. House Surgeon, House Physician, Glasgow Royal Infirmary and Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow. Asst. to Professor of Anatomy, Glasgow University. Resident Physician, Reschiff and Knightwood Hospitals, Glasgow; Sanitary Officer, 84th General Hospital; Major R.A.M.C. (Temp.);

Dy. Assistant Director, Medical Services (Sanitary), 8th Lucknow Division. Senior Assistant Health Officer, Bombay Municipality; Principal Medical and Health Officer, G.I.P. Railway, Lt.-Col., Auxiliary Forces Medical Corps and Commander, Venerable Order of St John. Address: C/o The General Manager, North-Western Railway Headquarters Office, Empress Road, Lahore.

**CALCUTTA, BISHOP OF, MOST REV. FOSB. WHEATCOTT, D.D., b. 23 October 1863, s. of the Rt. Rev. B. F. Wheatcott (late Bishop of Durham). Educ.: Cheltenham and Peterhouse, Cambridge. Joined the B. P. G. Mission, Cawnpore, 1888. Bishop of Ootca Nagpore, 1905. Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, Burma and Ceylon, 1919. Address: Bishop's House, Calcutta.**

**CAMBATA, SHIVAJI CAWASJI, J.P., F.C.C.R.,** Justice of Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay. Honorary Magistrate, Andheri. Chairman of the Versova Beach Sanitary Committee, Chairman, Children's Aid Society, Bombay. Suburban District President, Society of Honorary Magistrates of the Bombay Suburban District, Delegate to the Parsi Matrimonial Court, Bombay, Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and several other public bodies and commercial associations, Managing Director of Shivaji C. Cambata & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Director of the Hirdargh Collieries, Ltd., Director of several other well known commercial firms, etc. Merchant, Government and Railway Contractor. A pioneer in the Central Provinces Coal Industry. Member of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Fellow of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries. Proprietor: Eros Theatre and Restaurant. Address: Cambata Building, 42, Queen's Road, Bombay.



**CAROE, ERIC NIELS, B.A. (Oxon.), Solicitor, b. 23 Aug. 1878. Educ.: Private and Univ. College, Oxford. Address: C/o Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Hornby Road, Bombay.**

**CAROE, CLAY KIRKPATRICK, C.I.E. 1932; I.C.S.** Secretary in the External Affairs Department of the Government of India. s. of late William Douglas Caroe, m. 1920, Frances Marion, d. of late Rt. Rev. A. G. Hawtorn, Bishop of Whalley; two s. Educ. Winchester; Magdalen College, Oxford. Captain, 4th Bn. The Queen's Regt (T.F.), 1914-1919; entered Indian Civil Service, 1919, served in Punjab till 1923, when posted to N.W. Frontier Province as Officer of Political Department; served as Deputy Commissioner, various Frontier Districts, including Peshawar, up to 1932, Chief Secretary to the Government of the N.W.F.P., 1932-34, Deputy Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India, 1934; officiated as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and as Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, 1937-38. Address: Delhi/Simla.

**CARSON, SIR (CHARLES WILLIAM) CHARTERIS, C.I.E. 1927; O.B.E. 1919**, late Finance Department, Government of India, b. 21 July 1874; m. 1906, Emily Olive (d. 1935), d. of late Lt.-Col. Charles Mount Stuart Erskine, one s one d. Joined service 1893, Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, 1919. Accountant-General, United Provinces, 1922. Accountant-General, Punjab, 1923. Officiating Controller of Civil Accounts, 1927, retired, 1929, re-employed in the service of the Gwalior State, 1930, Finance Minister, Gwalior Government, 1935. Address Morar, Central India.

**CASSELL, GENERAL SIR ROBERT ARCHIBALD, G.C.B. (1933), C.B.I., D.H.O.**, Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India since Nov. 1933; b. 15 March 1876, m. Miss F. E. Jackson (1904), served in the European war, including Egypt and Mesopotamia. Commanded Peshawar District, 1923-1927, Adjutant-General in India, 1928-29, A.D.C. General to the King, 1929-33; G. O. C.-in-C. Northern Command, India, 1930-34. Address Simla and New Delhi.

**CHAMAN LALL, DIWAN, M.L.A. (Punjab) b. 1892** Educ. at Convent, Murree, Gordon Mission College, Rawalpindi. Joined the Middle Temple in 1910, finished his Bar Finals in 1914, took Honours Degree in Jurisprudence from Jesus College, Oxford, 1917, General Editor, "Coterie", London, 1919, quarterly devoted to Art and Literature. Asst. Editor, *Bombay Chronicle*, 1920. Founded the All-India Trade Union Congress in 1920. Advisor, Labour Delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1925, Labour Delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1928, Parliamentary Delegate, Indian Delegation to Canada, 1928, Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-1931, resigned from the Legis. Assembly, 1931, on Tariff issue, President, various Unions of railwaymen, postmen and telegraphmen, Labour Delegate, International Labour Conference Bureau, 1932, Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly (1937). Publication: "Coolie" or the Story of the Capital and Labour in India. Address Lahore (Punjab).

**CHANDAVARKAR, VITHAL NARAYAN, B.A. (Cantab.) Mathia, Trip, Pt. I (1909), Nat. Sc. Trip Pt. I (1911), Hist. Trip Pt. II (1912)**, Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, 1913, eldest s. of the late Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Mg. Director, N. Sirur & Co., Ltd., Cotton Mill Agents b. 26 Nov. 1887, m. Vatsalabai, 3rd d. of Rao Sahib M. V. Kalkini of Kaiwar (N. Kanara) Educ. Aryan E. S. High School and Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College, Bombay, and King's College, Cambridge, Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1915-20, Acting Professor of History, Elphinstone College, Bombay, July to October 1915, joined the firm of N. Sirur & Co. 1920, Elected Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1926, re-elected, 1929 and 1932, nominated 1935, Chairman, Law Committee, 1928-29, Chairman, Standing (Finance) Committee, 1929-30, Chairman, Revenue Committee, 1930-31, Mayor of Bombay, 1932-33, Elected Deputy Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay,

March 1935, Chairman in 1936 Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1933-39. Address 41, Pedder Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

**CHANDRA, HARENDRA BHABHUR, M.L.A. b. at Patna 17th January 1899, m. 66th February 1934, Sudha Bani (child widow), has one daughter and one son** Educ. Matric.

stood first in Tirhut Division and secured Scholarship of Rs 15 Intermediate, from Patna College securing Sir Andrew Frazer Scholarship of Rs 50 for study at Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, non-co-operated in 1921, but later graduated standing first As student, he was associated with welfare work of Servants of India Society at Jamsheerpur under Babu A. V. Thakkar, was founder, and for six years General Manager of Great Anoka Assurance Co. Ltd., was for several years Honorary Secretary of Bihar Chamber of Commerce and has been its Committee Member almost since inception. Tendered evidence before the Financial Relations Committee of Sir Otto Niemeyer the Indian Delimitation Committee of Sir Lawrie Hamond, the Banking Enquiry Committee and the Experts Committee on Indian Income Tax. He is a follower of the Gandhian movement. Is a member of the Bihar Labour Enquiry Committee, 1928-39, and of the Co-operative Credit Rehabilitation Committee, 1939. Address Patna.



**CHARANJIT SINGH, THE HON'BLE RAJA (1932)**, Chief of Punjab and Member, Kapurthala Ruling Family; Member Council of State Durbar, 1903, Coronation, 1911, Durbar, 1911. b. 1863 s. of Kanwar Borchel Singh Educ. Jullundur, Chattri College, Lahore, Govt. College, Lahore. Address Summer Hill, Simla.

**CHARKHARI, H. H. MAHARAJA-DHIRAJ SIFARDAR-UL-MULK MAHARAJA ARIMARDAN SINGH JU DHO RAHADUR, b. Jan 1903, s. 1920** Educ. Mayo Coll., Ajmer; invested with full Ruling Powers on December 6th, 1924. Address: Charkhari State, Bundelkhand.

**CHATTERJEE, SIR ATUL CHANDRA, G.C.I.E. (1933), K.C.B.I. (1930), K.C.I.E. (1925)**, Member of the India Council, 1931-1936 b. 24 Nov. 1874, m. (1) Vina Mookerjee (deceased) (2) Gladys M. Broughton, O.B.E., M.A., D. Sc., Bar-at-Law Educ. Hare School and Presidency Coll., Calcutta, and King's Coll., Cambridge; First in Hist. Calcutta B.A., B.A. with Honours (Cambridge); Hon. LL.D. (Edinburgh); First in Hist. I.C.S. Open Competition. Entered I.C.S., 1897, Revenue Sec., J. P. Govt., 1917-18; Govt. of India Delegate to International Labour Conference, Washington, 1919 and Geneva, 1921, 1924-1933, (President, International Labour Conference, 1927) President, Governing Body, International Labour Office, 1933; has served on several League of Nations Committees. Member, Imperial Economic Committee, 1925-1931; Indian Government

Delegate to London Naval Conference, 1930; Member, Munitions and Industries Board, 1930; Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries, 1931; Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in Charge of Industries and Labour; High Commissioner for India in London, 1925-31. Leader of Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, Ottawa, 1932; Director, Central Exchange Bank of India, London. *Publications*: Note on the Industries of the United Provinces (1909). Joint author of "Short History of India." *Address*: The Athenaeum, Waterloo Place, London, S W 1.

**CHATTERJEE, SIR CHANDRA, M. D.** (Edin.). M.B.C.P. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Univ. Edin.). Chief Medical Officer, E. I. Railway, b. 4 Dec. 1886 m. Nance MacDonald *Res.*: Calcutta and Edinburgh. Temp. Commission in the I. M. S. during Great War. District Surgeon, G. I. P. Railway, 1918-28; Dy. Chief Medical and Health Officer, N. W. Ry., 1929-31; Principal Medical and Health Officer, G. I. P. Railway, 1931, 1933-34; Chief Medical Officer, E. B. Railway, 1932-38. *Address*: 2, Belvedere Park, Calcutta.

**CHATTOPADHYAY, HARINDRANATH** b. 2nd April 1898 m. to Abba Soons *Educ.* at Hyderabad, Da. Poet and Playwright, Radio Artist. Did dramatic work for several years, took to yoga and went through a course for two years at the Aurobindo Ashram in Pondicherry. At present engaged in working out the Little Theatre Movement in India. Travelled a great deal, lecturing in England, America, and other countries, also giving poetry recitals. Enacted his play "Tukaram" in London at the Little Theatre Adelphi Terrace in 1928. Studied stagecraft and theatre work in Russia, England, Germany and Italy. *Poetry*: The Feast of Youth, The Magic Tree, Perfume of Earth, Wizard's Mask, Out of the Deep Dark Mould, Ancient Wings, Grey Clouds and White Showers, Strange Journey. *Under publication* forty volumes of new verse, the first of which will be "The Dark Well" and "Red Flower" (revolutionary verse). *Drama*: The Sleepers Awakened, Abu Hasan Returned from Abroad, The Coffin, Five Verse Plays, Five Prose Plays, Poems and Plays. *Address*: "The Poet's Corner," Khar, Bombay.

**CHAUDHARI, JOSEPH CHANDRA, B.A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Cal.)**, Bar-at-Law, b. 25 June 1862, m. Sarasibala Devi, 3rd d. of Sir Surendranath Banerjee. *Educ.*: Krishnagar Collegiate School, Presidency College, Calcutta, St. Xavier's College, Calcutta and New College, Oxford. For some time Lecturer of Physics and Chemistry at Vidyasagar College, Calcutta; Editor, Calcutta Weekly Notes since 1906; Organising Secy., Indian Industrial Exhibitions in Calcutta in 1901-1902 and 1906-7; Member, Bengal Council, 1904-7; Member, Legislative Assembly, India, 1921, 1923; Fellow of the Calcutta University, 1927-1931; Chairman, National Insurance Co., Ltd., Hon. Treasurer, National Council of Education Bengal; President, Ripon College Council; President, Jagadbandhu Institute, Calcutta, President, Indian Association, Calcutta. *Publications*: Calcutta Weekly Notes. *Address*: 2, Hastings Street, and "Devadwan," 84, Beliaghata, Circular Road, Calcutta.

**CHAUDHRI LAL CHAND, HON. CAPTAIN, RAJAHADUR, B.A., LL.B., O.N.E., b. 1882.** m. Shrimati Bushila Devi, belonging to a Sikh Jat Family of Ferozpur Dist. *Educ.*: St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Joined Revenue Department, 1904; took LL.B. degree, 1912 and practised as lawyer at Rohtak; elected Vice-Chairman, District Board, 1914 to 22; elected Punjab Council, 1916; nominated Council of State, 1922; President All-India Jat Maha Sabha, 1918 (elected); Manager of High School for Sons of Soldiers; hon. recruiting officer during War. Minister, Punjab Government, 1924; Co-Founder of the Unionist Party in Punjab; Revenue Member, Bharatpur State, 1924 and President, State Council, 1926-1927; practised as an Advocate of the Lahore High Court at Rohtak. President All-India Jat Maha Sabha 1928. Granted a jagir by Government for two generations, and 45 squares of land in Punjab Colonies. Elected Non-Official Chairman of the District Board of Rohtak in 1926. Appointed member Public Service Commission, Punjab and N.W.F.P. in 1927. (One son, P. C. S., the other I. P. *Address*: Lahore.

**CHETTIAR, KUMARARAJAH** (M. A. Muthiah Chettiar, B.A.), son of the Hon'ble Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, Kt., LL.D., born 1905; *Educ.*: Graduated from the Presidency College, Madras, 1924; a Trustee of the Pachaiyappa's Charities, Madras (from 1928). Member, Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, Madras (1929), Member, Madras Legislative Council, elected unanimously by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce Constituency (1930-37); Member, Economic Depression Enquiry Committee (1931), President, Corporation of Madras, elected unanimously in Nov. 1932, first Mayor of Madras, Feb. 1933; again Mayor of Madras, elected unanimously in Nov. 1934 for 1934-35; was Vice-President of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce in 1934 and 35; was a Director of the Indian Bank Ltd., the Madras Telephone Co., Ltd., and the Deccan Sugar & Akkhar Co., Ltd., and the Imperial Bank of India, Madras; takes keen interest in the development of the Annamalai University founded by his father, was Minister for Education and Public Health and Pro-Chancellor of the Madras University, in 1936-37; elected as Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly 1937; was Minister for Local-Self-Government in the new constitution; Leader of the Opposition in the Madras Legislative Assembly from 1937. Club: Cosmopolitan. *Address*: Chettinad House, Adyar, Madras.





**CHETTY, SIR SHANMUKHAM, K.O.I.E.** (1933), B.A., B.L., Lawyer and Dewan, Cochin State. *b.* 17 Oct. 1892. *Educ.*: The Madras Christian College. Elected as



a member of the Madras Legis. Council in 1920; was appointed Council Secretary to the Development Minister in 1922. In Oct 1922 was deputed by the Madras Govt to report about measures of Temperance Reform in Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces. Elected in 1923 as member, Legislative Assembly.

Visited England in May 1924 as one of the members of the Deputation sent by the National Convention of India, visited Australia as Indian representative on the Delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association in September 1926, was re-elected uncontested to Legis. Assembly in the General Election of 1926. Chief Whip of the Congress Party in Legislative Assembly, was nominated by the Government of India as Adviser to the Indian Employers' Delegation at the Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June 1928. Again in 1929 was nominated a second time to represent the Indian Employers at the 12th International Labour Conference at Geneva; was appointed as member of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee. Re-elected to the Assembly in 1930 without contest; was elected by President, Legislative Assembly in January 1931. Attended International Labour Conference at Geneva in April 1932 as Chief Delegation of Indian employers, was nominated by Government of India as one of its representatives at Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa in July-August 1932. Elected unanimously as President of the Legislative Assembly in March 1933. One of the Government of India delegates at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in Sept. 1938. *Address*: "Hawarden" Race Course, Coimbatore, Ernakulam, Cochin State.

**CHHATARI, CAPTAIN NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD AHMAD SAID KHAN, K.C.M.I.** (1933), K.O.I.E. (1928), M.B.M. (1918); *b.* 12th December 1888. *m.* *so* *d.* of his uncle Nawab Bahadur Abdus Samad Khan of Talibnagar (Aligarh), U.P. *Educ.*: M.A.O. College, Aligarh. President, All-India Muslim Rajput Conference, 1923; Member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1920-25; First elected non-official Chairman, District Board, Bulandshahr, 1923-25; Minister of Industries, U.P. 1923-25. Home Member, U.P., 1926-1933; Ag. Governor, U.P., June 1928-August 1928. Member, 1st and 2nd London Round Table Conferences, 1930 and 1931; appointed Ag. Governor of United Provinces, 6th April 1933; First Ex-Chief Minister, United Provinces. *Address*: Aligarh.

**CHHOTU RAM, Rao Bahadur Sir Chaudhuri, Kt.**, *c.* 1937. Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly; Minister for Development to Government of Punjab. *Address*: Lahore, Punjab.

**CHINYOY, SIR RAJENDRANATH MENERALLY, Kt.** *c.* 1936; Member, Council of State; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for 1937/1938, Chairman of

F. M. Chinoy & Co., Ltd., Bombay, *b.* Bombay, 11th February 1882; *Educ.*: Bharda New High School, Bombay. Served on several important Committees



formed by Government War Purposes Board during European War, 1914-18. Member, Municipal Corporation, 1915-1929, Chairman of its Standing Finance Committee, 1923-24 and Mayor, 1925-27. Elected Member Legislative Assembly, 1931, Non-Official visitor to Prisons since 1922; Member, Advisory Board, Indian Jails Committee, since 1924. President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1936, Life Member Indian Red Cross Society, 1921, Member of Committee, Bombay Branch, since 1921 and its President in 1931, Non-Official Adviser to the Government of India in connection with the Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations. Member, Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee 1936-1937; Director, Imperial Bank of India, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Indian Radio & Cable Communications Co., Ltd., Associated Cement Companies Ltd., Andra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., The Baza Sugar Co., Ltd., Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ltd., and The Western India Match Co., Ltd., is connected with several benevolent and philanthropic institutions in the City. *Clubs*: Royal Western India Turf, Orient, Willingdon Sports, Islam Club, Islam Gymkhana, Bombay, Royal Cakutta Turf, Calcutta, Chelmsford, Imperial Gymkhana, Rothenburg, and Cricket Club of India Ltd., New Delhi. *Address*: Meher Buildings, Chawpatty, Bombay 7, T. A. Friendship, Bombay 7 (Residence) 41740 (Office) 27224

**CHINYOY, SIR SULTAN MENERALLY, Kt.** (1939) Justice of the Peace for the Town and the Island of Bombay; was Chairman, Standing Committee, Municipal Corporation, Bombay;



Managing Director, F. M. Chinoy & Co., Ltd.; *b.* 16th February 1885; *m.* Sherbanoo; one *s.*, four *d.* *Educ.*: Bharda New High School and Epiphany College; among the pioneers in India in the Motor Car and petroleum trade; mainly responsible for the introduction of Wireless Telegraphy in India on a commercial scale and founded the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd.; Mayor of Bombay, 28-30. Member of the Bombay Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee, Committee Member of the Children's Aid Society, Society for the Protection of Children in Western India; Member, City Committee Bombay Branch, Indian Red Cross Society and several other benevolent institutions in the City; raised large funds for the Bombay Hospitals as a member of Hospital Maintenance Committee and

as Chairman of the Silver Jubilee Motor Parade Committee and the Motor Trade Sub-Committee of the King George V Memorial Fund; organised Pageant in 1937 in aid of funds for Red Cross, Director, Reserve Bank of India (Local Board), Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd., British India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Director of Raza Textiles of Bampur, Recreation Horse Beach, Clubs: Willington Sports, Orient and Royal Western India Turf. Address: Dilbahar, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

**HINTAMANI, SIR CHIRRAVOORI YAJNEWARA, Kt.** (1939), Chief Editor of *The Leader* of Allahabad; b. 12 April 1880, m. Srimati Krishnavenemma. Educ.: Maharaja's College, Vidianagram; Editor of *The Leader*, Allahabad, 1909-20. Member, U. P. Legislative Council, 1916-1923; and again 1927-28, Delegate of the Liberal Party to England, 1919. General Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India, 1918-20 and 1923-29; President, ibid., 1920 and 1931. Minister of Education and Industries, U. P., 1921-23; Member, Indian Round Table Conference, Second Indian States People Conference, and third All-India Journalists' Conference, 1935. Publications: *Indian Social Reform*, 1901, *Speeches and Writings of Sir Pheroze-shah Mehta*, 1905, and *Indian Politics since the Meeting, 1937*. Hon. D. Litt. of Allahabad and Hon. LL.D. of Benares Hindu University. Address: 26, Hamilton Road, Allahabad.

**HIEUKANDAN, A. P. RAO RAHADEUR, RAO SAHIB 1929, RAO RAHADEUR 1934**, King Emperor's Coronation Medal 1937, Engineering Contractor, Calcutt, son of Mr. Bankarankutty, Calcutt b. March 1873.



Hindu, m. 1909, one son and one daughter. Educ.: local high school. Life member of S.P.C.A., Calcutt, Landlord is engaged in contract and banking business. Hon. Magistrate since 1931. Has contributed substantial sums towards temples, widows' home, hospitals as well as educational institutions. Lately presented a

new building with out-houses for Calcutt Municipality for Ayurvedic Dispensary opened by Prime Minister, Madras. The title of "Rao Bahadur" was conferred on him in recognition of excellent works as P.W.D. contractor.

**IRE, ATMARAH ANANT, LL.B.**, (Diwan Bahadur) Advocate (O.S.); J.P., Retired Chief Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay, b. 17 May 1877. Educ.: Wilson College and Govt. Law School, Bombay, retired as an Advocate on the Original side of the High Court from 1907 to 1918; acted as Chief Judge, 1916-17; confirmed as Chief Judge, Dec. 1920. Ag. Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, 1923. Address: Ferry Cross Road, Andra.

**CHOKSY, SIR NARAYANJI HORMAJI, Kt.** (1939), C.I.E., 1923; Member, Council of State, 1933-34; Khan Bahadur (1907); Chevalier of the Crown of Italy (1899); Médaille des Epidémies République Française (1906); M.D. (Hon. Causes), Freiburg, F.O.P.S. (Bombay), L.M.S.S. (Bombay) 1894; Joint Hon. Secretary, King George Anti-Tuberculosis League, 1918-23; Member, Bombay Medical Council, 1912-1937; ex-President, College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Bombay Medical Union; Hon. Secretary, Governor's Hospital Fund for Bombay, Member of the Governing Body and Vice-President, The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Bombay Presidency, b. 7 Oct. 1841; m. Serebal Manekjee Jhaveri. Educ.: Elphinstone High School and Grant Medical College; Medical Superintendent, Asewar Leger Asylum, 1890-97, Medical Superintendent of Arthur Road, Plague and Infectious Diseases Hospital (1898-1921), and Maratha Plague Hospital (1903-1921). Publications: Numerous publications on Plague, Cholera, Relapsing Fever, Leprosy. Special reports connected with these subjects, etc. Address: Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

**CHOTA NAGPUR, Bishop of**, since 1936; Rt. Rev. George Noel Lamberton, Hall; b. 25 Dec 1891, s. of George Hall, Baldock, Herts; unmarried. Educ.: Bedford School, St. John's College, Cambridge, Bishop's College, Chesham, 1st Cl. Class, Tripos pt. I, 1918, pt. II, 1914; 1st Cl. Theol. Tripos pt. II, 1915. B.A. 1913; Lightfoot Scholar, 1916, M.A. 1918, deacon, 1917; Vice-Principal, Ely Theological College, 1919-20; s. P. G. Missionary, (Chota Nagpur), 1925-26. Publication: *The Seven Root Sins*, 1926, *Recreation*. Idle conversation. Address: Bishop's Lodge, Ranchi, B.N.H.

**HOWDHURY, HAMIDUL HUQ, B.Sc., B.L.**, Advocate, Calcutta High Court; Deputy President, Bengal Legislative Council, b. April 1903, m. Mrs. Halima Banu; Educ.: Presidency College, Dacca Collegiate School and Scottish Church Collegiate School, Calcutta. Address: 24, Banipukur, Calcutta.

**CLARKE, WALTER DOUGLAS MONTGOMERY, J.P.** H. M. Trade Commissioner, Bombay, b. 2nd March 1890, m. Jocelyn, d. of late J. E. Baker, Esq., Christ Church, N. Z., three daughters. Educ.: High School, Kelso and Trinity College, Glenalmond. In business in Burma and India, 1911-1921; joined Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915; served with 28th Dogra, Mohmand campaign, 1915-16; appointed Asst. Cable Censor, Madras, 1916; and Deputy Controller (Hides), Indian Munitions Board, Bombay, 1918-19; Hon. Secretary, Cochin Chamber of Commerce and Member, Cochin Harbour "ad hoc" Committee, 1921. Address: 57c, Warden Road, Bombay.

**CLAYTON, SIR HUGH BYARD, C.I.E. (1924); Kt.** 1926, L.C.S., Chairman, Bombay and Public Services Commission, b. 24 Dec. 1877, m. Annie, Elsie Nepean. Educ.: St. Paul's School, Wadham College, Oxford, 1st Class Hon.

Mods. 1st Class Lit. Hum Came to India, 1901, served Bombay Presidency; employed in Military Intelligence Branch of War Office, 1914-19. Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1918-14 and 1919-1928. Chairman, Haj Enquiry Committee, 1929-30. Member, Council of State, 1929-30. Address. P.W.D., Secretariat, Bombay.

CLOW, SIR ANDREW GOURLAY, M.A., J.P., F.R.S., J.T. (1939), C.B.I. (1935), C.I.E. (1928), Indian Civil Service, Communications Member, Government of India, 1939. b. 29th April 1890, m. Ariadne Mavis Dunderdale, 1925. Educ. Merchiston, St. John's College, Cambridge. Served in U.P. as Asst. Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer and Settlement Officer, 1914-20. Controller, Labour Bureau, Government of India, 1920-23. Adviser and delegate, International Labour Conferences, Geneva, 1921, 1923, 1929, 1931 and 1934. Dy. Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, 1924-27, Joint Secretary (ditto) 1931-35, Secretary (ditto), 1936-38, Member Legislative Assembly, 1923, 1925-27, 1932-35, Member Council of State, 1928-29, 1932-33 and 1936-38. Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-31. Publications: The Indian Workmen's Compensation Act (1924). Indian Factory Legislation, a Historical Survey (1927). The State and Industry, (1928) etc. Address. Inverarm, Simla.

COCHRANE, H. E. The Hon'ble Sir Archibald Douglas, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.S.O. (1915), Governor of Burma, b. 8 January 1885, 2nd s. of 1st Baron Cochrane of Cults m. 1926 Julia Dorothy, d. of Baron Cornwallis, one s., one d., Entered R.N. 1901, served European War, 1914-18, (despatches thrice, D.S.O. and bar), retired list, 1922, M.P. U. East Fife, 1924-29, Dumfries-shire, 1932-36. Address. Governor's Camp, Burma.

COLLINS, GODFREY FERDINAND STRATFORD, M.A., O.B.E. (1910); C.I.E. (1931), I.C.S., Revenue Commissioner for Sind, b. 3rd November 1888, m. Joyce, d. of G. Turville Brown, Esq. Educ. Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford. Asst. Collector, 1912; on Military Duty, 1916-18, Dy. Director of Civil Supplies, 1919, Forest Settlement Officer, 1920-22, Revenue Settlement Officer, 1924-26, Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, 1925-1928; Registrar Co-operative Societies, 1926-27; Collector and District Magistrate, 1928-1929, 1928-1929 and 1932-34, Home Secretary, 1929-31, Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1934-35, Officiating Commissioner in Sind, 1935; Commissioner, Northern Division, 1936-37. Address. Karachi.

COLSON, LIONEL HEWITT, C.I.E. (1934), King's Police Medal (1916), Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, b. May 24, 1887, m. Isabel A. Denham, d. of T. Denham, Esq., Indian Educational service (retired), Educ. Victoria College, Jersey. Address. Calcutta.

CONRAN-SMITH, ERIC CONRAN, C.I.E. (1924), I.C.S.; Jt. Secretary, Governor-General's Secretariat (Public), b. 8 Dec. 1890; s. of late Herbert Blomfield Smith, M.I.C.E.; m. 1922, Gladys, d. of H. R. Dunky;

one s. and Educ. Dulwich College, Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford. Entered I.C.S. 1915, served with T. F. Batt Devonshire Regt. in India and Palestine, returned to India, 1919, Private Secretary to Governor of Madras, 1921, Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, 1928, Secretary to Government Local Self-Government Department, Madras 1931, Additional Joint Secretary, Reforms Office, Government of India, 1934. Jt. Secretary, Home Dept., Government of India 1938. Address. New Delhi and Simla Club. New University.

CONTRACTOR, MISS NARAJHAI DOKANI, B.A., J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate, recipient of Coronation Silver Medal 1937, Lady Superintendent, Chandra Ramji Girls' High School, Bombay. Educ. Wilson College, Bombay. First Indian Lady Fellow in Arts to the Bombay University (1922), an extensive traveller throughout India, Burma and Ceylon, and in China, Japan, Australia and United States of America, and Educational tours in 1921, 1933 and 1937 throughout principal Cities of England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Austria and Norway. Publications: Contributions on topical educational and social subjects in English and Gujarati in periodicals and newspapers published in Bombay. Address. Hardinge House, Gowalla Link, Bombay.

COOPER, SIR DHANJINAH BOMANJI, K.T., B.A. (1937), b. January 2, 1878, Member, Legislative Council representing Satara Dist. Bombay Presidency since the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms 1919-1937. Held the office of the Minister for Local Self Government, Bombay, November 1933. June 1934 Member, Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, June 1934-March 1937. Re-elected Member of the Legislative Assembly under the Government of India Act 1935 and held office as the first Prime Minister, Bombay Presidency from 1st April to 19th July, 1937 on which date the Congress Party accepted Office. He was president of the Satara District Local Board and Municipality for a number of years and worked for the welfare of the rural masses. He took a prominent part in the Scout Movement and is District Scout Commissioner, Satara District. Was Chairman of the King George V Silver Jubilee Fund. Address. Huntworth, Satara.



COSSIMBAZAR, THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA SRECHANDRA NANDY, M.A., M.L.A. (Bengal) Zemindar Minister, Government of Bengal (Communication, Irrigation and Works), Ex-President of the British Indian Association and the Bengal Mahajan Sabha, Vice-President of the British Indian Association and President of the Board of Management of the Krishnath College, Berhampore; a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bengal, the Bengal Historical Society, and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. He is also the President of the Murnahdabad Association

and Life-member of Vihva-Bharati, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council (now Assembly) since 1924. *b* 1897. *Educ.* Calcutta University, M.A. 1920. *m* second Rajkumari of Dighapattia (Bengal) in 1917. *Address* Cosimbazar House, 302, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

**COUSINS, JAMES HENRY, b** Belfast Ireland July 22, 1873. Doctor of Literature of Keiojuku University Japan (1922), Kula pati (South Indian Teachers' Association) (1935), *m* Margaret I. Cousins, B. Mus. (1903). *Educ.* various schools in Ireland and partly in Trinity College, Dublin (Education). Private Sec. Lord Mayor of Belfast. Asstt. master High School, Dublin, Recorder to Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland. Demonstrator in Geography and Geology. Royal Coll. of Science, Dublin, Literary Editor, "New India". Madras Principal Theosophical College, Madanapalle, 1916-21 and 1933-37, Principal Brahmavidya Ashrama, Adyar Madras, 1922-28. Post graduate and Extension lecturer in various Indian Universities, Travelling lecturer, America 1928-31. Professor of English Poetry, Keiojuku University, Tokyo 1919-20, and College of the City of New York 1911-32. Extension lecturer in English Poetry, New York University, 1931-32, Organizer of Maharaja's Indian Art Gallery (Chitralaya) Mysore 1924 and of the Sri Chitralaya (Indian art gallery) Trivandrum, and Rangas Vilasam Palace Museum, Trivandrum, 1935. Adviser in restoration of Padmanabhapuram Palace Travancore. Officer in charge of the State Museum and Sri Chitralayam, Trivandrum. Head of the Department of Fine Arts University of Travancore. Lecturer on Indian art and culture in India, Japan, Europe and America, a Co-founder of the Irish Literary and Dramatic Revival, 1900, etc. *Publications* Twenty-two books of poetry and drama, collected in an American two-volume edition "A Wandering Harp" 1932. "A Bardic Pilgrimage" 1934. twenty-two books of prose on art, education, philosophy, etc. summarised in "A Study in Synthesis" 1934. *Address* "Ann Arbor," Nanthien code, Trivandrum, South India.

**COYAJEE, SIR JEHANGIR COOVERJEE, KT.** Professor of Political Economy and Philology, Andhra University, *b*. 11 Sept. 1875, *s* of late Cooverjee Coyajee, Rajkot. *Educ.* Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Calus College, Cambridge. Lately Member, Royal Commissions on the Indian Tariff and Indian Currency, Member of Council of State, 1930, Delegate to the Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1930-1932; Principal, Presidency College, 1930-31. Correspondent, Royal Economic Society. *Publications:* The Indian Fiscal Problem, Indian Currency and Exchange, The Indian Currency System, "India and the League of Nations," "The Economic Depression," "Studies in the Shahnameh." *Address* Ridge Road, Bombay 6.

**CRAIK, SIR HENRY DEFFIELD, 3rd Bt., cr.** 1926, K.C.S.I., cr 1933; C.S.I. 1934; I.C.S. Governor of the Punjab since 1938; *born* 1876, *s* of Late Rt. Hon Sir Henry Craik, 1st Bt., K.C.B., M.P., *s*, brother 1929, *m* 1901, Emily Henrietta D'O (d 1931), *d* of Rev R Baker-Carr two daughters. *Educ.* Eton. Pembroke College Oxford. Joined Indian Civil Service, served in the Punjab as settlement Officer, 1899, Sessions Judge and Secretary to Government, in Home Department, Government of India, 1910-22. Chief Secretary, Punjab, 1922-27, Commissioner, 1927, Member, Punjab Executive Council, 1930-34. Home Member of Governor General's Executive Council, 1934-38. *His* none. *Address* Punjab Governor's Camp, India. *Clubs* East India, United Service, Cavalry.



**UNNINGHAM, H. J. Sir GEORGE, B.A., (Oxon), K.C.S.I. (1937), K.C.I.E. (1935), O.B.E., I.C.S., Governor, N.W.F.P. b. 23 March 1888 m K. M. Adair. Educ. Fettes Coll., Edinburgh, Magdalen College, Oxford I.C.S. 1911; Political Department, since 1914. Served on N. W. Frontier, 1914-25, Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1925-26, Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, 1926-31. Hon'ble Member, N.W.F.P. 1932-36, Governor, N.W.F.P. February 24, 1937. *Address* Government House, Peshawar.**



**URRIMBOY, Sir FAZULBHOY, KT. (1913), C.B.E. (1920).** Merchant and Millowner, *b* 4 Oct. 1872 *m* Bai Sakinabai, *Educ.* privately, Municipal Corporation for over 21 years; Chairman, Standing Committee (1910-11), President, 1914-15; Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1918-16; represented Bombay Corps. on Board of the Prince of Wales Museum of W. India; Hon. Secretary, Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund. Appointed by Government Member of various Committees and Commissions, chief being the Weights and Measures Committee, Committee on the Education of Factory Employees, and the Commission for Life Saving Appliances; Delegate, International Financial Conference at Brussels, convened by the Council of the League of Nations, 1920. Connected with many of the principal industrial concerns in Bombay, Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, 1914-15. An active Member of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, being Chairman, 1907-8. Trustee, Aligarh College. Member of the Committee of the Moleson University Foundation Association, Sheriff of Bombay, 1926. *Address:* Poddar Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

**DADABHOY, SIR MANECKJI HYRAMJEE**, C.I.E. (1911), Kt. (1921), K.C.I.E. (1926), K.C.S.I. (1936), President, Council of State since 1933, b Bombay, 30th July 1865. 2nd son of Khan Bahadur Hyramji Dadabhoi, J.P., m 1884, Bai Jerbanoo, O.B.E., has two daughters. Joined Middle Temple, 1884, called to Bar, 1887. Advocate of Bombay High Court, 1887, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation 1889-90, Government Advocate, Central Provinces, 1891, President, All-India Industrial Conference, Calcutta, 1911, Member of Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1908-12 and 1914.



17, a Governor of the Imperial Bank of India (1920-32). Elected to the Council of State, 1921; Nominated to the Council of State, 1926, 1931 and 1937. Member, Fiscal Commission, appointed by Government of India, Sept. 1921, Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1925-26, Member, Round Table Conference and Federal Structure Committee, 1931, Member, Municipal Board, Nagpur, for 39 years. Publications: Commentary on the Land Laws of the Central Provinces, and Commentary on the Central Provinces Tenancy Act (Lube Royal Societies Club, London), Royal Automobile Club, London, Calcutta Club, Calcutta; Willingdon Club, Bombay, Asian Club, Bombay, Chelmsford Club, Delhi, Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, Delhi; Central Provinces Club, Nagpur. Address Nagpur, C.P.

**DAGA, RAJA SIR BISHNUPRIYAN, Kt.** (1921), K.C.I.E. (1934), Rai Bahadur (1901), Senior Proprietor of the firm of Rai Bahadur Bansal Abhechand, Banker, Government Treasurer, Landlord, Merchant, Millowner and Mineowner, Director of Model Mills, Nagpur, and of Berar Manufacturing Company, Badnera. Chairman, Nagpur Electric Light and Power Company. Life Member of the Countess of Dufferin Fund and Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Bikaner State (1877). m Krishna Bai. Educ. privately. First Class Tashin, Bikaner State. Khushalchand Daga, b (1921). Publications: Sir Kanturchand Memorial Dufferin Hospital at Nagpur and frequent contributions on public charity. Address Nagpur (C.P.) and Bikaner, (Rajputana).

**DALAL, SIR ARDESHIR HUNTOOJI, Kt., F.C.S.** (Retd.), Director and Partner, Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Director, Messrs. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. The Associated Cement Co., Ltd., The Andra Valley Power Supply Company, Ltd., etc. b 24th April, 1884. m to Manackbai Janshetji Ardeshr Wadia. Educ., Liphinstone College, Bombay, St. John's College, Cambridge. Assistant Collector, Dharwar, Colaba, Bilapur, Superintendent, Land Records, Belgaum, Collector, Ratnagiri and Panch Mahals, Deputy Secretary, Government of Bombay, Revenue Department; Ag. Secretary, Govt. of Bombay, Finance Department; Acting Secretary,

Government of India, Education, Health and Land Departments and Municipal Commissioner, Bombay. Address c/o Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Bombay.

**DALAL, SIR DADIBA MERWANJEE, Kt.** (1924), C.I.E. (1921). b 12 Dec 1870. m 1890, one s three d. Educ. in Bombay. Gave evidence before the Chamberlain Currency Commission (1913), Member of the Committee on Indian Exchange and Currency (1919) and wrote minority report, (Chairman, Government Securities Rehabilitation Committee Bombay (1921), Member of Council of the Secretary of State for India, 19 Nov 1921 to 25th Jan 1923, Delegate for India at International Economic Conf., Genoa, and representative for India at the Hague (1922). Member of the Indraprastha Committee, 1922-23. Delegate for India at the Imperial Economic Conference (1923). High Commissioner for India in the U.K. 1922-24. Address 1, New Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay.

**DALAL, THE HONOURABLE MANOCKJI NADHISHAW, M.Inst.C.E., F.I.A.A., F.I.A.S.** (London) Member, Council of State, Member Central Advisory Council Indian Railways, Member, Local Advisory Committee B.B.&C.I.Rly. Chartered Civil Engineer, Architect & Surveyor b 7th January 1905. m Perinbal, daughter of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Bihwandhwalla, Educ. Institute of Civil Engineers, London. Honourably mentioned for the Charles Hawksley Prize 1931 (London), Member, Institute of Civil Engineers (London). Fellow Incorporated Association of Architects (London). Fellow Incorporated Association of Surveyors (London). Address 41, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, Bombay.



**DALMIA, JIVANMAL, b 1905, m. Shreemati Krishna.** Educ. privately in Rajputana (Calcutta and Bombay), deeply read in literature, philosophy and Hindu scriptures.



Spent many years of his life in social uplift and other philanthropic work, keenly interested in mass literacy and maternity welfare. Travelled extensively in India and Europe, visited work-shops of all important machinery manufacturers in Great Britain and the Continent. Made elaborate study of different processes of manufacture of paper and cement in Norway, Denmark and Germany. Managing Director of the companies of Dalmia Group. Supervises and controls the Technical section of Sugar, Paper, Cement & Chemical factories of the Group. A keen student of mechanical and electrical engineering. Has two sons, Vishnu Hari and Nar Hari and a daughter, Uma. Hobbies,

Industrial Chemistry and Numerology.  
Tennis Photography Address Shantinagar,  
Karachi

**DARLING, MALCOLM LYALL, M.A.** (Cambridge), K.C.I.E. (Jan 1930), I.C.S. Financial Commissioner, Punjab (since 1930) b 10 Dec 1880, m the late Jessica Low, d of Lord Low Educ Eton and King's College Cambridge Joined Indian Civil Service, 1904 Commissioner of Income tax, Punjab, etc 1921-27, Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Punjab, 1927, President, Indian Economic Association, 1928; Chairman, Punjab Banking Enquiry Committee, 1930 Commissioner, Rawalpindi, 1931, on special duty, Finance Department, Govt of India, 1934, Vice Chancellor, University of the Punjab, 1937-38, Chairman, Punjab Land Revenue Assessment Committee, 1938, C.I.F. June 1934 Publications: Some Aspects of Co-operation in Germany and Italy, 1922, The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt, 1925, Rusticus Legitur or the Old Right and the New in the Punjab Village, 1940, Wisdom and Waste in the Punjab Village, 1941 Address: Financial Commissioner's Lahore

**DAS, MAJOR-GENERAL RAI BAHADUR DEWAN BISHAN, C.I.E., C.S.I.** b Jan 1865 Educ at Punjab Government College, Lahore; Private Secretary to Raja Sir Ram Singh, K.C.B., 1886-1898; Mil. Secy. to the Com-in-Chief, Jammu and Kashmir, 1898-1909, Mil. Secy. to H.H. the Maharaja, 1909-14; Home Minister to H.H. the Maharaja, 1914-18, Rev Minister, 1918-1921 and Chief Minister, March 1921-April 1922 Retired from Service, appointed "Taxiwal Sahib" by His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, 9th October 1936 Address: Jammu and Kashmir

**DAS, THE HON BARI MEENKA PRASAD Mukhtear, Speaker, Orissa Leg. Assembly,** b 1883, m Sreemati Jhanabi Debi, Educ Balaore Address: Orissa Leg. Assembly, Cuttack

**DAS, PANDIT NILAKANTHA, M.A.,** writer of books for children on new lines b August, 1884, m Srimati Radhamani Debi (1905) Educ Ravenshaw College, Cuttack and Scottish Churches College, Calcutta Founded with Pt. Gopabandhu Das and others the residential open air private school at Satyabed, on a new line, was Resident Head Master there for 8 years, worked in connection with Puri Famine in 1919, appointed by Calcutta University for Post Graduate Professorship in 1920 Started Congress organisation and a National High School at Sambalpur and

edited *The Saba* in 1921, became Dist. Congress Secretary, Puri, and Prov. Congress President, Utkal, 1922 Imprisoned for four months and fined Rs 200 in 1923, elected to the Assembly from Orissa in 1924, and again in 1927; made Secretary, Utkal Provincial Congress and President, Utkal All-Party Conference; President Gopabandhu Saba (Sama) Elected Chairman, Reception Committee, I.A. Congress, Puri Session Publications: Poems (long and short) in Oriya and Aryan Civilisation many other books for children Address: P.O. Sakhipopal, Dist. Puri (Orissa)

**DASTUR, SIR NORMANDEYER PHIROO, Kt.** (1873), B.A., LL.B., Barr-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay (Retd.) b 20th March 1878, m Bachubai Radhaji Dastur Educ St Xavier's College Acted as Taxing Master, Clerk of the Crown, High Court Address: The Manor, 13, New Marine Lines, Bombay


**DAVE, P. M., M.I.E.S., F.R.E.S.,** born 19th August 1898 in Rajkot in Kathiawar Married to Shrirenti Prabhakumari daughter of Vitthalji Narani a famous Banker of Upleta, Joined the service of Lakhtar State immediately after completion of education then joined the service of famous Prince Ranjits Nawanagar State there he organised a new insurance department which is still a boon to the State people and servants After the death of Prince Ranjit retired from the State and went to England and opened his business in London He is a much travelled man He has travelled more than a dozen times to Europe and East and South Africa and America for his business purposes He has covered more than 100,000 miles by air journey, Honorary Secretary of the Overseas League, Rajkot Branch and a Fellow of the Royal Empire Society. Is a philosopher and writer too Is very fond of collecting old books and documents and has a big collection of Italian, Swedish and English books and documents of the 12th and 13th centuries Recently in 1936 went to Louxor and visited the excavations there Presented several old manuscripts and coins found there to the Watson Museum at Rajkot, Clubs: Rotary Club, Overseas League, Royal Empire Society, A.A. London and W.I.A.A. Bombay Address: Narayan Niwas, Rajkot 18, Northumber Land Avenue, London, W.C. 2



**DAVISON, DEXTER HARRISON,** Doctor of Dental Surgery Fellow of the International College of Dentists, Fellow of the American Geographical Society b 29 Sept. 1860 m Margaret St Clair Educ Chicago College Address: Lansdowne House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay

**DE GLANVILLE, SIR OSCAR JAMES LARDNER, Kt.** (1931), C.I.E. (1925), Barrister-at-Law; Ex-Governing Director, *Rangoon Daily News*, Member, Burma Legislative Council, Ex-President, Burma Legislative Council, Address: Phayre Street, Rangoon.

**DE, GOSATO BHARI, RAI BAHADUR**, Judicial Member, Council of Administration, and Chief Justice, High Court, Dhar State, Central India.

 Advocate of the Nagpur High Court. Retired District and Sessions Judge, Central Provinces b March 1861, graduated in Arts from the Patna College, 1901, and in Law from the Morris College, Nagpur, 1903. m Sarala, daughter of Mr A C Ghosh. Advocate, has one son Binay Kumar, and two daughters, Gouri and Jaya. Joined the C P Bar, 1904, entered Government service, 1905. Was examined as a witness by the Civil Justice Committee. Deputed to the Law Department, Government of India, 1928. Was Registrar of the C P High Court 1929-31, appointed District and Sessions Judge, 1931. Nominated to the C P Legislative Council, 1935. Has written a Commentary on the C. P. Land Alienation Act. Retired in 1936. Made Rai Bahadur, 1934. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

Jaya. Joined the C P Bar, 1904, entered Government service, 1905. Was examined as a witness by the Civil Justice Committee. Deputed to the Law Department, Government of India, 1928. Was Registrar of the C P High Court 1929-31, appointed District and Sessions Judge, 1931. Nominated to the C P Legislative Council, 1935. Has written a Commentary on the C. P. Land Alienation Act. Retired in 1936. Made Rai Bahadur, 1934. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

**DEHLAVI, SIR ALI MAHOMED KHAN, J. P.**, Kt (1931), Bar-at-Law (1896) b 1875. Educ. Bombay and London. Practised in Gujarat (1896-1900) and Sind (1900-1908). Editor, "Al Haq" for three years. Organizer, first Muslim Educational Conference in Hyderabad, Sind, in 1902, and local Secretary, All-India Muslim Educational Conference. Diwan of Mangrol State in Kathiawar (1908-1912). Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay (1913) and Wazir of Palanpur State in Gujarat (1914-21). Minister for Agriculture, Bombay (1924-27). President, Bombay Legislative Council, 1927-36. Minister of Local Self Government, Bombay, 1936. Publications: History and Origin of Polo (Article), Mendicancy in India (Brochure). Address: Surat.

**DEHRI AND SIMLA, ARCHBISHOP OF**, Most Rev SYLVESTER PATRICK MULLIGAN, Archbishop of Delhi and Simla since 1937. b 1875. Educ.: At the Capuchin College, Rochestown, Cork, and entered the Franciscan Capuchin Order in 1892. Ordained priest in Dublin in 1901. He studied in Louvain University from 1902 to 1906 where he took the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He taught theology in the Irish Province of his Order up to 1913 when he became President of the Father Mathew Hall, Dublin, and editor of the *Father Mathew Record*. He was elected Provincial of the Irish Capuchin Province in 1925 and at the General Chapter held in Rome in 1928 he became Assistant General of the Order; he was re-elected at the Chapter of 1932 and held the position until May 1937, when he was appointed to the Archdiocese of Delhi and Simla; he succeeded the Most Rev Anselm Kenaly who recently retired. At the appointment of the present Archbishop, the boundaries of the Archdiocese were changed so as to embrace both Delhi and Simla, the two seats of the Government of India. Address: The Cathedral, New Delhi.

**DERBYSHIRE, SIR HAROLD, M.C., K.C.**, Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, since 1894. b. 1886. m. 1915 Dorothea Alice, d. of John Taylor, Crosshill, Blackburn. Educ. Blackburn Grammar School, Sidney; Sussex College, Cambridge, 1st Class Natural Science Tripos, M.A., LL.B., Barrister, Gray's Inn 1911 (Cart of Honour), K C 1928; Judge of Appeal, Isle of Man, 1933-34; served European War, 1914-1919 (M. C.); Commanded Battery and Brigade of Artillery in France, Liaison Officer between R.A. and R.A.F., Hon Major R.A., Benchers, Gray's Inn 1931, Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court, 1934. Address: High Court, Calcutta.

**DESAI, BHULABHAI JIVANJI, M.A., LL.B.**, M.L.A. Advocate (Original Side), Bombay High Court President, Congress Parliamentary Board, Congress party leader and leader of the Opposition in the Central Legislative Assembly b 13 October 1877. m. Ichhabai. Educ. Elphinstone College and Govt Law College, Bombay. Some time Professor of History and Economics, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, afterwards enrolled as an Advocate (O.S.) of the Bombay High Court. An Advocate-General of Bombay. Appeared on behalf of the peasants before the Broomfield Committee appointed by the Govt during the Bardoli Satyagraha in 1928 and again in 1931 before the Bardoli Enquiry. Joined the civil disobedience movement started by the Indian National Congress in 1932, was arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and was subsequently tried and sentenced for a period of one year and Rs 10,000 fine, after release represented the Indian National Congress in the International Conference on India at Geneva in 1933. Address: 89, Warden Road, Bombay.

**DESAI, THE HON MR MORARJI RANCHHODJI, B.A.**, Minister for Revenue, Rural Development, Co-operation, Forest and Agriculture, since 1937. Government of Bombay b 20th February 1896. m. Gajabai, d. of Jogibhai Bhimbhai Desai. Educ. Bai Avabai High School at Bulsar and Wilson College, Bombay. After graduation in 1917 was appointed Dakshina Fellow in the Wilson College and also received the Viceroy's Commission in the Indian Defence Force in 1917-18, was appointed as a direct recruit in the Provincial Civil Service, Bombay, resigned in 1930 during the C.D. Movement, worked as Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Gujarat, from 1931 to 1937, a member of the All-India Congress Committee since 1931, was elected to the Bombay Leg Assembly in 1937. Address: Congress House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, Secretariat, Bombay/Poona.

**DESAI, NICHANRAI KALLIANJI, BAO SAHKS** (1934); B.A., LL.B., Dewas, Sant State. b. 19 July 1875. m. A. S. Ichhabai. Educ.: Anglo-Vernacular School, Bulsar, The New High School, Bombay, Elphinstone College, and Govt. Law College, Bombay. Mathematics teacher, Cathedral Boys' High School, Bombay; High Court Pleader, Bombay; Nayadham, Sant State, 1904 to 1912; Dewan, Sant State, since 1912. Has received certificate

of merit for assisting in War Loan of 1917. *Publications*: Administration reports of Sant State. Received Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Received Coronation Medal, 1937. *Address*: Bulsar and Santrapur, Gujerat.

**DESAI, RAMRAO PILAJI, J.P.**, Hon. Presidency Magistrate. *b.* 18 March 1876. *m.* to Lanibal, eldest *d.* of the late N. L. Mankar, Chief Translator, Bombay High Court. *Educ.*: Elphinstone High School and Wilson College. Joined the Municipal Commissioner's Office in 1899, subsequently taken up as an Asst. in the Municipal Corporation Office where he rose to be Municipal Secretary to which post he was appointed in January 1925. Retired from 1st April 1931. *Address*: "The Dawn," South Plot No. 107, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay.

**DESHMUKH, GOPAL VINAYAK, L.M.S.** (Born.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.D. (Lond.), M.L.A. Consulting Surgeon and Physician *b.* 4th Jan. 1884 *m.* Annapurnabai, *d.* of Deshmukh of Wun. *Educ.*: Morris Coll., Nagpur, Grant Medical College, Bombay, King's College and the London Hospital Medical College, London. House Surgeon to Jordan Lloyd, Professor of Surgery in Univ. of Birmingham at Queen's Hospital, Hon. Major at Lady Hardinge Hospital during war and Surgeon at J. J. Hospital and Professor of Operative Surgery at Grant Medical College (1920), Professor of Surgery at Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College and Hon. Surgeon at King Edward Hospital, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1922 and President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1928. Elected Member of the Legislative Assembly from Bombay City. *Publications*: Some papers on Abdominal Surgery, publications on Social Reform, Improving the Position and Status of Hindu Women. *Address*: Pedder Road, Bombay.

**DESHMUKH, THE HONOURABLE MR. RAMRAO MADHAVRAO, B.A. (Cantab.), LL.B.**, Bar at Law. *Educ.*: Cambridge. Called to the Bar in 1916. Elected to the C. P. Council in 1920 and again in 1923 as a Swarajist Party member. President, Maharashtra Conference at Satara in 1925 where his remarks regarding Mr. Gandhi and his politics raised a storm over India. Elected to the Delhi Assembly, 1925. Minister, C. P. Government, 1926-28, 1929-30, and 1937. Gave evidence before the Franchise Committee and the Joint Parliamentary Committee. First working Chairman of Democratic Swarajist Party. Adviser to the Raja Sahab of Sandur, 1935-36. *b.* November 25, 1892. *Address*: Anraoti, Morvi Road, Amraoti (Berar).

**DESHMUKH, DR. P. S., M.A.** (Edin.) Ph.D. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, *b.* December 1898. *Educ.*: Ferguson College, Poona. M.A. (Hons.) Edinburgh. Vans Dunlop Research Scholar, 1923-26. Called to Bar, 1925. Author, "Origin and Development of Religion in Vedic Literature." Published, Oxford University Press. Chairman of District Council, Amraoti, in 1928; increased taxation by 50 per cent. for compulsory education and threw open public wells to untouchables.

Elected to C. P. Council in 1930; Minister (Education and Agriculture), 1930-33. Reduced School fees for agriculturists; introduced Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, Cattle Disease Prevention Bill, etc. Chairman, Co-operative Central Bank, Amraoti, since 1934. Member, Nagpur University Council, 1935-37. *Publication*: "Origin and Development of Religion in Vedic Literature." *Address*: Amraoti, Berar.

**DESHPANDE, RAO BAHADUR SIR MADHURAO JANKSH, K.B.E. etc. (1937), C.B.E. (1933)**; Chairman and Managing Director of Central Provinces and Berar Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. *Address*: C. P. and Berar Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Nagpur, C. P.

**DESIKACHARIAR, DIWAN BAHADUR SIR T. D.A., B.L., Kt. (1922), K. I. H. (Gold) 1920**, Advocate, Trichy. *b.* Sept. 1866. *Educ.*: Pachalyappa's and Presidency Colleges, Madras. *m.* Pattammal, *d.* of Dewan Bahadur T. M. Rangachari. Chairman, Trichinopoly Municipal Council for one term and nominated President of the District Board for three terms, Ex-President of the District Urban Bank, the National College Council, Dt. Health Assn., Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, and Dt. Scout's Council, Trichinopoly. Nominated Member in the Madras Legislative Council for two terms. President, Trichinopoly Hindu Devasthanam Committee and Chairman of the Trichinopoly Srirangam Electric Corporation. *Address*: "Venkata Park," Reynolds' Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.

**DEVADONS, THE HON. SIR DAVID MUTHIAN, B.A., B.L. (Madras), Bar-at-Law, Inner Temple, Kt. (1932)**. Retd. Judge, Madras High Court *b.* 18 Dec. 1869. *m.* Lady Mosellamoney Chellammal Devadons. *Educ.*: C. M. S. High School, Palamcottah, Hindu College, Tinnevely, and Presidency College, Madras. Practised as High Court Vakil in Tinnevely District from 1892 to 1908; called to the Bar in 1909 and settled in Madras and practised before High Court till appointed as one of His Majesty's Judges. *Address*: Sylvan Lodge, Mylapore, Madras.

**DEVARAO SHIVARAM**, Selling Agent of the Mysore Spg. & Mfr. Co. Ltd., Bangalore. Minerva Mills, Ltd., Bangalore, Sree Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd., Mysore. *b.* 10-7-1890. *Educ.*: London. Mabelon High School, Bangalore. Chairman, Board of Directors, Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd., Director, Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd., President, Mysore Chamber of Commerce in 1928 and re-elected in 1938; President, Ramakrishna Students' Home; President, Deesa Sava Sangh. *Address*: "Pan-thiw," 4, Bellary Road Bangalore.





**DHANPAT RAI, DEWAN, JAGIRDAR**, Chief of Eminabad, District Gujranwala, b. 1888. Educ. at the Government College, Lahore. Descendant of Dewan Bahadur Dewan Jowala



Bahal, C S I, Prime Minister of Jammu & Kashmir State whose services to the State and to the British Government constituted a proud record in the history of the family. Dewan Dhanpat Rai was deputed by the Kashmir State for training under the Punjab Government, 1908-1911. He was appointed an Honorary Extra Assistant Commis-

sioner at Ferozepur in 1909-1910, was appointed Wazir Wazarat in the Kashmir State, 1908-1930; Governor of Jammu Province, 1930-31. Rendered notable services during the Great War, 1914-19 by subscribing liberally to War Funds and the Red Cross Society, and further supplying recruits to the Army. A leading Jagirdar of the State, His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Jammu & Kashmir conferred the title of "Tazim Sardar" on him in 1938. His Highness was pleased to confer "Hereditary Tazim". He has six sons named Iqbal Nath, Suraj Parkash, Prithvi Raj, Jaawant Rai, Balwant Rai, and Izzat Rai. The eldest a graduate is receiving higher education in England, the second is receiving education, the third now at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, stood first in the All India Competitive Army Entrance Examination in 1937, the fourth passed with distinction the Chiefs College Diploma Examination and is undergoing the B.Sc. course in the Government College, Lahore. The fifth is at the Prince of Wales R. I. M. College and the youngest is at the Doon School, Dehra Dun. Address Jammu, Srinagar (Kashmir).

**DHARAM NARAIN KAK**, Dewan Bahadur, Pandit, C. I. E., Thakur of Jasnagar, Marwar and Soniana, Mewar. Holds in Jagir 6 villages, Jasnagar, Sardargarh and Gole with 1st class Judicial powers in Marwar, and Soniana, Umaid and Balian in Mewar. Rao Bahadur (1920), Dewan Bahadur (1931), C. I. E. (1938). Born in 1887. Educated in Jodhpur and the Downing College, Cambridge. Bar-at-Law, Middle Temple, London.



Married 1903, has 3 sons, 6 daughters. Supdt., Court of Wards, Jodhpur, 1911-13, Judge, Fodari Court, Jodhpur, 1914-22; Member, Mahendraj Sabha, Udaipur (Mewar), 1922; Senior Member, Mehmalkhas, Udaipur, 1923-31; Senior Minister, 1931-35; Mushahib Als, Mewar State, 1935; Delegate to the Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1937. Heir Kanwar Krishna Prasad. Address: Sukh Ashram, Jodhpur, and also Udaipur, Mewar.

**DHAWAN, RAI RAHADEE PUNESHTAN LAL**, B.A. 1901, M.A. 1902, MacLagan Gold Medal for standing first in Science in M.A. (Punjab

Univ.) Rai Bahadur 1929, C. I. E. Jan. 1929. Member, Pacific Locomotives Enquiry Committee b. 1st October 1883. Educ. at Government College, Lahore and Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee. m. to Shrimati Dayavati, d. of late Dewan Bahadur K. B. Thapoor, O. B. E., of Lahore. S. D. O., Construction, F. B. Ry., Gannah, 1906-1909, O. & R. Ry. 1909-1916; N. W. Ry. 1916-1918, Extension N. W. Ry. 1918-1922, C. E. Prof. Roorkee 1922-23, Extension N. W. Ry. 1923-24, Dy. C. E. N. W. Ry. 1924-1931, Divisional Supdt. N. W. Ry. 1931-1934. Senior Govt. Inspector, Bombay, 1934, Chief Engineer, N. W. Ry. 1935, Member, Federal Public Services Commission 1935-40, Member, Pacific Locomotive Committee 1938-39. Address No. 1, Golf Road, Lahore.

**DHURANDHAR, RAO BAHADUR MAHADEV VISHWANATH, A. M.** b. 4th March 1871 m. Gangubai, 4th daughter of Madhav Rao T. Rao. Educ. Rajaram High School, Kolhapur, and at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Appointed as a painting master on the staff of the School of Art, then as Head Master in 1909 to 1918. Acted as Inspector of Drawing and Craft Work, Bombay Presidency in 1918 and 1919 and again in 1920 and in 1923. Retired as Personal Assistant to the Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, in March 1928 and was re-appointed as Visiting Professor of Painting, Acted as Officiating Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art in 1930. Re-appointed as Inspector of Drawing and Craft Work, Bombay Presidency, and retired in December 1931, was selected to decorate the Hon. Law Member's room, Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi. Publications: C. A. Kincaid's (1) "Deccan Nursery Tales," (2) "Stories of King Vikram" S. M. Edwards' (I.C.S.) "By-ways of Bombay" Otto Rothfeld's, (I.C.S.) "Women of India" and several other Marathi, Gujarathi, Hindi and Mythological books for Messrs Macmillan & Co., Oxford University Press, Longmans Green & Co., and several other Indian publishing firms. Address "Shree Amba Sadan," Prabhu Nagar, Khar, Bombay, No. 21.

**DIKSHIT, SUDHAKAR, M. A.** Publicity Officer Dalmia Cement Ltd. b. 1909 Educ. Meerut College, Meerut, took M.A. in English Literature from Agra University in 1931. Passed art examinations from Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay. Joined Indian Territorial Force. Journalist, artist, literature, was appointed on editorial staff of the "Leader." Allahabad 1934, later joined "Indian Nation", Patna as News Editor. Made mark as political caricaturist, Art Critic, and a versatile writer contributing frequently to dailies and periodicals in English and Hindi. Address: Dalmianagar, Bihar.

**DINA NATH, ATTHAD-UD-DAULA, RAI BAHADUR, COLONEL, DEWAN, Prime Minister & Finance Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, Indore** b. 13th March, 1884. *Educ.*



*Educ.* Government College, Lahore and Exeter College, Oxford, Bar-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn Asst Private Secretary and Huzur Secretary to his Highness the Maharaja Holkar (1914-20). Judge, High Court, Patiala State, (1920-23). Foreign Minister, Patiala Govt., (1923-24). Superintendent, Mandi State, (1924-25). Chief Secretary and Chief

Minister, Mandi State, (1925-30). His Highness Maharaja Holkar's First Representative at the Court of His Excellency the Viceroy, (1930-33). Member of the Court of Arbitration appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy, as a Representative of Holkar Government, April (1933). Minister of Public Health and Education, Patiala Government, Sept (1933-36). Fellow of the Punjab University, (1934-35). Retired from Patiala State, 1st January 1937. Minister-in-waiting, Holkar State, February 1937. Finance Minister and then Prime Minister, 1939. *Address* Indore C I

**DINAJPUK, THE HON'BLE CAPTAIN MAHARAJA JAGADISH NATH RAI, F.R.S.A** b. 1894 s. of late Maharaja Sir Gharaj Nath Rai Bahadur, K.C.I.B. in 1916 *Educ.* Presidency College, Calcutta. President, Dinajpur Landholders' Association, late Chairman, District Board and Municipality, Dinajpur, Member, Council of State, British Indian Association, Bengal, Landholders' Association, Asiatic Society of Bengal, East India Association, London, Calcutta Literary Society, North Bengal Zamindars' Association, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Road and Transport Development Association. Received Viceroy's Commission in Jan. 1924. *Address* Dinajpur Rajbati, Dinajpur, 95, Russa Road, Calcutta.

**DINSHAW, SIR HORNBY JEE COWASJEE, Kt** s. 1923, O.B.E. 1918, M.V.O. 1912, senior partner in Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros., Merchants, Naval Agents, Shipping Agents, and Ship Owners, Consul for Portugal and Consul for Austrian Republic; b. 4 April 1857, s. of late Cowasjee Dinshaw, C.I.E. in 1875, Rai Manockhal, d. of Nasrwanjee Cooverjee Erakine - three s. one d. *Educ.* Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College; evening classes, King's College, London. Served apprenticeship with James Barber and Son & Co., London, and Leopold Bing Wila and Gans Paris; joined his father's firm, 1879; acted as Trustee of the Port of Aden since 1891; head of the Parsee Community of Aden since 1900; acted as a member to the Aden Port Commission, 1901; presented an address from the different communities of Aden to King George and Queen Mary on their way to India, represented Aden Chamber of Commerce at the Fifth International Congress, Boston, 1912. Chairman, Union Bank of India Ltd., Trustees, The Parsee Panchayat, Bombay. *Address* Steamer Point, Aden.

**DIVATIA, HARSHIDHRAJ VAJERNAL, THE HON MR JUSTICE, M.A., LL.B., Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bombay.** s. Jolly Ben, d. of Principal A. B. Dhruva Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares University. *Educ.* Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Professor of Philosophy, Bareilly College, 1910-12; Practised on the Appellate Side of the High Court, 1912-1933. Professor, Government Law College, 1928-1931; Hon. Secretary, Bar Council, Bombay, 1932-33. *Publications* "Psychology" (in Gujarati language) *Address* "Sana Souci," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill Bombay

**DOBIANI, SHANTIPRIYAJI ATMARAMJI PANDIT, Vice-President, Arvankumar Mahasabha and Arva Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Baroda; Dean, Arvan University Baroda; President, Arya-samaj, Baroda. Secretary, Shri Sayaji Birla Donation Managing Committee, Baroda** b. 1st September 1896, s/o Rajmitra Rajratna Atmaramji Amritwari and Shrimati Yashodadevi, married to Shrimati Ratna-Kumaridevi, daughter of Babu Raghunathdayalji, B.A. LL.B., Retired Superintendent, Khetri, has three sons and three daughters, has five brothers and one sister *Educ.* Gurukul (Gujranwala), working in the cause of elevating the depressed classes, author of Indian Earthworm, Brihadvigyan, Koshikatha, Arogyata, Choenki Sanskrit, Alamgir ke Patra, Proprietor, Jaldava Bros., International Advertisers, Publishers, Stationers, Bookellers, General Merchants and Publishers of the leading Monthly Publicity Journal, "The Advertiser," Baroda *Address* Atmaram Road, Baroda



**DORNAKAL, BISHOP OF**, since 1912; **RT. REV. VEDANAYAKAM SAMUEL ASARIAN**, 1st Indian bishop, Hon. LL.D. (Cantab.); b. 17 Aug. 1874. *Educ.* C. M. S. High School, Mangalore; C. M. S. College, Tinnevely; Madras Christian College. One of founders of Indian Missionary Society of Tinnevely, 1908; Hon. Secretary, 1908-9; Hon. Gen. Secretary of National Missionary Society of India, 1909-9; visited Japan as Delegate of World Student Christian Federation, 1907, and its Vice-President, 1909-11; visited England as Delegate to World's Missionary Conference, 1910; Head of Dornakal Mission, 1909-12. *Publications*. Holy Baptism, Confirmation, First Corinthians, India and the Christian Movement, The Acts of the Apostles, The Life of Christ according to St. Mark, Christ in the Indian Village, General Editor of "The Pastor and the Pastorate" *Address* Dornakal Singareni Collieries, Deccan

**DOSSANI, KEMAR BHANUDER** (GULANHOOSIN AHMEDINA DOSSANI). *b.* in Bombay 1898. Came to Calcutta 1916. Married in Bombay 1920. Has two sons and two daughters. Senior Partner, Dossani Film Corporation, Calcutta. Agent, H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, Sabo Palace, Calcutta. Director, Adamji Jute Mills Ltd., Calcutta. Executive Committee member, Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Mohomedan Sporting Club. Member, Indian Chamber of Commerce. Calcutta Club. Calcutta Rotary Club. Calcutta Lake Club. Royal Calcutta Turf Club. Royal Western India Turf Club. Cricket Club of India. Address: 7, Colootola Street, Calcutta.



**DOW, HUGH, C.S.I.** (1937), C.I.E. (1952), *b.* 1886, *m.* Ann, *d.* of James Sheffeld 1913. Educ.: Aske's Hatcham School and Univ. Coll., London. Entered I.C.S., 1909 and served as Asst. Coll. in Sind. Municipal Commr. for Surat, 1916-18 Asst. Commr. in Sind; for Civil Supplies and Recruiting, 1918-20, and Deputy Controller of Princes. Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Bombay, 1921; Ag. Secretary, Finance Department, 1923, Financial Adviser to P.W.D., 1926, 1927-38 Revenue Officer to Lloyd Barrage Scheme, Sind; Member of Sind Committee, 1932, Chairman, Sind Administrative Committee, 1933-34, Joint Secretary, Commerce Dept., Govt. of India, 1934-36, Secretary, Commerce Department, 1936. Address: Delhi and Simla.

**DRAKE-BROCKMAN, SIR DIGBY LIVINGSTONE, Kt.** *c.* 1937, C.S.I. (1933), C.I.E. (1927); late I.C.S.; Chairman, U.P. Public Services Commission, since 1937; 8th s. of late W. Drake-Brockman, Supdt. Engr. P.W.D. (U.P.), *m.* Gladys Kate, *d.* of late Major-General S. M. Reany, C.S.I., C.I.E., R.A.; one s. and *d.* Educ.: Dulwich College, Christ Church, Oxford (Senior Scholar), Litt. Hum. 1st Class, 1900. I.C.S. 1900, arrived India, 1901; Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Muttra, Gorakhpur, Etawah, Agra; Assistant Settlement Officer, Banda, 1906-08, Secretariat, 1908-09. Joint Magistrate and Collector, Jhanal, 1910-12, Settlement Officer, Allahabad, 1912-15, Joint Registrar Co-operative Society, 1916-17, Settlement Officer, Saharanpur, 1917-20, Revenue Member, Regency Council, Jodhpur State, 1920-23, State Council, 1923-29, Commr., Fyzabad Divn., 1929-32; Bareilly, 1932-33; Member, Board of Revenue, U.P., 1933-36; retired, 1936. Publications: District Gazetteers of Muttra, Etawah, Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Jhanal, Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun; Final Settlement Reports, Allahabad and Saharanpur. Recreations: tennis, golf, riding, etc. Address: c/o Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., Berkeley Street, W.1; Allahabad, U.P.

**DUDHORIA, NABAKUMAR SING, J. S. OF RAJ BUDDH SING DUDHORIA BHANUDER OF AZIMOANJ.** Zemindar and Banker *b.* 1904 *m.* sister of Fateh Chand, present Jagat Sett of Murshidabad. Educ. privately. Honorary Magistrate, Special Director, Aryasathi Insurance Co. Calcutta, Member, Legislative Assembly—Central—1936-38. Member, British Indian Association, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Bengal Landholders Association, Marwari Association, Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Academy of Fine Arts; Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; All Bengal Musicians Conference, Calcutta Club, Royal Calcutta Turf Club, Bengal Flying Club, Muhammadan Sporting Club, Kalighat Sports Association and Rotary Club, Calcutta, Patron—Bengal Music Association; Life Member, Automobile Association of Bengal and Mohan Bagan Club, Calcutta, President, Friends' Union Club, Berhampore, Bengal, Vice-President and Life Member, Calcutta North Club, Member, Chelmsford Club, Delhi and Simla. Address: 74 1, Clive Street Calcutta and Aringanj, L. I. R., Bengal.



**DUGGAN, SIR JAMSHEDJI NUSSEERWANJI, Kt.** C.I.E., O.B.E., D.O. (Oxon), F.C.P.S., Lt.-Col., A.I.R.O., L.M. & S., J.P., Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge, Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Bombay *b.* 8 April 1884 *m.* Miss Parakh Educ. Bombay, Oxford, Vienna and London Was Tutor in Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to War Hospitals and Ophthalmic Surgeon, Parsi General Hospital, Bombay; *is* Private Ophthalmic Practitioner, Hon. Member, Ophthalmological Society of Egypt. Fellow of the Bombay University and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, was awarded Silver Jubilee & Coronation Medals. Publications: A number of papers embodying research and of great scientific value, contributions to various periodicals. Address: The Lawnside, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

**DUGGAN, (LADY) JENA JAMSHEDJI, Parvez Zoroastrian, b. December 1897. Ex-Vice-President of the District Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, Served on the Committee of The Bombay Presidency Women's Council, The Bombay Presidency Women's Work Guild, Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Relief Fund, The Girl Guides; Provincial Association, The District Branch of the Red Cross Society, The Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, The Hospital Maintenance Committee; Justice of the Peace from 1930. Awarded: Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal in 1934; Silver Jubilee Medal in 1936, Coronation Medal in 1937. Address: Lawnside, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.**



**DUNI CHAND, LALA, B.A.,** Licentiate in law Honours in Persian and Literature (1894). Member, Legislative Assembly. b. 1873. m. Shrimati Bhagdevi. *Educ.*: Forman Christian College and Oriental Coll., Lahore. Practised at the bar until 1921. Entered public life and took part in various activities of the Arya Samaj since 1899. Member, Managing Committee, D A V College, resumed practice in 1923, imprisoned in 1922 and 1930. Swarajist Member of the Second Legislative Assembly. Suspended practice in 1930, Nominated Member, Working Committee of All-India Congress Committee, was invited by Government to serve on the Punjab Jail Enquiry Committee in 1929. President District Bar Association Ambala, 1933 and 1934. Local Director, Punjab National Bank, Ambala City and Cantt. *Address*: Kripa Nivas, Ambala.

**DUNNICLIFF, HORACE BARRATT, C.I.E., M.A.** (Cantab.), M.A., Sc.D. (Dublin), F.I.C., I.E.S. C.R.C.S., Chief Chemist, Central Revenue Chemical Service, Principal, Government College, Lahore, since 1936, Prof. Inorganic Chemistry, Punjab University since 1924, (also Dean of the Science Faculty and Syndic) b. 23 Sept. 1885. m. Freda Gladys Burgoyne, elder d. of W F Burgoyne-Wallace (1926). *Educ.*: Wilson's Grammar School and Downing College, Cambridge. M A O College, Aligarh, U.P., 1908-1914, Khalsa College, Amritsar, 1914-17, Government College, Lahore, 1917-1930, Indian Munitions Board, 1917, Cordite Factory, Amvankatu, 1918-1921. Vice-President Indian Chemical Society, President, Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1934. *Publications*: papers in Chemical Journals. *Address*: Control Laboratory, Central Board of Revenue, New Delhi.

**DUTT, AMAR NATH, B.A., B.L., M.L.A.,** a. of late Mr Durga Dass Dutt and Shrimati Jugal Mohini Dutt, Advocate, Calcutta High Court, b. 19 May 1875. m. Shrimati Tincari Ghosh, 1897, daughter, Sandhyatara, born 1902, son, Asok Nath, b. 1906. *Educ.*: Sakia A S School, Howrah Ripon Collegiate School and Municipal School, Calcutta. Metropolitan Institution and Presidency Coll., was Chairman, Local Board; Member, District Board Secretary, People's Association, District Association, Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Burdwan, elected Member, Court of the University of Delhi from 1925-1934 and Elected Member, Indian Legislative Assembly from 1923-1934, was President, Bengal Postal Conference 1926 and All-India Telegraph Union 1928-34 and of the Shuddhi Conference 1928 and President, Burdwan Arya Samaj 1928-30 and was editor of monthly magazine, 'Alo.' Member, Retrenchment Committee, 1931. *Address*: "Buri Aloy," Keshabpur, P. O. and "Purbachal" Burdwan.

**DUTT, MR. SARAJU KUMAR, M.B.E., B.Sc.** Engineering (Victoria University), Manchester, M.B.E. (London), M. B. Sc. I. (London), b. 6th Oct. 1880. *Educ.*: at the Presidency College, Calcutta, Civil Engineering College, Seerpur, Bengal and Victoria University of Manchester (England). District Engineer of Noakhali (East Bengal), 1910-1913, District Engineer of (Mittack) (Orissa), 1914-1915, District Engineer of Raipur (North Bengal), 1915-1925, Municipal Engineer of Darjeeling (North Bengal), 1926-28. Club Darjeeling Gymkhana Club Struan Lodge, Darjeeling, (2) 4, Ray St., Calcutta.



*Address*: (1)

**DUIT, NIBHARIKA (Mrs A C DUTT),** Honorary Lady Presidency Magistrate, Children's Court, Calcutta, Chairman, Local Committee, Red Cross Northern Child Welfare Centre b. July 5th, 1885, Bengali Christian, m. Mr Anil Chunder Dutt, Hambagan, Calcutta. Service 30th December 1902 of Behar Judicial who died in August 10th, 1917, has two daughters, and three sons. *Educ.*: Christ Church Girls' High School, Calcutta, 1891-1902. A pioneer amongst Indian



ladies to take up work outside the home circle. Appointed Honorary Secretary and treasurer of several Women's Organisations in connection with Mission, and Red Cross Society. Honorary Treasurer, All India Women's Conference, Calcutta Constituency for 2 years, and worked at the Harlian School which was started by this Association. Honorary Assistant Secretary, All Bengal Women's Union for 3 years. Vice-President, Calcutta Local Young Women's Christian Association for eight years. President, Cosmopolitan Club Y W C A for several years. Editor, Vernacular Mothers' Union, founded from 1925-30. *Address*: 10, Manicktolla Street, Calcutta.

**DWIVEDI, RAMADEVAN, M.A. (Honrs.),** Principal, Maharaja's College, Dhar, b. 21 Nov 1902. m. Miss Sarala Devi Mirra, *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Banti, Benares Hindu University, and Allahabad University U. P. Govt. Scholar (1917-20); 1st Class Honours in English Literature, Gold Medalist and Scholar of the University, 1918-24. Prof. of English D A V College, Cawnpore, 1924-27, Head of English Department, N. E. E. C. College, Khurja, Vice-Principal, K. K. College, Lucknow and Principal, Hindi Vidyapith College, Allahabad; President, Board of Education, Dhar State Member, Board of Education for Central India, Rajputana and Orissa at Alwar, its examiner and Member on the Committee of Courses in English; awarded the title of *Sahityasamrat* by His Holiness the Santharacharya; represented Dhar State as a

delegate in the All-Asia Educational Conference, 1930, as also at the All-India Education Conference at Gwalior (1936); *Publications*: From Dawn to Dusk; Songs from Surdas; Songs from Mirabai; History of Hindi Literature, etc. *Address*: Maharaja's College, Dhar and Villa Soma Captainsanj, Basti (U.P.)

**EASTLEY, CHARLES MORTIMER, J.P.**, Solicitor and Notary Public. *b.* 2 September 1890. *m.* Esme Beryl Chester Wintle, M.B.E. Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature, England, June 1914. Served in the Great War from 1914-1919 as Lieut. R.F.A. (T.F.) as an Observer and Pilot in R.F.C. and Pilot in the R.A.F. *Address*: G/o Little & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, Central Bank Building, Bombay.

**EBRAHIM, SIR CURRIMBHAY (3rd) Baronet J.P.**; *b.* 13th April 1903, succeeded his father Sir Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim (2nd) Baronet, 1928. *m.* 1926 Aminakhanum, Honorary Presidency Magistrate; President of the Board of Trustees of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage, Matunga, Bombay, Member Executive Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932; President of the Muslim Committee, Bombay; Elected President of the Muslim Peace and Relief Committee during the Hindu Muslim disturbances in Bombay in 1936; presided over the Gujarat and Kathiawar Muslim Provincial Educational Conference held at Ahmedabad in 1934, was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League Sessions held in Bombay in March 1936; a Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation 1928-29 and again from 1935, Member, Bombay Legislative Council 1937. *Address*: "Belvedere," Warden Road, Bombay.

**EDWARDS, THE REV JAMES FAIRBROTHER**, Principal, United Theological College of Western India and English Editor of the *Dnyanodaya* (or *Rise of Knowledge*) for six Missions. *b.* March 25th 1875. *m.* Miss Mary Louise Wheeler, Principal, Kindergarten Training School. *Educ.* (Wesleyan) Methodist Theological College, Handsworth, Birmingham, England. Eight years in charge of English Churches in England; arrived in India, Sept. 1908; until 1914 (Wesleyan) Methodist Superintendent in Bombay; since 1914 loaned by (Wesleyan) Methodist Church to American Marathi Mission for literary and theological work; went to Poona, July 1930, to take charge of United Theological College. *Publications*: *The Life and Teaching of Tubarum*, article on Tubarum in Vol. XII of *Hastings' Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics*, several other English and Marathi books. Editor of the "Post Saints of Maharashtra" Series. *Address*: United Theological College, 7, Sholapur Road, Poona.

**ELLIOTT, JACK**, Commissioner of Police, Madras *b.* Jan. 5, 1891; *Educ.*: City of London School. Entered service November 1910. Served in various districts in Madras Presy. Special duty, Malabar Rebellion, 1921-22, Asstt. Inspector-General of Police 1933-35; Offg Dy. Inspector-General of Police, 1936-37, Awarded King's Police Medal 1916 and a bar to it in 1923. Indian Police Medal, 1938.

**ERSKINE, LORD, JOHN FRANCIS ASHLEY G.C.I.E** (1934), Governor of Madras 15th November 1934, Lieut. R. of O Scots Guards late Lieut. Scots Guards, M. P. (U) Westonsuper-Mare Division Somerset of 1922-23, and since 1924 *b.* 26th April, 1895, *s.* of 12th Earl of Mar and Kellie *m.* 1919, Lady Marjorie Hervey, *d.* of 4th Marquess of Bristol, *q.v.* four *s.* *Educ.* Eton, Christ Church, Oxford, Asst Private Secretary, (unpaid) to Rt Hon Walter Long, (1st Lord of Admiralty), 1920-21, Parliamentary Private Secretary (unpaid) to the Postmaster General, (Sir W. Joynson Hicks), 1923, Principal Private Secretary (unpaid) to Home Secretary, 1924, Assistant Government Whip in National Government, 1932. *Heir. s.* Master of Erskine, *q.v.* *Address* 6, St James Square, S.W. 1, Government House, Madras.



**FARIDEKOT, H. H. FARLAND-I-SAADAT NISWAN HAZRAT-KAISAR-I-HIND, BRAR BANU, RAJA HAR INDIR SINGH BAHADUR OF**, *b.* 1915, *s.* in 1919 rules one of the 56th States of the Punjab. *Address* Faridekot, Punjab.

**FARRAN, ARTHUR COURTNEY, B.A.** (1911), F. R. Hist. Society, Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar. *b.* June 15, 1890. *Educ.* Trinity Coll, Dublin. *Address*. Dharwar.

**FAWCUS, GEORGE ERNEST, M.A.** (Oxon) C.I.E. (1927), O.B.E. (1923), V. D. (1923), *b.* 12 March 1885. *m.* (1911) Mary Christine, *d.* of the late Walter Dawes, J.P. of Bye, Sussex. *Educ.*: Winchester College and New College, Oxford. Joined the I.C.S. 1909; Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa, 1917-36, Chairman, Public Service Commission for Bihar, Orissa and Central Provinces and Berar (1937). *Address*. Ranchi, B. N. E.

**FAZLUL HUQ**, The Hon'ble Mr A. K., B.A. (with honours in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry) (1894), M.A. (Mathematics) 1895. Chief Minister, Govt. of Bengal. *b.* October 1873, *m.* to *d.* of late Nawab Syed Mohamed, grand *d.* of late Nawab Bahadur Abdool Latif,

C.I.E. Educ. at Barisal Zilla School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Enrolled as Vakil, Calcutta High Court Nov. 1900; App'd. to Bengal Prov. Civil Service June 1906; resigned, 1912 and reverted to High Court Bar. Member, Bengal Leg. Council, 1913-1934; Central Leg. Assembly, 1934-36. President, Delhi Session of All India Muslim League, 1913. Kilafat President, 1919-20, President, Bengal Conference, 1920, Minister, Govt. of Bengal, 1924. Delegate to both Round Table Conferences in London, 1930 & 1931; Mayor of Calcutta, 1935. Address 88 2, Jawahar Road, Calcutta.

FIELD, LIETT. COLONEL SIR DONALD MOYLE. Kt. C.I.E. (1933), Chief Minister, Jodhpur State, Rajputana, since 1935 b. 19 November 1881 m. 1st 1910 Muriel Hay, d. of the late Surgeon-General G. W. B. Hay 2ndly 1938 Muriel Wilhelmina (Carmen) de Parodi, d. of Lady Forster and the late Horace de Parodi. Educ. Tonbridge School, B.M.C., Sandhurst. Indian Army, 1900-1907, Political Department, Government of India, 1907-1935. Address Jodhpur, Rajputana.

FINLAYSON, MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT GORDON, C.B. (1931), C.M.G. (1918), D.S.O. (1915), R.A., Commanding Rawalpindi District since 1931 b. 15th April 1881 m. 1912, Mary Leslie, d. of late James Richmond, Kincaidney, Perthshire. Entered Army, 1900; Captain, 1908; Major, 1914; Major-General, 1930, served European War, 1914-18 (despatches 3 times, Bt. Lieut., Colonel, Bt. Col., D.S.O., C.M.G.), North Russia 1919, A.D.C. to the King, 1920-30, G.S.O. 1 War Office, 1921-25, G.S.O. 1 Staff College, 1925-27, C.R.A. 3rd Division, 1927-30. Address Rawalpindi.

FITZ, K. S., C.I.E. 1932, I.C.S., an officer of the Political Department of the Government of India, serving as Resident for Central India, b. 6 Jan. 1887, 2nd s. of late Samuel Fitz, Eastbourne, m. 1920, Helena, d. of F. J. Balroto, one s., one d. Educ. Marlborough College, (Corpus Christi), Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1911, employed in the Government of India Political Department since 1915. Recreations Shooting tennis. Address C/o The Foreign and Political Department, Government of India, New Delhi-Simla.

FITZHERBERT, REAR-ADMIRAL HERBERT, C.B. (1937), C.M.G. (1919), Royal Navy b. 10 August 1885, son of late Samuel Wyndham Fitzherbert of Kingswear, Devon, m. Rachel, 2nd daughter of Col. L. H. Hanbury, Joined H. M. S. Britannia, 1900, Lieutenant, 1907; Commander, 1917, Captain 1924; Rear-Admiral, 1936; served Battle of Jutland (despatches); Flag-Lieutenant to Commander-in-Chief, Grand Fleet, 1914-16, commanded Signal School, Portsmouth, 1932.

34; H. M. S. Devonshire, 1934-36; Flag Officer Commanding Royal Indian Navy 1937, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; Russian Order of St. Anne. Address: Admiral's House, Bombay.

FITZMAURICE, DESMOND FITZJOHN, Lt.-Col., ROYAL ENGINEERS (retired, 1930); B.A., (Hons.), Cantab., J.P. Master, Security Printing, India, and Controller of Stamps, b. 17 August 1893 m. 1926, Nancy, d. of Rev. John Sherlock and Mrs. Leake, of Graywood, Surrey, 1 s. 3 d. Educ.: Bradford College and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, 1912-14; Cambridge University, 1920-22; Served with Royal Engineers in France, Belgium and Italy during Great War, 1914-1918; Wounded, 1915, mentioned in Despatches, 1918; Instructor, R. M. A., Woolwich, 1918-1920; Instructor, Sch. of Military Engineering, Chatham, 1923-1925; Engineer, Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., 1927-29, Deputy Mint Master, Bombay and Calcutta, 1929-1931, Dy. Master, Security Printing, India, Naik, 1932-33, Master, Security Printing, India, and Controller of Stamps, since 1934. Publications: Papers on Hydro-Electric Developments in France, Work of Military Engineers in the Indian Mints. Address: Paxton House Naik Road, G. I. P. Railway.

FORBES, VERNON SIMPSON, M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.G.S., Vice-Principal, Rajkumar College, Raipur, C.P. b. 9th December 1905, m. Miss Eleanor Lois Arnold (Dec. 1937). Educ.: Capetown, S. Africa, Christ's College, Cambridge, Commonwealth Fund Fellowship at University of California. Address: Raipur, C.P.

FORSTER, Sir MARTIN OSWALD, Kt., 1933, Ph.D. (Wurzburg), D.Sc. (London), F.I.C., F.R.S. (1905); b. 1872. Educ.: Private schools, Finsbury Technical College, Wurzburg Univ., Central Technical College, South Kensington Ass't. Prof. of Chemistry, Royal College of Science, 1902-13, Director, Salters' Institute of Industrial Chemistry, 1918-22, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 1922-33; Hon. Secretary, Chemical Society, 1904-10; Treasurer, 1915-22; Longstaff Medalist, 1915; President of Chemistry Section, British Association, 1921; President, Indian Science Congress, 1925. Publications: Contributions to Transactions of the Chemical Society.

FOWLER, GILBERT JOHN, D.Sc., F.I.C., F.R.S. b. 1866, m. Amy Hindmarsh, d. of George S. and Eleanor Scott. Educ.: Sidcot School, Somerset; Owens College, Victoria University, Manchester; Heidelberg University. For 20 years in service of Rivers Committee of Manchester Corporation.

Responsible for treatment of the sewage and trade-effluents of Manchester. Pioneer of "Activated Sludge" process of sewage purification. Consulted by cities of New York, Cairo, Shanghai and Hankow. First visited India in 1906 on special duty for Government of Bengal, repurification of mill effluents. From 1916 to 1924, Professor of Applied Chemistry and later of Bio-chemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. During the war was Consulting Advisor to the Government of India on the production of acetone, used in the manufacture of cordite. Principal, Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, 1927-29. Has been President of the Indian Chemical Society, is Honorary Corresponding Secretary for India of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, and Corresponding Member of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. Has published many scientific papers and discourses. Address: MacKay's Gardens Annexe, Graemes Road, Cathedral P.O., Madras.

**FYZEE RAHMAN, S., Artist** b 19 Dec. 1880 m. Atiya Begum H. Fyze, sister of Her Highness Nazli Badya Begum of Janjira. Educ. School of the Royal Academy of Arts, London and privately with John Barent, R.A., and Sir Solomon J. Solomon, R.A., London. Exhibitor at the Royal Academy Annual Exhibitions; privately at the Gallery George Petit in Paris, Goupils' Arthur Tooth's and the New Burlington Galleries in London, Knoedlers', Andersons' New York and at the Palace of Fine Arts in San Francisco. In 1925 the National Gallery of British Art acquired two paintings for their permanent collection, now hung in the Tate Gallery, Milbank. In 1930 the authorities of the Luxembourg Gallery of Paris acquired one painting for their permanent collection, as also the City Art Gallery of Manchester. Painted 1st dome in the Imperial Secretariat in New Delhi in 1926-27 and in 1928-29 the 2nd dome of the Committee Room 'B'. For several years Art Advisor to H.H. the Gaekwar of Baroda. Exhibited his entire works by invitation, at the Manchester City Art Gallery, 1930. Painted many portraits of the Princes and Nobles of India. Leader of the Indian School of painting and opposed to the methods both of the Bombay and the Bengal Schools. Publications: "History of the Indo-Iranian of India" Address "Alwan-e-Rif'at," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

**GAJENDRAGADKAR, ASHVATTHAMA BALACHARYA, M.A., M.B.A.S.,** Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, Bombay b 1 Oct. 1892. m. Miss Kamalabai Shaligram of Satara. Educ.: Satara High School, Satara and the Deccan College, Poona. Appointed Assistant to Professor of Sanskrit at Elphinstone Coll., Sept. 1915; Lecturer, 1917; apptd. Prof. of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, in 1920. Holds the rank of Captain and commands "C" Company of the 1st (Bombay) Bn. U.T.C. (I.T.F.). Is one of the founders of the Swastik League (1929) and the G.O.C. of its Volunteer Corps. Publications: Critical editions of many Sanskrit classics for

the use of University students which include Kaldasa's Ritasamhara; Kalidasa's Shakuntala; Bana's Harascharita; Dandin's Dashakumara Charita; Bhata Narayana's Venkatsamhara, Annambhatta's Tarka Sangraha, etc. Address: Elphinstone College, Bombay.

**GANDHI, THE HON. MR. BHANJU RAM, B.A., LL.,** Finance Minister, N.W.F. Province, b October 1888. m. Shriwati Baldevi d. of L. Sukhu Ram Jawa of Dera Ismail Khan. Educ.: C. M. High School, Dera Ismail Khan, D. A. V. College, Lahore, Dayal Singh College, Lahore and Law College, Lahore. Edited for some time "Frontier Advocate", Dera Ismail Khan, "Punjab Advocate", Mianwali, and "Bharat Mata", Lahore. Started practice as a lawyer in 1917, non-co-operated in 1922. Address: Finance Minister, Peshawar.

**GANDHI, DIWAN BANADUR, C. M.,** President, Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Chairman, Sarwanjanik Education Society, Surat, Surat District Co-operative Bank Ltd. & District Co-operative Institute, Surat; Vice-Chairman, Bombay Co-operative Institute b 1871. Educ. at Elphinstone and the Government Law College, Bombay. Enrolled High Court Pleader, Bombay, 1896, worked as Secretary, Indian National Congress, Surat, 1907. Public Prosecutor, 1913-1920. He has two sons, the elder Lalit Mohan is District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor now. His second son Satyavadan is Chief Agent to the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., at Surat. Member of Tribunal, Kaira Disturbance Cases, 1919. Member, Legislative Council, 1921-24 and 1927. Chairman, Retrenchment and Exchequer Committees, Bombay Government, enrolled Advocate, O.S., 1926. Hon. Principal, Sarwanjanik Law College, Surat. Member, Executive Committee, All-India Liberal Federation Director, Surat Electricity Company Ltd. Publications: Mount Stuart Elphinstone (Bulvers of India Series), "Co-operative Law" and "Rural Economics." Address: Surat, (B. B. & C. I. Railway.)



**GANDHI, MANMOHAN PURUSHOTTAM, M.A., F.R.Econ.S., F.S.S.,** Chief Commercial Manager, Dalmia Cement Ltd. and Bohas Industries Ltd.; Director, Indian Sugar Syndicate, b 6th November, 1901. Educ.: Junagadh, Ahmedabad and the Benares Hindu University, m. 1928. Ramnagar, G.A. Joined Government of Bombay, Labour Office as Statistical Assistant 1926. Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1926-36; Secretary, Indian Sugar Mills Association, Calcutta; Secretary, Indian Colliery Owners' Association, Calcutta, 1932-36; Secretary, Indian National Committee & Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry 1929-30. Head, Credit Department, National City Bank of New York, Calcutta, 1936-37. Appointed Member, U.P. and Bihar Power Alcohol Committee, 1936 and Bihar Government Labour Enquiry Committee, 1939. Publications: various Papers

to Economic Conferences. An Annual each year in August on the Indian Sugar Industry, and the Indian Cotton Textile Industry. Address: 30, Fuddupukur Road, Calcutta

**GANDHI, MOHANLAL KARAMCHAND, Bar-at-Law** (Inner Temple) b. 2nd October 1869 Educ. at Rajkot, Bhavnagar, and London Practised law in Bombay, Kathiawar, and South Africa Was in charge of an Indian Ambulance Corps during the Boer War and the Zulu revolt in Natal During the great war raised an ambulance corps and conducted a recruiting campaign in the Kathiawar district Started and led the Satyagraha movement, (1918-19) and the non-cooperation campaign, (1920) in addition to associating himself with the Khilafat agitation (1919-21) Has championed the cause of Indians abroad, notably those in South and East Africa. Sentenced to six years' simple imprisonment in March, 1922; released, Feb. 4th, 1924 President of the Indian National Congress, 1924 Inaugurated campaign of Civil Disobedience, especially of the breach of the Salt Laws, April, 1930 Interned, 5th May, 1930 and released 26th January 1931 Delegate to the Second Table Conference, 1931 Signed the Truce with Lord Irwin as representative of British Government, 6th March 1931. Imprisoned, January 1932, released on May 8th, 1933. Undertook a "fast unto death" at Rajkot in 1930 to induce the Thakore Sahib to implement his promise of reforms but broke it on the Viceroy's intervention, agreeing to adjudication by the Chief Justice of the Federal Court, whose judgment went in his favour. Publications: "Indian Home Rule," "Universal Dawn," "Young India," "Nava Jivan" (Hindi and Gujarati) "Autobiography," 2 Vols. "Self-Indulgence vs. Self-control," "Guide to Health." Address: Wardha, C. P.

**GANDHI, NAGARAJ PURUSHOTTAM, M.A., B.Sc., A.E.S., M.D.I.C., P.G.S., M. Inst. M.M., M. Inst. M.M.I.S.I., University Professor and Head of Department of Mining and Metallurgy, Benares Hindu University, Benares, s. of late Purushottam Kahanji Gandhi of Limbdi (Kathiawar), b. 22nd December 1886. m. 1906, Shikumar s. of Sheth Bhudar Lalchand Ranpur. Educ. Bahadur College, Junagadh, Wilson College, Bombay, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. Joined Messrs Tata Iron and Steel Co. 1915, General Manager, Messrs Tata Sons Ltd. in Tavoy (Lower Burma) where wolfram and tin mining was carried on during the Great War, (1916-1919); University Professor and Head of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, Benares Hindu University since 1919; President, Geology Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1933 President, Geological, Mining and Metallurgical Society of India, 1935-36. Address: Hindu University, Benares.**

**GANGARAMA KAULA, B.A., C.I.E.** (June 1930); I.A. & A.S., Retired, b. 9 May 1877. m. to Bhagyabharani Wanchoo of Lahore and Delhi. Educ. Government College, Lahore. Assistant Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 1894; rose to Accountant-General, Central Revenues, 1925-1928; Director, Rail-

way Audit, 1929-30; Controller, Civil Accounts, 1930-32; appointed to officiate as Auditor-General, September 1930 to January 1931. Member, Posts and Telegraphs Accounts Enquiry Committee, 1931; Member, Bombay Reorganisation Committee, 1932, Member, Sind Administrative Committee, 1933-34; Acting Honorary Treasurer, Indian Red Cross Society and St John Ambulance Association, (Indian Council) (1930, 1933, 1935 and 1936); Hon Treasurer, Indian Public Schools Society upto 1936, Hon. Treasurer, All-India Women's Education Fund Association, Hon Treasurer, Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund (India), 1934-35; (Chief Minister, Jind State (Punjab); Fellow, Punjab University Address: New Delhi, Simla, Sangur (Jind State).

**GANGULLEE, NAGENDRA NATH, B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., C.I.E.** (1929), Author and lecturer, b. November 2, 1889; m. to y.d. of Bahadranath Tagore, Educ. at University of Calcutta, of Illinois (U.S.A.), and of London Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economics in the University of Calcutta, (1921-1931), member, Royal Commission on Agriculture in India (1926-1928); Member, Imperial Advisory Council of Agricultural Research (1929-1931), Member, Governing Body of the International Institute of Educational Cinematography, League of Nations (1934-1939) Publications: Problems of Indian Agriculture (vernacular) 1917, War and Agriculture (1919), Researches on Leguminous plants (1926) Problems of Rural Life (1928), Notes on Constitutional Reform (1930), India What Now? (1933), Christ Triumphant (1934), The Indian Peasant and his environment (1935), The making of Federal India (1936), Health and Nutrition in India (1939), What to eat and Why (1939). Several vernacular books for juvenile readers Add: The Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W. C. 2.

**GANGULI, GOPALCHANDRA, M.A., Rai Bahadur, Zemindar** b. December 1870 at Santipur, younger son of Braerachandra, Zemindar, Hony Magr. Municipal Commissioner, the elder Govindachandra, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, m. Sarala Devi 1896, has five sons, all literate, Charnachandra, Bimalchandra, Anilchandra, Anilchandra and Nikhilchandra, all highly educated and hold prominent positions, two grand sons, Sudhanyakumar, Asokkumar Graduated from Presidency College, Calcutta. Entered Educational Service as Lecturer, Krishnagar College, 1892. Was on the staff of Krishnagar, Rajshahi and Dacca Colleges, resigned 1901; re-appointed Prof. Ravenshaw College 1904; after repeated extensions of service, with five years' service counting towards pension added by the Secretary of State for specially meritorious services, retired from Rev. Coll. on pension in 1926, again in 1927 and finally in 1928 and





was again re-called. Was a Fellow, Patna University. After retirement, was guardian of the Maharajah of Patna. Address 47/2 Gariahat Road, Ballyganj, Calcutta.

**GANGULI, SUPRAKASH**, Artist, M.R.S.A., F.R.S.A. (Lond.), Curator, Museum and Art Gallery, Baroda. b. 8th May 1886, m. Brimati Tanujabala Devi. Educ. Doretton College, Calcutta, subsequently visited Europe chiefly for the study of Fine Arts and Archaeology. He held a temporary post in the Imperial Archaeological Survey under late Dr B. H. Spooner, Dy. Director-General of Archaeology in India. Here he spent about 6 years doing the work of photographing and listing of the Ancient Monuments in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, Assam and Chota Nagpur and of studying ancient Indian Sculptures in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and branches. Publications: Descriptive Guide to the Baroda Museum and Art Gallery Under preparation. 1. A monograph on Raga and Raginis with 36 colour reproductions of old paintings. 2. A monograph on Rajput and Kangra Paintings with 12 illustrations. 3. A short history on the art of brocade weaving in Gujarat. 4. Moghul textiles. 5. Lacquer work in India. Address Pushpatag, Baroda.

**GARBETT, COLIN CAMPBELL**, B.A., LL.B., F.R.G.S., C.S.I. (1935), C.M.G. (1922), C.I.E. (1917), officer, St John of Jerusalem (1938) b. 22 May 1881, m. Marjorie Josephine. Educ. King Williams College, Isle of Man. Cricket and Football Colours (Captain) Victor Ludorum, Jesus College, Cambridge Senior Scholar Football, Athletic and Rowing Colours Victor Ludorum, B.A. (1st Class Honus), Classics, 1903, LL.B. (2nd Class), 1904, I.C.S., 1904, Asst. Censor, 1915, Revenue Commissioner, Mesopotamia, and also Administrator, Agricultural Development Scheme (Military), 1917 (despatches twice), Asst. Secy, India Office, Member, Foreign Office Delegation, Turkish Peace Treaty, 1919-1920 Secretary, High Commissioner, Iraq, 1920-22, Senior Secretary, Revenue Road 1922-25, Deputy Commissioner, Attock, 1925-29, Rawalpindi, 1929, Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, 1931, Commissioner, Multan, 1935, Chairman, Punjab Govt. Forest Commission, 1937, Financial Commissioner, Punjab, 1937. Address Punjab Civil Secretariat, Lahore, Simla.

**GASKELL, HERBERT STUART**, CB, (1937), D.S.O., 1916, Bar to D.S.O. Aug. 1921, Engineer in Chief A.H.Q. India b. 24th April 1882, m. Sybil, daughter of Capt. C. E. Moiridge Hudson of Wick, Pershore, Worcestershire. Educ. at Westminster and E.M.A. Woolwich, 1st Commission, 1900, Captain, 1910, Major, 1916, Brevet Lieut.-Col., 1919; Colonel, 1925, Major-General, 1935; Engineer in Chief in India, 1936. Address. Army Headquarters, India.

**GAUBA, KHALID LATIF**, formerly KANBAYA LAL, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), 1920, Member, Punjab Leg. Assembly, Barrister-at-Law. b. 28th August 1899, m. Husna

Aziz Ahmed. Converted to Islam in 1933. Educ. Privately and at Downing Coll., Cambridge Member, Committee, Cambridge Union Society, (1920). Associated with many Joint Stock enterprises as Director (1923-35). President, Punjab Flying Club, 1932-33; Ex-President, Punjab Journalists' Association, (1922), Member, N. W. R. and Railway Rates Advisory Committee, 1930-33, and Member, Managing Committee of the Irawa Flying Fund, (1931) Member of the Councils of the All-India Muslim League and All-India Muslim Conference, the Ex. Committee of the Ahir Party 1934, Member Indian Legislative Assembly, 1934-37, Member and Secretary of Indian Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Conference, 1935, Secretary, Muslim Group of the Central Legislature, 1935, Publications: Leone, (1921) Uncle Sham, 29th Ed. (1939) H. H. or the Pathology of Princes, 4th Ed. (1930), The Prophet of the Desert, (1934) The England (1937), Rebel Minister, (1938) Address Aikman Road, Lahore.

**GEDDIS, ANDREW, J. P.**, JAMES FINLAY & Co., Limited b. 11th July 1886 m. Jean Baikie Gunn, d. of Dr Gunn, George Square, Edinburgh. Educ. George Watson's College, Edinburgh. Joined James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, 1907, Chairman, The Finlay Mills, Ltd., The Surya Mill, Swan Mills, Ltd., Gold Mohur Mills, Ltd., Director, Bank of India, Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1926, Millowners' Association's representative on Port Trust G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee, also Director, East India Cotton Association. Address Darbhanga Mansion, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

**GENTLE, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FREDERICK WILLIAM**, M.A. (Cantab.), Judge, High Court Madras b. 12th July 1892, m. Irene Ursula Willmer, daughter of late C. Percival White M.V.O. Educ. Brighton, Queen's College, Cambridge During Great War served in France and Flanders, Captain First Life Guards, Retired 1919, called to English Bar 1919, member of General Council of the Bar 1921 to 1926 and 1935 to 1936; Recorder of Margate, England 1935 to 1936. Address Woodwell, Sterling Road, Madras.

**GERRARD, Charles Robert**, A.R.C.A., R.B.A., R.O.I., F.R.S.A., painter, Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Member of Board of Trustees, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, s. of John Thomas Gerrard, Lancaster, m. Doris Warne. Educ. Antwerp. Early training Lancaster School of Art, Royal College of Art, London, 1915-20, A.R.C.A. studied art in France, Belgium and Italy. Exhibitor R.A., one-man exhibition, London, 1927, 1929 and 1931, work exhibited in New York, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, painting purchased for the Birmingham City Art Gallery, two works purchased for the private collection of Lord Ivor Spencer Churchill; one man show, French Gallery, London, 1933, Portrait of Mrs. Mollison (Amy Johnson) purchased by Lord Wakefield and presented to Hull Art Gallery, painting purchased by the Contemporary Art Society. Publications: paintings re-

produced in colour for the Studio and Colour Magazine. *Recreation* travel Address: School of Art Bungalow, Bombay, India

**GHOSH, Sri Aurobindo, b. Bengal, 15 Aug 1872 Educ. Cambridge Publications** Essays on the Gita, 2nd edition, Ideal of Human Unity Speeches, National Education, War and Self Determination, 2nd edition, Ideal and Progress, 2nd edition Superman, 2nd edition; Evolution, Thoughts and Glimpses, Kathopanishad, text and translation, Ishopanishad, text translation and commentary, 2nd edition, Renaissance in India, The Ideal of the Karma-yogi, Yoga and its Objects, Uttarpara Speech, Brain of India, Yogic Sadhan, 5th edition, The Age of Kalidasa, The Mother, The Riddle of this World; Lights on Yoga, Hanes of Yoga, Ahimsa (Poems), 2nd edition, Raji Prabhu (Poem), Love and Death (Poem), Songs to Myrtilla (Poems), 2nd edition, The Century of Life (a free translation in verse of Lhar trihar's Niti Sataka), Six Poems, Arabinder Patra, 5th edition, Dharma O Jatiyata 2nd edition Gita Ishumika, Karna Kahini, Pondicheri Patra Address Pondicherry

**GHOSH, THE HON'BLE MR JUSTICE SARAT KUMAR, I C S, M.A. (contab), Purnea Judge, High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, b. 3rd July 1879 m. Belle, d. of Mr De, M.A., I.C.S. Educ. Presidency College, Calcutta, Trinity College, Cambridge, Inner Temple, London Magistrate, Bengal; District and Session Judge, Acting Purnea Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1928, confirmed 1929 Address 226/2, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta**

**GHUZZANI, Sir Abdul Halim Abdul Hossain Khan, Kt. ex 1915, Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, landholder and merchant b. 11 Nov 1876, s. of late Abdul Hakim Khan (ghuzni) m. 1890, Muslim Khatoon (decd), no c Educ. St Xavier's College, Calcutta Pres of Muslim Conference at Calcutta, 1929, Delegate to all the three Round Table Conferences in London and served as member of following sub-committees: Burma Separation, 1930, Franchise, 1930, Minorities 1930 1931 and 1932, Federal Finance, 1932, Member of the Consultative Committee (in India), 1933, Member of Railway Standing Finance Committee, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1932, Member of Advisory Committee of Railways 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, and 1932, Member of Public Accounts Committee, 1933, Delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933, Reserve Bank Committee, 1933, Member of the Advisory Board to the Indian Delegation to the World Economic Conference, 1933, Member, Court, University of Dacca, and Aligarh Muslim University, Sheriff of Calcutta, 1934-1935, Hon. Secretary, Calcutta Jubilee Celebration Committee; Vice-President, Bengal Provincial Committee, Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, India. Address 18, Canal Street, Entally, Calcutta**

**GHUZZANI OF DILDAR, ALHADD NAWAB BARAKAT SIK ABDELKHEIR ABU ANNEH KHAN, Kt. (1928), M.L.C., Zemindar and land-owner; b. 25 August 1872, m. Nawab Begum Lady Saidunnessa**

**Khamur, 1894. Educ.: St. Peter's School, Exmouth, Devonshire. Messrs. Wren and Gurney's Institution, London. Universities of Oxford and Jena (Germany). Represented the whole of E.B. & Assam in both Moslem and Hindu interests in the old Imperial Legislative Council (1909-12), and in Viceroy's Council (1913-16). Was sent on a political mission to the Court of ex-King Hussein of Hedjaz as well as to Palestine and Syria to enquire into the question of Pilgrim Traffic, (1913). Entered Bengal Legislative Council, 1923 and 1926. Appointed Minister, Government of Bengal, in 1924 and again in 1927. Exempted from the Indian Arms Act in 1925. Chairman, Bengal Provincial Simon Committee in 1928 and General Chairman of all Provincial Simon Committees in March 1929. Appointed Member, Executive Council, Bengal Government, April 1929. Author of "Pilgrim Traffic to Hedjaz and Palestine," "Moslem Education in Bengal" and other works. Address: Lohani Mahomed Lohani-Sagaridighi, Mysmeningh, Bengal.**

**GIDNEY, SIR HENRY ALBERT JOHN, Kt. (1931); LT.-COL. I.M.S. (retired); F.R.S., F.R.C.S.E., D.O. (Oxon.), F.R.F.A. (London); D.P.H. (contab) M.L.A., J.P. Ophthalmic Surgeon, b. 9 June 1873 Educ. Baldwin's High School, Bangalore, St Peter's, Bombay, and at Calcutta, Edinburgh B. College, University College Hospital, London, Cambridge and Oxford Post Graduate Lecturer in Ophthalmology, Oxford University (1911). Entered I.M.S., 1898. Served in China Expedition 1900-01, N. E. Frontier, 1913, N. W. Frontier, 1914-15 (wounded), and Great War, 1914-1918; President-in-Chief, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, All India and Burma. Leader of Anglo-Indian Deputation to England, 1925. Accredited leader of the Domiciled Community in India and Burma; Member of Legislative Assembly, Assistant Commissioner, Royal Commission on Labour in India; Anglo-Indian Delegate to the three Indian Round Table Conferences, London; Member, Indian Sandhurst Committee; Assessor to all four Government of India Retrenchment Sub-Committees (1931), Member, Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933, Chairman, Legislative Assembly, till the election of the President (1936) Member, Central Advisory Board of Health (1937) Address: 87-A, Park Street, Calcutta.**

**GILDER, THE HON'BLE DR MANCHERNA DHANJIBAI DORANJI, B.A., L.M. & S. (Bombay), M.D. (London), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Minister of Health, Govt. of Bombay, b. November, 1882, m. to Miss Hirabai Ardeshir Contractor, L.M. & S. Educ.: at St Xavier's College, Bombay, Grant Medical College, Bombay, University College, London Formerly Hon Physician, Gooldee Tejpal Hospital, Physician in Charge, Pasi Fever Hospital, Hon Physician, King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Bombay, and Lecturer in Medicine, Seth G. S. Medical College. Publications: The Human Electro-cardiogram (with Sir Thomas Lewis). The Pulse in Acute Diseases. Address: Secretariat, Bombay**

**GINWALA, SIR PADAMJI PESTONJI, KT. (1927).** B. A. (Hist. Tripos, Cambridge), Barrister-at-Law; Adviser to Swedish Match Co. of Stockholm and Western India Match Co., Bombay. b. Nov. 1875, m. Frenny Bezoull. Educ. Govt High School and Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Called to the Bar, 1899, Advocate, Chief Court of Lower Burma, 1905. Asstt Govt Advocate, 1915; Secretary, Legislative Council, Burma, 1916; resigned, 1920. President, Rangoon Municipal Corporation, 1922-23; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1923; President, 1926-1930 Resigned July 1930; Delegate, Imperial Conference, 1930. Member, Round Table Conference, 1931. Ottawa Conference, 1932; World Economic Conference 1933. Address 38, Hyde Park, Gate, London, S. W. 7

**GIEDHARDAS, HON'BLE MR NARAYANDAS.** Senior Member of senior line of the illustrious Khosaldas family, embarked on commercial career early in life, and is a conspicuous figure



in the realm of Banking and Insurance, was a member of the Central Legislative Assembly representing Commerce, Member of Income Tax Enquiry Committee, is now member, Council of State, President, The Andhra Chamber of Commerce Ltd., Director, The Indian Bank Ltd., Correspondent of Hindu Theological High School.

Bowcarpet, Madras, Director, The Mettur Chemicals and Industrials Corporation Ltd., Managing Director, The Indo-Carnatic Bank Ltd.; Governing Director of the Managing Agents of The India Gold Prospecting and Mining Syndicate Ltd., and interested in Geology and Mining of precious metals, likes frequent travelling b. 10th August 1894. Address Khosaldas Gardens, Kilpauk, Madras.

**GLANCY, SIR BERTRAND JAMES, K.C.I.E. (1935), C.S.I. (1933), C.I.E. (1924),** Secretary to His Excellency the Crown Representative b. 31st December 1882. m. 1914, Grace Steele Educ.: Clifton. Monmouth; Exeter College, Oxford, Indian Civil Service. Address New Delhi and Simla.

**GLANCY, SIR REGINALD ISIDORE ROBERT, K.C.S.I. (1935), K.C.I.E. (1928),** Adviser to Secretary of State. b. 1874; m. Helen Adelaide, d. of Edward Mills, Bowen House Educ.: Clifton College; Christ Church Oxford, Entered I.C.S., 1896; Settlement Officer, Bannu, 1903; Finance Member of Council, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, 1911-1921; Resident in Baroda, 1922; President of the Cabinet, Jampur, 1923; Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, 1924-29, Chairman, H. E. H. the Nizam's State Railway Board, 1930; Member of the India Council, 1931-37. Address India Office, London.

**GLANVILLE, SIR OSCAR JAMES LARDNER, DR** See under De Glanville.)

**GODBOLE, KESHAV VINAYAK, RAO SAHEB (1934), B.A., LL.B., Dewan, Phaltan State. b. 21st September (1889), m. 18th March (1910) to Miss Thakur, d. of the late Rao Bahadur G. Joglekar Educ. at the New English School and Fergusson College, Poona. Entered Phaltan State Service on 27th Oct 1921, as First Class Sub-Judge, then Settlement Officer, Huzur Chitnis, Registrar Co-operative Societies and High Court Judge Was appointed Dewan of the State on 6th Feb (1929). Attended the 2nd and 3rd Round Table Conferences and represented the States of Akalkot, Aundh, Bhur, Jamkhadi, Jath, Kurundwad (Senior), Miraj Senior and Junior, Phaltan and Ramdurg, before a committee presided over by Mr R. A. Butler, the then Under-Secretary of State for India, and also gave evidence on their behalf before the Joint Parliamentary Committee in 1933. was awarded King George V & Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Medal and King George VI Coronation Medal Publication Maharashtra Shikuntal Is regarded as possessing very intimate knowledge of matters concerning smaller States especially in the Deccan Address Phaltan (Dist Salarpur)**



**GOENKA, RAI BAHADUR SIR BADRIDAS, KT. C.I.E., B.A., Merchant, Banker, Mill-owner and Zemindar Hindu Marwari son of Ramchander Goenka deceased b. (1883), graduated from the Presidency College, Calcutta, in the year 1905 and joined business immediately after m second daughter of Rai Bahadur Durga Prasad of Farrukhabad Partner, Ramdutt Ramkissendass, Ramchander, Goenka & Sons, Sole piece-goods brokers to Messrs Balli Brothers, Ltd. and Kettle-**



well Bullen & Co., Ltd One of the proprietors; Khaira Raj Estate Director Reserve Bank of India (Central Board), Indian Trans-Continental Airways Ltd; Triton Insurance Co. Ltd, The Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Ltd, Titaghar Paper Mills Co. Ltd; Dunlop Rubber Co (India), Ltd; Braithwaite & Co (India), Ltd; Hercules Insurance Co., Ltd; New India Investment Corps., Ltd., Kamala Mills Ltd. President, Board of Directors, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta Circle (1933), Vice-President, Imperial Bank, 1932, 1934, Fellow, Calcutta University, Trustee, Calcutta Improvement Trust since 1928. Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta. President, Marwari Association, 1928-30; Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1928-35; Sheriff of Calcutta, 1932-33; Municipal Councillor, 1923-26. Member, Bengal Banking Enquiry Committee; President, Marwari Rowing Club; Trustee, Calcutta Finrapole Society, Shree Visudhanand Hospita &

Shree Visudhanand School. Trustee of Governor, Bagla Marwari Hindu Hospital. Made Rai Bahadur, 1925, C.I.E., 1928 and Knight Bachelor, 1934. Club: Calcutta Club. Address: "Goenka House," 145, Muktarab Babu Street, Calcutta.

IOLE, P. B. B.A., LL.B., Pleader b. 1887. After graduating served as teacher in the Aryan Education Society, took Law Degree in 1910, began practice at Berar, was elected Secretary, Central Bank, Akola, in 1925, was returned on Congress ticket to the Leg Council in 1926 and was member of that body from 1927-30, was President of Akola Municipal Committee (1928-31), President, Bar Association, Akola, 1931-32, resigned seat in the Legislature, was for a long time President of the Akola District Congress Committee, acted as Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Berar Provincial Conference, was elected Chairman, Central Bank, Akola (1936), was returned to the C. P. and Berar Leg Assembly in 1937. Ex-Minister, C. P. Govt. Address Akola.

GORDON, KYRE, B.A. (Oxon), C.S.I. (1935), C.I.E. (1931) Chairman, Federal Public Services Commission b. 25 Feb 1884, m. Lillian Edith Napier (1912); d. 1933. Educ. Rossall and Queen's College, Oxford. Joined I.C.S. 1908, Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the C. P., 1933-36. Address Government of India, Delhi and Simla.

GOSWAMI, KUNAL TULSI CHANDRA, M.A. (Oxon), Zemindar Indian Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-30. Son of Raja Kisorlal Goswami of Serampore, member of first Bengal Executive Council, b. 1898. Educ., Presidency College, Calcutta, Oxford and Paris. Delegate elected by the Indian Legislative Assembly to represent India at the August Session (1928) of the Empire Parliamentary Association, Canada, and was Chairman of the Indian Section. Member, Bengal Legislative Assembly since 1937 and Deputy Leader of the Congress Party. Address: The Raj Bares, Serampore, Rainey Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta, Kamachha, Benares, Puri.

GOUB, SIR HARI SINGH, Kt. (1925), M.A., D. Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1921-34. Barrister-at-Law, b. 26 Nov 1872. Educ. Govt. High School, Saur, Hialop Coll, Nagpur, Downing Coll, Cambridge. Presdt., Municipal Committee, Nagpur, 1918-22, First Vice-Chancellor, and Hon. D. Litt., Delhi University, re-appointed 1st May 1924-1926. Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University (1936-8); President of the High Court Bar Association; Member of Indian Central Committee, Leader of the National Party in the Assembly and Leader of the Opposition, 1927-1934. Delegate to the Joint Committee of Parliament, 1933; Hon. Member of the Anthems Club, National Liberal Club and British Empire Society. Publications: Law of transfer in British India, 3 vols (4th Edition); Penal Law of British India, 2 vols. (5th Edition); Hindu Code (4th

Edition). The Spirit of Buddhism (4th reprint), His only Love; Lost Souls; Story of the Indian Revolution; Random Rhymes and other poems. Address Nagpur, C. P.

COVINDOSS CHATHOORHOODJADOS, DIWAN BAHADUR, Ex-M.L.C. b. 20th February 1876; Leading Indian Merchant and Banker in Madras, Senior Partner of Messrs. Chathoor-bhoorados Khosaldoss and Sons; Sheriff of Madras for the year 1914, presented the city of Madras with a statue of His late Majesty King George V, one of the founders of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Vice-President of the S. P. C. A., one of the founders of and for a long time Director of the Indian Bank Ltd., Director, Madras Telephone Company, was a Trustee of the Madras Port for 15 years; was Director of the Central Bank of India, Madras, and the Bank of Hindustan Ltd, Madras; Director and Vice President, Madras City Co-operative Bank, President, Hindu Central Committee, Madras, and Vice-President, Servants of Dharma Society, Madras, Member, Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India, Madras. Address 459, Mint Street, Park Town, Madras. Telephone No. 2151; Telegraphic Address: C/o Diamond.

GRAHAM, H. E. SIR LANGHOLM, M.A. (Oxon), K.C.S.I. (1930), K.C.I.E. (1930), Bar-at-Law, C.I.E. (1924), I.C.S., First



Secretary, Legislative Department, Government of India, 1921-1936. Address: Karachi.

GRAHAM, VERY REV. JOHN ANDERSON, C.I.E., 1911, V.D., FRGS, F.R.S.A., Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Medalist (Delhi Durbar, 1903, Bar, 1925); Silver Jubilee Medal, M.A. (Edin), D.D. (Edin. and Aberdeen), Moderator of Church of Scotland, 1931-32, Missionary of the Church of Scotland, at Kalimpong, Bengal, since 1889, Hon. Superintendent of the St. Andrew's Colonial Homes for Poorer Anglo-Indian Children; b. 8th Sept 1861; s. of David Graham, formerly of H. M. Customs, London, latterly of Cardross, N. B., m. 1889, Kate McConachie (d. 1919), Edinburgh, (Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Medalist, 1916); two s. four d. Educ.: Cardross Parish School; Glasgow High School, Edinburgh University, was in the Home Civil Service in Edinburgh, 1877-82, graduated, 1885; ordained, 1889. Publications: On the Threshold of Three Closed Lands; Missionary Expansion of the

**Reformed Churches; The Education of the Anglo-Indian Child, Stray Thoughts on a Universal Religion.** *Address:* Kalimpong, Bengal.

**GRAVELY, FREDERICK HENRY, D.Sc., F.A.S.B., F.N.I.,** Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras. *b* 7th Dec 1885 *m* Laura Bailing *Educ.* Ackworth and Bootham Schools and Victoria Univ. of Manchester. Demonstrator in Zoology, Victoria Univ. of Manchester. Asstt. Superintendent, Indian Museum, Calcutta; Asstt. Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India. Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras. *Publications* Various papers mostly in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum and in the Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum. *Address:* Museum House, Egmore, Madras.

**GRAY, ALEXANDER GEORGE, J.P. (1918),** Manager, Bank of India, Ltd., Vice-President, Indian Institute of Bankers *b* 1884, *m* Dulcie Muriel Fanny Wild, 1922 *Educ.* Macleasfield Grammar School, Parrs Bank, Ltd., Manchester and District, arrived India, 1905, entered service of the Bank of India, Ltd., 1908, Sheriff of Bombay, 1937. *Address:* 88, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

**GULAB SINGH, BEIS, SARDAR, Ex M.L.A.,** Managing Director, Punjab Zamindars' Bank, Ltd., Lyallpur, and Landlord, *b* March 1866, *m. d.* of Dr. Sardar Jawahir Singh Beis of Lyallpur. *Educ.* Government Coll. Lahore. Headmaster, Govt. Sandeman High School, Quetta, for 10 years, Member, Lyallpur and Quetta Municipalities and Dist. Board, Lyallpur, and Pres. of several co-operative credit societies and associations and elected as member of Legislative Assembly, 1920, and re-elected in 1923 and re-elected in 1926 unopposed Member, Finance Committee, Government of India. Hon. Magte., Lyallpur for 9 years. *Address:* Gulab Singh Street, Lyallpur, Punjab.

**GULAMJILANI, BILKIS, SARDAR, NAWAB OF WALI.** First Class Sardar of the Deccan and a Treaty Chief. *b.* 28 July 1888, *m.* sister of H. H. The Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Jaora, son and heir, Nawabzada Saoududin Haider 2nd sister married to Prince Abdul Hamid Khan, Manavadar State and the younger to H. H. The Nawab Saheb of Kurwal State. *Educ.* Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years, 1906-08; was Additional Member, Bombay Legislative Council; and Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-1923, was elected Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Muslim League and is permanent President of Satara District Anjuman Islam; appointed Hon. A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in 1929, President of the State Council, Jaora State, July 1930, for three months after which resigned. *Address:* The Palace, Wali, District Satara.

**GULLILAND, COLIN CAMPBELL,** Secretary and Clerk of the Course, Royal Western India Turf Club, Ltd. *b.* 2nd December 1892. *m.* Margaret Patricia Gulliland (nee Denchey). *Educ.* Oundle School. Joined F. W. Helgers & Co., London, 1912; Calcutta, 1914-15; served

with Indian Cavalry, 1915-1919; saw active service with 32nd Lancers, Iraq, 1916 and 1918-19; with Croft and Forbes, 1919-29 Partner, Croft and Forbes, Exchange Brokers, Bombay; served as member of Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1929; joined W. I. T. C. as Asst. Secretary, Nov 1929. *Address:* 5, Burnett Road, Poona.

**GUPTA, TIR HOV MR. GHANSHYAMSING,** B.Sc., LL.B., Speaker, the Central Provinces Leg Assembly *b* 1886, *m* Mrs Jai Devi Gupta. *Educ.* Raipur, Jubbulpore, Allahabad President, M. C. Drug, Chairman, Dt. C. Drug, Chairman, Co-operative Bank Drug, member, C. P. Legislative Council (1923-29), Leader of the Congress Party and of Opposition in C. P. Legislative Council (1926-29); Member, A.I.C.C. (1921-36), M.L.A. (Central) 1934-37, President of the Arya Samajas of C. P. and Berar 1920-37, President, International Aryan League, 1937. *Publication* Bharat Shiksha Adarsh (Ideal-of-national education) *Address* Drug, C.P.

**GWALIOR, HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF.** *See Indian Princes' Section*

**GWYER, THE HON. SIR MAURICE LINCOLN,** M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), K.C.B. (1927), K.C.S.I. (1935), Chief Justice of India and President of Federal Court, since Oct. 1, 1937 *b* 25th April 1878, *m* Ailina Helen Marion Burdett, elder daughter of Sir Henry Burdett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. *Educ.* Westminster, Christ Church, Oxford (hon. Student, 1937), Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, 1902-1916 Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, 1902 (hon. Benchet, 1937), K. C., 1930, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Shipping, 1916-19, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Health, 1919-26, H. M. Procurator-General and Solicitor to Treasury, 1926-33 First Parliamentary Counsel to Treasury, 1934-37. *Address* Chief Justice's Lodgings, New Delhi.

**HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB BAHADUR, KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD, KT. (1922), K.C.S.I. (1927), K.C.I.E. (1924), LL. D.** *b.* Sept. 22, 1869. *m.* Sadathun Nisa Begum. *Educ.* Zilla High School, Saidapet. Joined the Bar in 1883; in 1897 was presented Certificate of Honour on the occasion of Golden Jubilee of the late Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria; from 1901 devoted whole time to local self-government and held the position of Chairman of Municipal Council, Pres. Taluk Board and Pres. Dist. Board; Khan Bahadur, 1905; Member, Legislative Council, 1909-12, appointed Temporary Member, Madras Executive Council, 1919; was Commissioner of Madras Corporation, 1926. Gave

evidence before Royal Commn. on Decentralisation and also before Public Services Commn., served as a co-opted member on Reforms Committee, Member, Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India. Nov 1923, March 1924, Member of Council of the Governor of Madras, 1920-1921. Member of the Viceroy's Council, 1925-1930. Leader of the Indian Delegation to South Africa, 1926-27. Leader of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations (1929). Address Malabar Hill, Bombay

**HAIDER KAKHAR JAFRI, SYED K. SARIHHA**  
Ex Member, Central Legis. Assembly and Retired Asstt. Manager, Court of Wards, Balrampur Raj b. 8 Nov 1879. Married. Educ. Collegiate School, Balrampur, M A O Coll. Aligarh, Agra College and Nistri's Accountancy Institution, Bombay, Member, Gonda Dist. Board, for six years, Member, Municipal Board, Balrampur, for 20 years, Hon. Magte Balrampur, for 20 years, Vice-Chairman, Balrampur Central Co-operative Bank, Member, Standing Committee, All-India Shila Conference, Trustee, Shila Coll., Lucknow, President and Trustee of the Balrampur Girls School. Address Balrampur, Dist. Gonda (U P.)

**HAIG, H. E. SIR HARRY GRAHAM, K.C.S.I.** (1883), C.I.E. (1923), Governor of the United Provinces b. 13th April 1881 m. to Violet May Deas, d. of J. Deas I.C.S. (retired). Educ. Winchester and New College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1905; Under-Secretary to Govt. U.P., 1910-12, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915-1919, Deputy Secretary to Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1920, Secy, Fiscal Commission, 1921-22, attached to Lee Commission, 1923-24. Private Secretary to Viceroy, 1925, Secretary to Government of India, Home Dept., 1926-30; Home Member, Govt. of India, 1932-34. Governor of U.P. since December 6, 1934. Address Governors' Camp, U.P.



Home Dept., 1926-30; Home Member, Govt. of India, 1932-34. Governor of U.P. since December 6, 1934. Address Governors' Camp, U.P.

**Haji Wajihuddin, Khan Bahadur** (1926), M.B.E. (1936), Managing Director, Pioneer Arms Co., Delhi and Meerut. Treasurer, Meerut Division, Red Crescent Fund, 1910-12. During Great War (1918) worked as Hon. Secretary, Meerut Cantonment War Loan Committee. Member of many educational institutions. Elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1920, 1923 and 1930. Appointed in 1922 to bench of Hon. Magistrates, Hon. Secretary to the Central Haj Committee of India, 1922; Elected President Central

Muslim Association, President, Mercantile Association and U. P. Punjabi Sowdagar Conference, 1930. Chairman, All India Muslim Conference, 1936. Address: Kaahmri Gate, Delhi

**HAKHEEM, ABDUL, M.A., - B.Sc., LL.B.**, Advocate, Allahabad High Court, Deputy Speaker, United Provinces Leg. Assembly. b. 1891, m. Ayesha Begam. Educ.: Muir Central College, Allahabad. Entered legal profession (1914) and has been practising at Basti (U.P.), was a member of the Leg. Council (1923-26), Chairman of the Education Committee, Dist. Board, Basti, since 1932. Address Advocate, Basti (U.P.)

**HAKSAR, COL. SIR KAILAS NARAIN, Kt.**, 1923, C.I.E., LL.D., Mashir-i-khas Bahadur, Prime Minister, Bikaner State b. 20th February, 1878, s. of Pt. Har Narain Haksar, gs of Raj Bahadur Dharam Narain Haksar, C.I.E., one s. three d. Educ. Victoria College, Gwalior; Allahabad University, B.A., Hon. Professor of History and Philology, 1899-1903; Private Secretary to the Maharaja Scindia, 1903-12, Under Secretary, Political Department, on deputation, 1906-1907, Capt., 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry, 1903 Major, 1904, Lt.-Col. 1907; Col., 1924, Senior Member, Board of Revenue, 1909-14, Delegate to both Round Table Conferences and served on the Federal Structure Committee and its Sub-Committees, the Federal Finance Committee, Secretary-General of the Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference, Political Member, Gwalior Durbar, 1912-1937, Chief Minister, Bikaner State, 1938. Publications (with H. M. Bull) Madho Rao Scindia, 1925, (with K. M. Panikkar) Federal India, 1930. Address: Bikaner, Rajputana

**HALLETT, H. E. SIR MAURICE GARNIER** K.C.S.I., B.A. (Oxon.); C.I.E. (1930); C.B.I. (1934), I.C.S., Governor of Bihar b. 28 Oct 1883 m. G. C. M. Veasey. Educ. Winchester College and New College, Oxford. Appointed to I.C.S., 1907; Under-Secretary, Bihar and Orissa, 1913-15, Magistrate and Collector, 1915-20; Secretary, Local Self-Government Dept., Bihar and Orissa, 1919-24; Magistrate-Collector, 1925-29; Commissioner, 1929-30; Ch. Secretary to Govt. of Bihar and Orissa, 1930-32, Home Secretary, Govt. of India, 1932. Address: Government House, Patna.



**HAMIED, A. KHAWAJA, DR. B.Sc., M.A., PH.D.** (Berlin), A.I.C., F.C.S. (London), M.L.C., Bombay. Graduated in science from the Allahabad University in 1920 and was on the



staff of the National Muslim University, Aligarh, as Reader in Chemistry upto 1923. In 1924 he left for Europe and joined the Berlin University where he worked under Professors Rosenheim, Nernst, Haber, Spranger and Freundlich. He obtained Doctorate from Berlin University in 1927 and stayed several years in Europe for the study of chemical and

pharmaceutical industry. He settled down in Bombay in January 1931 and soon established a very prosperous business in chemical and pharmaceutical products and several other lines. He was a member of the Syndicate of the Aligarh Muslim University till October 1936, and is at present a member of the Court. His latest industrial enterprise is the Chemical, Industrial and Pharmaceutical Laboratories Ltd., which he has formed as a public limited company to promote the chemical and pharmaceutical industry on similar lines as in Europe. *b.* October 31, 1898. *Address* 12, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

**HAMILL, HARRY, B.A.** Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, formerly Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay. *b.* 3 Aug 1891. *m.* Hilida Annie Shipp. *Educ.* Royal Academical Institution, Belfast and Queen's University, Belfast. After graduation served in British and Indian Army. Appointed to the I.E.S. in 1919. *Address* Delhi, Simla.

**HAMILTON, ARCHIBALD HENRY DE BURGH, B.A., Judge, Chief Court of Oudh, since Oct 1937; b.** 4th July 1886; *m.* Suzanne Milnean. *Educ.* King's School, Canterbury, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Indian Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge (1925), Off. Legal Remembrancer (1923), Judicial Secretary to Government (1928), Acting Judicial Commissioner, N.W.F.P. (1936), Acting Puisne Judge, Allahabad High Court (1937). *Address* Lucknow.

**HAMMOND, WILLIAM HENRY, M.A., J.P., F.R.G.S., M.R.S.T., V.D., Hon. Pre-Advisory Magistrate; Principal, Anglo-Scottish Education Society. Hon. Sec., Association of Heads of European Schools in India, Lt.-Col. Commandant, Bombay Contingent, 1937. b.** April 20, 1886. *m.* Dorothy Dymoke, *d.* of late H. Dymoke of Scrivelsby Hall, Lincolnshire. *Educ.* Warwick School, Worcester Coll., Oxford; Trinity Coll., Dublin. *Address:* Cathedral and John Cannon High School, Fort, Bombay.

**HAMPTON, HENRY VERNER, B.A. (Dub.)** (First Class Honors and Gold Medalist in Philosophy); Dip. Ed., M.A., J.P., Fellow of the Bombay University; Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay. *b.* 1 May 1890. *m.* Stella, only *d.* of the late

Sir George Townsend Fenwick, K.C.M.G. *Educ.* Trinity College, Dublin. Appointed to I.E.S., 1918. Prof., Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, and Elphinstone College, Bombay, 1914-20; Vice-Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar, 1920-23; Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar, 1923-30, Principal, Secondary Training College since 1930. *Publications:* Editor, "Indian Education," 1919-23. Contributor to the "Year Book of Education," 1935 and 1938. *Address* Secondary Training College, Crulckshank Road, Bombay.

**HARBANS SINGH BRAR, SIRDAR, BAR-AT-LAW,** Chief Justice and Judicial Minister, Malerkotla State, large landowner in Ferozepore and Hissar Districts (Punjab), *b.* September 1905, *e.* F.C. College, Lahore, Edinburgh University and Middle Temple, London, called to the Bar in 1927, M.R.A.S. (1925) F.R.G.S. (1926) and Governor, Royal Agricultural Society of England (1927), took training in Railway Traffic on L.M.S. (England), *m.* Jawant Kaur, M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., daughter of Rai Bahadur S. Bishan Singh, I.S.E., of New Delhi, has travelled extensively in almost all parts of India and has visited Europe twice. President, Khalsa Jatha (Association) British Isles (1926-27), Joint Secretary, Indian Majlis, London (1925-26), Vice-President, Bhupindra High School, Moga, Member, Central Gurdwara Board, Punjab (1930-36), Member, Sirhind Canal Advisory Committee (1932-37) Member, District Board Ferozepore since 1930 and Senior Vice-Chairman (1933-34), held charge of the Departments of P. W. D., Public Health, Medical, Fairs and Feries, Chairman of the following Committees of Board—Rural Reconstruction, Development, Mass Female Education (1934-37), elected Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly 1930-34, Member Standing Finance Committee, Government of India (1931-34), Member, Standing Finance Committee for Railways (1932-34), Member, Central Advisory Council for Railways and Assembly House Committee (1932-34), Member of the Court of Delhi University (1934), practised as an Advocate in Ferozepore (1927-32), appointed Judge, High Court, Patiala State, in April 1932. Chief Justice and Judicial Minister, Malerkotla State since 1936 (In-charge of the Departments of Judicial, Jail, Education and Medical); recreations, riding, gardening, and Tennis. *Address:* Malerkotla.



**HAR BILAS SARDA, DILWAN BAHADUR, 1932, F.R.S.L., M.P.A.S., F.S.S.; b.** 3 June 1867. *Educ.* Ajmer Government College and Agra College; was a teacher in Government College, Ajmer, was transferred to Judicial Department in 1892; apptd. Guardian to H.H. the Maharaja of Jaisalmer in 1894; reverted to British service in Ajmer-Merwara in 1902; was Subordinate Judge, First Class, at Ajmer till 1919 and was Sub-Judge and Judge, Small Causes Court, Beawar, till 1921; Judge, Small Causes Court, Ajmer, 1921-23; officiated as Addl. Dist. and Sessions

Judge and retired in Dec 1923, and was Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur. Elected Member, Leg Assembly, from Ajmer-Merwara Constituency in 1924 and re-elected in 1927, and again in September 1930, was Dy. Leader, Nationalist Party in Legislative Assembly. Was one of the Chairmen of the Leg Assembly Presided over Indian National Social Conference at Lahore, 1929 and All-India Vaishya Conference at Bareilly in 1925, was a member of the Primary Education Committee appointed by the Government of India and of the General Retrenchment Committee, Government of India and General Purposes Committee, has long been a member of the Standing Finance Committee of Government of India. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935 Member, B B & C I Ry. Local Advisory Committee, Vice-President, Ajmer Merwara Child Welfare and Maternity League, Member on Board for the Victoria Hospital Lepers Asylum Ajmer. Author of Child Marriage Restraint Act, popularly known as the "Sarda Act" also Ajmer-Merwara Court Fees Amendment Act and Juvenile Smoking Prevention Act, both passed by the Legislative Assembly. *Publications*: Hindu Superiority, Ajmer Historical and Descriptive, Maharana Sanga, Maharana Kumbha, Maharaja Hammir of Ranthambhor. Speeches and Writings and Prithviraj Vijays. Is Editor of the Dayanand Commemoration Volume and is Secretary of the Paropakarni Sabha of India. Was presented by the Hon Sir George Ogilvie K C S I, Resident, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, on behalf of the public, including some ruling Princes, a Commemoration Volume in Oct 1937. *Address*: Hariawas, Civil Lines, Ajmer, Rajputana

**HARISINGH, MAJOR-GENERAL, RAO BAHADUR THAKUR, OF SATTASAR, C I E, O B E.** Army Minister, State Council and G O C, Bikaner State Forces b 1882 *Educ*: Mayo College *Address*: Sattasar House, Bikaner.

**HATHWA, MAHARAJA BAHADUR GURU MAHADEV ASRAM PRASAD SAHI OF.** b. 10 July 1893; S. Oct 1896 to the Gadi after death of father Maharaja Bahadur Sir Klshen Pratap Sahi, K.C.I.E., of Hathwa Son and heir—Maharaj Kumar Gopeshwar Pd Sahi, born 7th March 1932, Second Son—Kumar Birjeshwar Pd. Sahi, born 30th March 1935 *Address*: Hathwa P. O. District Saran, Behar and Orissa

**HAY, MAJOR WILLIAM RUPERT, C I E 1934,** Indian Army, Indian Political Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the External Affairs Department, since 1936. b. 16 Dec 1893 s of William Alfred Edward Hay and Louisa Tucker m 1925 Sybil Ethel, d. of late Sir Stewart and of Lady Abram Reading, three s. two d. *Educ*: Bradfield; University College, Oxford Served European War in Mesopotamia, entered Political Dept., Government of India, 1920; Political Agent, South Waziristan, 1924-28; Assistant Commissioner or Joint Deputy Commissioner, Mardan, 1928-31; Political Agent, Malakand, 1931-33; Counsellor British Legation, Kabul, 1933 *Publications*: Two Years in Kurdistan, 1921; few articles

in the Royal Geographical and Royal Central Asian Society Journals. *Recreations*: Tennis and shooting *Address*: Political Department, Government of India, Delhi-Simla.

**HAYE, MIAN ABDUL, B.A., LL.B., M.B.E. (1919), M.L.A., Advocate, Lahore High Court.** b Oct. 1888 *Educ*: at Lahore Forman Christian College. Passed LL.B., 1910; started practice at Ludhiana; elected Municipal Commissioner same year, elected Jr Vice President, 1911 which office he held till 1921 when he was elected senior Vice-President. Was first non-official President of Ludhiana Municipal Council to which office he was elected in 1922. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-30, Director, The Muslim India Insurance Co, Ltd and the Northern India Electric Supply Co, Ltd, M.L.A. (Punjab) and Hon Minister for Education. *Address*: Punjab Civil Secretariat, Lahore.

**HAYLES, ALFRED ARTHUR, Editor and Managing Director, The Madras Mail.** b. March 7, 1887 m. Sybil Anne Copeland, 1928 *Educ*: London and Paris. Free-lance journalist, London, till 1912; joined staff of *The Madras Times*, 1912; Asst. Editor, *The Madras Mail*, 1921; becoming Editor, 1928 *Publications*: "10,000 Miles in Africa" *Address*: Sunnyside, White's Road, Madras

**HENNESSY, JOSEPH LYN, B.A. Hons (Oxon), (1924) Diploma with Distinction in Political Science and Economics (1925) (Oxon.) Chevalier of the Legion of Honour (1937), Director of Public Information, Government of India since Sep 1937 b 17th November 1902, m Lora Frances, 2nd daughter of the late Frederick Noel-Paton, I.C.S. *Educ*: Charterhouse, New College, Oxford. Joined Reuters News Agency, London, 1931; Assistant Correspondent, Reuters Paris office (1932-35), Chief Paris Correspondent, *News Chronicle* (London) 1935-37, sent as Special Correspondent, Catalonian Revolution (1934); Sarr Flebiscite, 1935. Spanish Civil War, 1936. *Publications*: Articles in *Sphere*, *Fortnightly Review*, *The Times*, *News Chronicle* *Address*: Delhi-Simla**

**HERAS, HENRY, S.J., M.A., Professor of Indian History, Director of the Indian Historical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College, Bombay University; Professor of History and Ancient Indian Culture, University of Bombay; Member of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Member of the International Committee of Historical Sciences, Corresponding Member of the Royal Anthropological Institute, London, and of Academia Espanola de la Historia, Madrid corresponding member, Institute Italian Per il medio Ed. Estremo Oriente, Rome b September 11, 1888 *Educ*: Barcelona (Spain), Cleveland Ohio (U.S.A.) Professor of History, Sacred Heart College (Barcelona), Principal, Our Saviour's College, Saragossa (Spain). *Publications*: History of the Manchu Dynasty of China (in Spanish), 3 Vols The Conquest of the Fort of Asirgarh by Emperor Akbar (according to an eye-witness) (in Ind. Ant.) The City of Jinji at the end of the 16th Century (*Ibid*) The Portuguese Fort of Barcelona**



(*Ibid*) The European Prison of Sadasiva Raya (*Ibid*). Venkatapallava I and the Portuguese (Journal of the Mythic Society), etc., etc. Address: St Xavier's College, Bombay.

**HIDAYATALLAH, THE HONBLE SIR GHULAM HUSAIN, K.C.S.I.**, Minister, Govt of Sind b January 1879 Educ Shikarpur High School, D J Sind College and Government Law School, Bombay. Graduate in Arts and Law of the Bombay University, and in legal practice for a considerable period. In public life since 1904 up to the present time, without any break. Vice-President of the Hyderabad, Sind, Municipality, and first non-official President of the Hyderabad, Sind, District Local Board. Entered the Bombay Legislative Council in 1912, and was a non-official member of that body till 1920. A Minister of the Government of Bombay, January 1921 to June 1928, three times in succession, was a Member of the Executive Council of H E the Governor of Bombay 1928 to 1934. Was also Leader of the Bombay Legislative Council, and Vice-President of the Executive Council of H E the Governor of Bombay. Deputed to the Round Table Conference by the Government of India on two occasions. Member of the Council of State for six months. Subsequently elected as a Member of Indian Legislative Assembly. President, Sind Advisory Council on the separation of Sind in April 1936. Member, Sind Legislative Assembly and Ex-Chief Minister Government of Sind. Address: Sea Field Road, Karachi.

**HOGG, SIR GILBERT PITCAIRN, Kt, K.C.S.I.**, M.A. (Glasgow), I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal and Secy, Home Dept. b 2nd February 1884 m. Isabel Bain. Educ Glasgow High School and Glasgow University. Appointed to the Indian Civil Service after examination of 1907, arrived 28th November 1908 and served in East Bengal and Assam as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jt Mgtr and Dy Collr Novr 1914, Vice-Chairman, Chittagong Port Commr, July 1915, on Military duty, Octr. 1917 to Jan'y 1918; Offg Addl Dist. and Sessions Judge, Assam, May 1918 on Military duty, Aug. 1918 to Jan'y 1919, and returned to Bengal; Mgtr and Collr. April 1921. Commr of Excise and Salt, Bengal, Sept'r 1923, Offg Secy., Govt of Bengal, A & I Dept and Director of Industries, April 1926, Secy Govt of Bengal, Agril and Ind. and P. W. Depts., Novr 1928; Addl Secy to Govt of Bengal, Pol. Dept., Oct'r 1932; Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal 1933. Temporary Member, Executive Council, Bengal, in 1936 and again in 1937. Address: Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

**HOLLINS, SAMUEL THOMAS, C.I.E. (1931)**, Inspector-General of Police, U.P. b. October 6, 1881. m. Ethel, youngest d. of T. Shemeld, Esq., Montenotte, Cork, Irish Free State third d. Educ.: Queen's University, Cork. Joined Indian Police, 1902 as Asst. Supdt. of Police; served in various districts as Asstt. and as Supdt. of Police; Asst. to D.I.G., C.I.D. and Personal Assistant to I.G.; Second-

ed to Tonk State, Rajputana, as I G. Police, 1915-18. Judicial Member, Tonk State, 1921-1925, D.I.G. I. Range, U.P., 1928-1930. D.I.G., C.I.D., U.P., 1930-31; appointed Inspector-General of Police, April 1931, appointed Director General of Police and Jt. H. E. H. The Nizam's Dominions, Hyderabad, July 1935. Degree of Honour, Urdu, High Proficiency Hindi, Police Medal, 1918. Publications: Tonk State Police Reorganization Scheme, Tonk State Police Manual, Tonk State Criminal and Civil Court Manual, the Criminal Tribes of the U.P. Address: Hyderabad Deccan.

**HUBBARD, H. R., SIR JOHN AUSTEN M.A. (Cantab.), C.S.I. (1913), K.C.S.I. (1936)**, First Governor of Orissa, b 27 Feb 1878 m. Bridget Allington. Rovers Educ Winchester and King's College, Cambridge. Asst. Mgtr and Collector and Settlement Officer in Bengal, Settlement Officer, 1909. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collr, 1910, transferred to Bihar and Orissa, 1912, Secretary to Board of Revenue, 1913. Temporarily employed by Revenue and Statistics Dept., India Office 1915, Magistrate and Collector, 1916, served under Govt of India, Army Department, 1918, Offg Secretary to Govt of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department, 1919, confirmed, 1919, Director of Land Records, 1923, Offg Commissioner, 1925, confirmed 1928. Offg Member, Board of Revenue, 1932, Temporary Member, Governor's Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa, 1933 and again 1934. Confirmed, 1935, vacated February 1936. Governor of Orissa, April 1936. Address: Governor's Camp, Orissa.



**HUDSON, SIR LESLIE SEWELL, Kt.** Member, Legislative Assembly from Sept 1932 b 25 Nov 1872, Educ Christ's Hospital. Joined P & O S. N. Company, London, 1889, and came to their Bombay Office, 1894, subsequently stationed at Japan, China and Australia, returning to Bombay, 1915. Joined Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co, October 1916. Deputy Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1923-24, President, 1924-25, 1927-28. Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1923-26, 1927-28. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1932-38. Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1932-38, was one of India's Representatives at the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. Address: P. O. Box 122, Bombay.

**HUSAIN, DR. IQBAL, M.A., B.L., Ph.D.**, Assistant Professor of Persian, Patna College b 22 November 1905; m. Fakhruddin, d. of Mr Rezaat Husain, Barrister-at-Law. Educ.: Patna and Law Colleges, Patna, University Prizeman, Gold medalist and Research scholar first Ph.D. of Patna University. Entered Bihar and Orissa Educational Service, 1935, Lecturer in Persian, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, 1931-36. Publications: "The Early

Persian Poets of India" and the "Tuhfa-i-Sami." Address Patna College, Bankipore, Patna.

**HUSAIN, SYED ABBAS**, Principal Librarian of the State Library, Hyderabad b 1884, Educ Nizam's College, Hyderabad Deccan, Delegate to the Oriental Conference at Calcutta, 1922, Delegate to the All Indian Libraries Conference at Madras, 1923. Publications: A Supplemental Catalogue of the Arabic and Persian Manuscripts and Books in the State Library. Address: The State Library, Hyderabad, Deccan.

**HUSSAIN, SIR AHMED, NAWAB AMIN JUNG BARADUR, M.A.** (1890), B.L. (1889), LL.D. (1924), C.S.I. (1911), Nawab, (1917), K.C.I.E. (1922), Peshi Minister, &c. Minister to H.E.H. the Nizam from 1915 to 1935 b 11 Aug 1863 m Fatima Lady Amin Jung, 1907 Has Gr 3d Educ Christian College and Presidency College, Madras, Governor's Scholar, High Court Vakil (1890), Advocate (1928), Deputy Collr and Magistrate, 1890-92, Asstt Secretary to the Nizam, 1893. Personal Secretary to Nizam, 1895, Chief Secretary to Nizam's Govt, 1905. Publications: "Notes on Islam", articles in Periodicals. One of Hyderabad delegates to the First Round Table Conference 1930-31. Member of the Hon'ble Saefi Khan Committee since 1904. Address: Amin Manzil, Sakidbad Hyderabad, Deccan.

**HYDARI, SIR AKBAR, NAWAB HYDER NAWAZ JUNG BAHADUR, K.T.** cr 1924, P.C. (1936) President H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council (1937) Honorary LL.D. (Osmania and Madras), President, H.E.H. the Nizam's Council, b 8 Novr 1869, m Amina Najmuddin Tyabji, four s two d Educ at St Xavier's College, Bombay, joined Indian Finance Department, 1888, Assistant Accountant General, U.P., 1890, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, 1897, Madras, 1900, Examiner, Government Press Accounts, 1901, Comptroller, India Treasuries, 1903, lent as Accountant General, Hyderabad State, 1905, Financial Secretary, 1907, Secretary to Government, Home Department (Judicial, Police, Medical, Education, etc.), 1911, in addition Acting Director-General of Commerce and Industries, 1919, Accountant-General, Bombay, 1920, Finance and Railway Member, Hyderabad State Executive Council, 1921, Director of Several Joint Stock Companies, Fellow of Bombay, Dacca, Aligarh Muslim and Osmania Universities, Chairman, Informal Committee of Indian State Ministers, Leader of Hyderabad Delegation to the three Round Table Conferences in London. Publications: Hyderabad State Budgets and Educational Addresses. Address: Hyderabad, Deccan.

**HYDARI, MUHAMMAD SALEH AKBAR**, (Son of Rt. Hon'ble Nawab Sir AKBAR Hydari), I.C.S., C.I.E., 1935, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour b 12th October 1894 m to Sigrid, daughter of W. Westling, Pitea, Sweden. Educ. at Bombay University; Balliol College, Oxford District Officer, Madras Presidency, 1920-23, Under Secretary, Development Department, Government of Madras, 1923, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department

of Education, Health and Lands, 1924; Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon, 1927-29, Secretary to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, 1929-31; Joint Secretary to the Indian States Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conference, London, Second Session 1931, Advisor to Delegation from Hyderabad (Deccan) to the Indian Round Table Conference, London, and Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, Third Session, 1932-34; Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1934-38, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour, 1938. Address: S. King George's Avenue, New Delhi; Greenwood Court, Simla.

**ICHALKARANJI SHRIMANT NARAYAN RAO BARASAHER, GHORPADE** of Ichalkaranji, b. in 1870. Adopted to the Gadi in 1876 and invested with powers in

1892 Educ. Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Uphillstone and Law College, Bombay. As a First Class Sardar in the Deccan represented the Sardars in the Bombay Legislative Council for 12 years with conspicuous ability. During the 40 years of his illustrious rule, various reforms have been introduced in the State chief among them being free Primary Education, Co-operative Societies, rural uplift, encouragement to power looms and other industries and promotion of higher education by several endowments and free gifts. He has travelled far and wide and visited England and the Continent thrice. Address: Ichalkaranji (Deccan).



**ICHALKARANJI SHRIMANT M.S. GANGBAI MAHSAHEB RANISABEH** of is the talented consort of the (Chiefsaheb to whom she has been a co-partner in life in the fullest sense,



of the term. She is an educated lady with a religious turn of mind and is endowed with such qualities of head and heart that go to make home life happy. In her the Chiefsahab has a staunch and sincere adviser in all matters that concern the social and educational welfare of his subjects. The Ranisabeh takes a very keen interest in the uplift of her sex, and her strong advocacy for female education in the Jagir knows no bounds. In his first tour in Europe, she had accompanied the Chiefsahab and while there had made a large number of friends. The Chiefsahab has constructed and donated a Library at Ajra and a ladies' Club at Ichalkaranji both of which are named after her. She has spent a considerable amount from her private purse to extend the Ghat on the river Panchaganga at Ichalkaranji. She has been ably managing the Khagdi Department of the Jagir for over 25 years.

**IMAM, SYED NAQUI, B.A. (Hons.)** (Cantab.), Barrister, Deputy President, Bihar Legation Council b. 30th August 1902, Educ Oxford Preparatory School, Leighton Park Public School, Reading Manchester University and Cambridge University Member, Silver and Gold Medalist of Royal Life Saving Society, member of Bihar Leg Council and Deputy President, Secretary, A.I.L.T.A. (Bihar and Orissa), one of the leading cr. lawyers in Patna High Court; travelled nearly all over Europe, Near East and Egypt, performed the Haj in 1935 Address Patna, (Bihar)

**INDORE** The Maharaja Holkar of His Highness Maharajadhiraj Rajeshwar Sawal Shree Yashwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E. 1935 b. 1908 Accession 1926 Invested with Powers 1930 m. 1924 with Sanjogitabai (who d. 13th July 1937) daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur). Educated in England 1920-23 and again at Christ Church, Oxford, 1926-29 Daughter Princess Ushadevi Holkar, born 1933 Address Indore, Central India

**ISHWARDAS LAKSHMIDAS, SIR, K.T., J.P.** Merchant and Landlord, Hon. Presidency Magistrate, ex-Sheriff of Bombay (1924-25), and President of his own community, Kapok



Banula Caste b. in 1872. Educ. St. Xavier's High School, Bombay. He is a Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation since many years. His commercial activities may be estimated by his presence on the Directorate of several well-known Companies - The Port Canaling and Land Improvement Co., Ltd., The Sassoon and Alliance

Silk Mill Co., Ltd., The S. S. & W. Co., Ltd., The New Union Mills Ltd., The Khandala Lunavala Electric Supplying Co., The Panvel Taluka Electric Supply and Development Co., The Nasik-Deolali Electric Supply Co., Ltd., The Neptune Assurance Co., Ltd. He is President of the Managing Council of Sir Harkisandas Narotamdas Hospital, is a Trustee of Peachy Philipson Sanitarium for women and children at Nasik. Trustee and a Member of the Managing Committee of the Lady Northcott Hindu Orphanage and the Board of David Sassoon Industrial School, Member of the Board of G. T. Hospital Nursing Association. He served on the Committee of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates for a number of years and was its President (1927-28); as a Member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, he represented the Chamber on the Bombay Corporation and Port Trust for several years. Knighted 23rd June 1936 Address: Garden View, 19, Hughes Road, Bombay.

**ISWAR SARAN, MUNSHI, B.A. (Allahabad),** Advocate, Allahabad High Court, b. 26 Aug. 1874, m. Srimiti Mukhrani Devi, Educ. Church Mission High School and Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur, U. P. and Muir Central College, Allahabad, Member, first and third Legislative Assembly, and also from January 1935 to March 1936, a member of the Court of Allahabad

University, and of the Benares Hindu University; President, Kayastha-Pathahala, Allahabad, 1925-29, was Joint Secretary of Crosthwaite Girls' College, Allahabad; Hon. Secretary, MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House, Allahabad, was Hon. Secretary, U. P. Industrial Conference, Political and Social Conferences, some time Member, All-India Congress Committee - was President, U. P. Political and Social Conferences, Hon. Secretary, Reception Committee, Indian National Congress, 1910, President of the Allahabad Swadeshi League and of the Allahabad Harijan Sevak Sangh, went to Europe four times and delivered speeches and wrote in the press on India Club National Liberal Club, London Address 6, Edmondstone Road, Allahabad, U. P.

**JADHAV, BHASKARRAO VITHOJI, M.A., LL.B.** b. May 1867 m. Bhagratibai Educ. Wilson College, Elphinstone College, and Government Law School, Served in Kolhapur State and retired as Revenue Member. Started the Maratha Educational Conference in 1907 and revived the Satya Shodhak movement in 1911, and has been in the Non-Brahmin movement in the Presidency from its inception. Represented the claims of the Maratha and allied Communities before the Joint Parliamentary Committee in England in 1919, was nominated member of the Legislative Council in 1922 and 1923, Minister of Education 1924-26 and Minister of Agriculture, 1928-1930. Leader of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Bombay Presidency, President of the Satyashodhak Samaj, 1920-30. Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1930-34, Delegate to Round Table Conf., 1930-31, Director, of several Limited Companies, Judge of the Supreme Court, Kolhapur Address Shahupuri, Kolhapur and "Aram," Dongri, Bombay 9

**JAFRI, DR. S. N. A., B.A., KHAN BAHADUR** (1935), BAR-AT-LAW, M.R.A.S. (London), Gold Medalist and Life Member of International Historical Society of France; b. 1857 Graduated with distinction from Allahabad University in 1906 Called to the Bar from the Hon'ble Society of Gray's Inn, London, in 1929. Some time Research Scholar in Economics at the London School of Economics, LL.D. of Kansas, U.S.A. Member of U.P. Civil Service Worked as Census Officer, Special Land Acquisition Officer, Nazul Officer, Nazul Survey Officer, Election Officer, and Income-Tax Officer in U. P. Was on special duty as Recruiting Officer during the War; Worked as Provincial Publicity Officer to U. P. Government, Was on special duty as Provincial Publicity Officer in the Behar Province in connection with Earthquake Relief Measures, was specially deputed to Quetta to organize Earthquake publicity; was Deputy Director of Public Information, Government of India for nearly 6 years during which period officiated three times as Director for a total period of about 14 months in 1934, 1935 and 1937, and was Additional Director of Public Information, July-October, 1937; Titles & Decorations: Khan Bahadur and King's Silver Jubilee and

**Coronation medals** Publications, 1 History and Status of Landlords and Tenants in the U.P. 2 An Introduction to the Assessment of Income-Tax, 3 Flashlights on Islam (English), 4 Constitutional Series (a) Federal India, (b) European Constitutions, (c) American Constitutions, 5 Communism, etc. (Urdu) Address: Home Dept., Government of India, Simla & New Delhi.

**JAIN, SHANTIPRANAD, B.Sc., b. 1912** Najibabad in the U.P. Studied Jain scriptures and theology under the guidance of competent tutors *Educ.* Benares Hindu University and Agra University in April 1931 Shrimati Rama, the only child of beth Ramkrishna Dalmia Joined Rohas Industries Ltd. as Managing Director and has been mainly responsible for adding three units, viz., a 500 ton cement factory, a 20 ton paper mill and a chemical plant. Was elected Director, Reserve Bank of India, in the year the Reserve Bank was inaugurated. He is also one of the Managing Directors of all the companies of the Dalmia group. A keen student of sociology, economics and finance. Has two sons: Ashok and Alok. Hobbies: Riding, Tennis and collection of statistics. Address: Dalmi Nagar.



**JAIN, SHANTIPRANAD, B.Sc., b. 1912** Najibabad in the U.P. Studied Jain scriptures and theology under the guidance of competent tutors *Educ.* Benares Hindu University and Agra University in April 1931 Shrimati Rama, the only child of beth Ramkrishna Dalmia Joined Rohas Industries Ltd. as Managing Director and has been mainly responsible for adding three units, viz., a 500 ton cement factory, a 20 ton paper mill and a chemical plant. Was elected Director, Reserve Bank of India, in the year the Reserve Bank was inaugurated. He is also one of the Managing Directors of all the companies of the Dalmia group. A keen student of sociology, economics and finance. Has two sons: Ashok and Alok. Hobbies: Riding, Tennis and collection of statistics. Address: Dalmi Nagar.

**JAIPUR—CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS SARANAD-1 RAJAHAL HINDUSTAN RAJ RAJENDRA SINGH MAHARAJADHAR, SRI SAWAI MAN SINGH, BAHADUR G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Jaipur (Rajputana)** Thirty-ninth ruler of the Indian State of Jaipur (Area 16,082 sq. miles; Population 26,31,775; Revenue Rs. 1,35,00,000) and head of the Kachhwaha clan of Rajputs, which is descended from Kush, son of Rama, King of Ayodhya (the modern Oudh) and the great epic hero of the Ramayan b. 21st August, 1911 Adopted son of His late Highness, Lieut.-General Maharaja Sir Sawal Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.B.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., whom he succeeded on the 7th September, 1922 Assumed full Ruling Powers 14th March 1931 *Educ.* Mayo College, Ajmer, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich Appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army, 25th April 1931 Promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain, 1st January 1934 Created G.C.I.E., 3rd June 1935 Entitled to a permanent Salute of 17 guns and to a local Salute of 19 Is Chief Commandant of the Jaipur Army and Colonel Commandant of the Sawal Man Guards, Jaipur Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right; hereditary member of the Court of the Benares Hindu University and Vice-President of the Working Committee of the Mayo College, Ajmer. Patron, Indian Gymkhana Club, London, National Horse Breeding and Show Society, Delhi, Rajputana Cricket Club, Ajmer, Aero Club of India and Burma, and Jaipur Flying Club m. first the sister of Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.B.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Maharaja of Jodhpur, on 30th January, 1924, and secondly, d of His late Highness Sir Bumer Singh, Maharaja of

Jodhpur, on 24th April 1932 *Issues:* One daughter and three sons. *Recreations:* Polo, and big and small game shooting. His Highness is a famous polo player. In 1933 His Highness took his Polo Team to England, where it achieved exceptional success setting up a record by winning all open tournaments. Address: The Palace, Jaipur, Rajputana, India Clubs: Hurlingham, Richmond, Marlborough, Jaipur (Jaipur); Ootacamund (Nilgiris) and Jodhpur Flying, Jodhpur.

**JALIMSINGH, MANOHARSINGH, THAKORE,** Landlord of Balrampur, U. P., and Bombay Born 30th September 1879 at Sirur. *Educated* in Regimental School. Served in Poona Horse from July 1900 to September 1909 Got discharged at personal request and started independent business and Army Contract work Owns lot of property and buildings. Built and endowed a costly Dharunala for the poor at Khedgani, Poona District President of the meeting of the Marathas held on the occasion of the Anniversary of the late Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj of Kolhapur (1923-25). Elected President of the Rajput Kabatri Sabha, his own community, 1926-28 Rendered valuable help to all without distinction of caste during the serious communal riots of 1929 and 1932 Accorded a reception to a B.O.S., I.O.S. and the Poona Horse on its return to Poona, its original Home in Nov. 36 after 36 years. While going and coming right royally treated the Officers and other ranks of the Indian and Burmese Coronation Contingents to a tea-party at Alexandra Dock on 12-4-1937. Pays Rs. 15,000 annually as property tax to the Municipality and Government. *Recreations:* Tennis, Riding, Swimming and shooting. Address: Chunan Lane, Bombay.



**JAMES, FREDERICK ERNEST, M.A., O.B.E.** (1918), Chevalier de l'ordre de Leopold (1920), b. 1891. m. Eleanor May Thackrah (1919). *Educ.* Leeds and London University War service, 1914-20 General Secretary, Y.M.C.A. Calcutta, 1920. Member, Bengal Legislative Council, and Whip of European Group, 1924-29, visited Persia re Welfare British Employees, A.P.O.C. 1924, President, Calcutta Rotary Club, 1925-28, visited Java re. Establishment of Students Hostel, 1927, Political Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., 1929; Member, Madras Legislative Council, Madras Corporation, Senate Madras University; Madras Retrenchment Committee, 1931; Madras Franchise Committee, and P.W.D. Reorganisation Committee, 1932; Member, Legislative Assembly from 1932, Whip of European Group, 1932-37, Chief witness for European Association before Joint Parliamentary Select Committee, 1933; Member, Standing Emigration and Railway Finance Committee, Legislative Assembly; Founder of Indian Institute of International Affairs, and first Governor of Rotary Clubs in India, Burma and Ceylon. Address: Madras Club, Madras.

**JAMES, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR (WILLIAM) BERNARD, K.T., 1925; C.B. (1918); C.I.E. (1912), M.V.O. (1911) *et al.*** of the Late William James, 42nd Royal Highlanders, The Black Watch, and of Otterburn Tower, Northumberland *b.* 8 Feb. 1866. *m.* Elizabeth Minto, *e. d.* of late William Minto of Tingri Estate, Assam two *s.* *Educ.* U. S. College and Sandhurst, 1st Commission in 1886, Derbyshire Regiment, 1888, 2nd Lanciers, Intelligence Branch War Office, 1900-01; South African War, 1902; various staff appointments in India. A. Q. M. G., Coronation Durbar, 1911; D. A. & Q. M. G. Corps, France, 1914-15; Brig.-General, General Staff, France, 1915-16; (Despatches) Brevet-Colonel Temp. Q. M. G., India 1916-17; Major-General, Administration Southern Command, 1917-19, Commanding, Bombay District, 1919-22; Director of Remounts, India, 1922-26. Founder and thirce President of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India, 1923 and Editor, "Horse Breeding," 1925-1935 *Address* C/o Messrs Grindlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

**JAMLAT RAI, DWAN RAI BAHADUR, C.I.E., DIWAN BAHADUR, Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1930, Darto Gold Medal, 1935 *b.* 1861, *m.* 1891 *Educ.* Bhowm Kohat, and Gujarat Ent. Govt. Service, 1880, served in 1880, Political Office with Kuram F. F. 1880; accompanied Afghan Boundary Commission, 1885-1886; special duty boundary settlement of Laghari Barkhan, 1897; Asst. to the Superintendent of Gazetteers of Baluchistan, 1902-1907, services acknowledged by Gov. of India, on special duty in connection with revision of Establishments, 1910; Asst. to Supdt. of Census Operations, Baluchistan, 1910-11, Ex. Asst. Commr., 1902, Settlement Officer, Baluchistan, 1912, Provincial Superintendent of Census for Baluchistan, 1920-22, Patron, Hindu Panchayat, and S. D. Sabha. One of the founders and patrons of Browne Gymkhana and of Sandeman Library and ex. V.C., Quetta Municipality Member of the S.P.C.A., and Member, Reserve Trust Board, Earthquake Relief, Quetta. *Publications:* Quetta Municipal Manual; History of Freemasonry in Quetta, Reports on the settlement of Duki and Bakhan; Notes on various subjects. Manual of Customary Law for Baluchistan. *Addresses:* Quetta**

**JAMKHANDI LADY RAMAHAISABH PATWARDHAN DOWAGER RANSAHEB OF JAMKHANDI *b.* 1895, was married to Capt. Sir Parasharam Bhausaheb Patwardhan,**



K.C.I.E., the late Raja-saheb of Jamkhandi, in 1908. *Education* privately. In the absence of her husband on active service in the Great War she managed State affairs very ably. After the death of her husband in 1924, she carried on the administration of the State in the minority period as Bani Regent. She takes particular interest in social, moral and educational uplift of women in India. She is the District Secre-

tary of the Girl Guides Movement and has been chosen as Vice-President and Patron of the Poona Sevāsadan Society and Patron of Shikshan Prasarak Mandali of Poona. She is a great lover of fine arts and was awarded Gold Medal in Mysore Dasara Exhibition in 1935 for picture Embroidery *Address:* Vilaya Mansion, Shahupuri, Kolhapur

**JAMMU AND KASHMIR, MAJOR-GENERAL H. H. SHREE MAHARAJA HARISINGHI BAHADUR, INDAR MAHINDAR, Sipar-i-Saltanat-i-Inglishia, Maharaja of G.C.S.I. (1933), C.I.E. (1929), K.C.I.E. (1919), K.C.V.O. (1922), Hon. LL.D. Punjab, Salute 21 Guns, Son of late General Raja Amarsinghi *b.* 1895, *s.* in 1925 his uncle, Lt.-Genl. H. H. Shree Maharaja Pratapsinghi Bahadur, *Educ.* at Mayo College, Ajmere, and the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun. Heir Apparent, Shree Yuvraj Kararsinghi, *b.* at Cannes S. France, 9 Mar. 1931 *Address:* Jammu Tawi and Srinagar, (Kashmir).**

**JAMSHED NUSSERWANJI, Merchant, *b.* 7th January 1886, *Educ.* at Karachi. Member of Municipality, 1914-1934, President of Municipality, 1922-33; Mayor, Karachi, 1933-34; Provincial Commissioner of Scouts in Sind, Chairman, Buyer's and Shipper's Chamber, President, Karachi Health Association, President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Member, Sind Legislative Assembly *Publications:* Karachi Municipality as at present and its future and reconstruction of Civic Life *Address:* Bonus Road, Karachi**

**JANJIRA, H. H. BABIA SULTANA JEHAN BEGUM SAHEBA of Janjira** She is the daughter of H. H. The Nawab Saheb, Jaura *m.* to H. H. The Nawab Saheb, Janjira in November 1933. Has two daughters *Educ.* Privately. Knows English, Persian and Urdu and is well versed in music and other fine arts *Address:* Janjira—Murud

**JANJIRA H. H. LADY KULSUM BEGUM DOWAGER BEGUM SAHEBA of Janjira *b.* 6th January 1897 *m.* in 1913. Has only one Son, H. H. the present Nawab Saheb of Janjira. Knows Urdu, English and Marathi, which is the court language of the State, is a keen sportswoman and is well versed in many other accomplishments suited to her exalted position in life. During the Regency period of about 10 to 11 years after the sad demise of H. H. the late Nawab Saheb, she carried on the administration of the State most ably and creditably *Address:* Janjira—Murud**

**JARMANI DAS, DEWAN, O.B.E., Military Secretary to H. H. of Patiala; *b.* 4 September 1893, Sultanpur, Kapurthala State *Educ.* at the Punjab Oxford, and Sorbonne (France) Universities; *m.* to *d.* of Mr. Shiv Dass of Lahore. Attended the League of Nations at Geneva, 1926, 1927 and 1929 as a Member of Indian Delegation, adviser to the Princes' Delegation at the first Round Table Conference in 1930 and a Delegate to the second Round Table Conference, 1931. Retired from Kapurthala State service in 1933; Holds First Class Order of Nishan-i-Istikhar of Kapurthala State. Officer of the Legion d'Honneur (France), Star of Military**

Merit of Spain, His Majesty's Silver Jubilee Medal, etc., Awarded title of Dewan and honorary military rank of Captain from H. H. the Maharaja Dhiraj of Patiala in 1937. *Address* Patiala

**JAYLE, MORESHWAR CHINTAMAN, DR., J.P.** and Hon. Presidency Magistrate since 1912. b 12 Oct 1880. m. Miss Mugre. *Educ.* Elphinstone and Arvan Education Society's High Schools, studied in Aryan Medical School of Bombay and was a casual student of Grant Medical College, Bombay. Private medical practitioner for over 30 years. Elected Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation from G Ward in 1910 re-elected at subsequent general elections, Chairman, Standing Committee of the Corporation, 1922-23, Chairman, Schools Committee, 1922, Chairman, Medical Relief and Public Health Committee, 1929-30, Chairman of the Improvements Committee, 1929-30, Mayor of Bombay April 1933-1934. *Address* Mayor Building, Opposite B B & C I, Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay 14

**JAYAKAR, THE RT HON. MR. MAUND RAMRAO, M.A., LL.B.** Bar-at-Law, P.C., Member, Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, London. *Educ.* at Bombay University, practised as a barrister in Bombay High Court, took to public life in 1916, elected to Bombay Legis. Council in 1924 and was leader of the Swaraj Party in Bombay Council until his resignation after the meeting of the Congress in 1925. Entered Legislative Assembly as a representative of Bombay City in 1926, continued a member thereof till 1930. Deputy Leader of the Nationalist Party therefrom 1927 to 1930. March Leader of the Opposition in 1930. Simla session, was a delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London and member of Federal Structure Committee, Member, Indian Delegation Co-operating with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the White Paper. Appointed Judge of the Federal Court, India from October 1937. Appointed Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in January 1939. *Publications* Edited a book on Vedanta Philosophy in 1924. *Address* Winter Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

**JAYANTI RAMAYYA PARTULU, B.A., B.L.** b. Aug. 1861. *Educ.* at Rajahmundry and Madras. Served in Rev. Deptt in Madras Presidency and retired as 1st Grade Depy Collr., 1917, acted as Presidency Magistrate for three years. Ex-Member, Legislative Assembly. *Publications* A defence of literary Telugu and several articles on literature, history and archaeology. Also Telugu translations of the Sanskrit drama *Uthararanga-Chandana*, Amaruka Kavyam and *Champu Ramayanam*. Editor of the *Suryaraya Telugu Lexicon* being published by the Telugu Academy and also Volume IX of the South Indian Inscriptions (series published by the Government of India), Chairman of the Senate of the Telugu Academy (Andhra Sahitya Parishat). *Address* Muktiavaram, East Godavari Dist.

**JEELANI, KHAN SAHEB DR. HAJI SYED ABDUL KHADEE SAHEB, Ex-Member, Legislative Assembly and retired Medical Officer and**

Superintendent of District Jail. b. July 1867; m. d. of Subadar Major Yacoub Khan Saheb Sirdar Bahadur. *Educ.* at Saint Thomas Mount, Madras. Was Member, Cantonment Committee, for 14 years; member, district board for 12 years of which for 8 years was Vice-President and Hon. Magte. *Address*: Saint Thomas Mount, Madras

**JEJEBHOY, Sir Jamssetjee, 6th Bart., J.P.,** b 10th May 1909, s. of Sir Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy, 5th Bart., K.C.S.I.: Succeeded his father in 1931. *Educ.* Cathedral and John Cannon High School, Bombay, and at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge. Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1934; Re-elected, 1935, J.P., 1934; Hon. Presidency Magistrate, 1935, District Scout Commissioner Bombay City, 1934 and Provincial Scout Commissioner, Bombay Presidency, 1937. Organized Indian Progressive Group, 1936, and its present Chairman; Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution, Sir J. J. Charity Funds, N. M. Wadia Charities, The Bombay Pinjrapole (an asylum for old and disabled animals) etc. Trustee Sir J. J. School of Art, David Sassoon Industrial School, etc., and Director of several Joint stock Companies Clubs.—Willingdon, Rotary, Ripon, Cricket Club of India, Flying Club, Poona Club, etc. *Address* Mazagon Castle, Bombay, Fountain Hall, Poona.

**JEHANGIR, COWAJI, SIR (Bart.), M.A. (Cambridge), K.C.I.E. (1927), C.I.E. (1920), O.B.E., M.L.A.,** b February 1870; m. Hiraabai, Kaimuri-Hind (Gold Medal), M.B.E. *Educ.* at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. Member of the Bombay Corporation from 1904-1921; Chairman of the Standing Committee, 1914-1915, President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919-1920, Honorary Secretary, War Loan Committee, 1917-1918, Member of the Legislative Council, Acting Member of the Executive Council Government of Bombay, 1921-1922, and 1923-1924, Elected Member, Legislative Assembly for the City of Bombay, 1930, Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931, 1932, Delegate, London Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933, Delegate, Empire Parliamentary Conference, London, 1935, representing the Central Legislature, President, National Liberal Federation of India, 1936, one of India's representative at the Coronation, London, 1937, Partner in the firm of Messrs Cowaji Jehangir & Co., Ltd. Succeeded his father in Baronetcy on July 26, 1934. *Address*: Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

**JENKINS, EVAN MEREDITH, C.I.E. (1936), I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi** b. 2nd Feb. 1896. *Educ.* Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford. Served Great War 1st Bn. H.A.C. (1914-15), 2nd Bn. D.C.L.I. (1915-17); 91st Punjabis (1917-19), appointed to I.C.S. (1920); held various appointments in the Punjab, and Department of Industries and Labour, Government of India. *Address*: Delhi

**JENKINS, WILLIAM JOHN, C.I.E. (1930), M.A., B.Sc. (Agric. Edin.), Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency.** b. 12th October 1892, m.

**Lilian Kathleen Margaret Wilson; Educ.** George Watson's College, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University. Appointed Deputy Director of Agriculture, Indian Agricultural Service on 1st Dec. 1920; Deputy Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 27th May 1926; officiated as Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, in 1926, and as Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, 1927. Appointed Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind, 1930; Offg. Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, 1936. *Publication*: Numerous articles on agriculture and allied subjects. *Address*: Office of Director of Agriculture, B. P., Poona.

**JETHANAND HIRANAND, RAO RAHEB, b. February 1886.** Educ. at Karachi Banker, Zemindar, Landlord and Proprietor of the firm of Hiranand Versimal Prince Merchant of Pearls, having Branches in Sind and Persian Gulf. Belongs to the well-known Karani family of Bhatias in Tatta, once the famous capital of Sind. Director of Hindustan Safe Deposit Co., Ltd. Sind Observer Press Ltd. and Sind Daily Mail Ltd. Vice-President of Buyers' and Shippers' Chamber and a Member of Managing Committee of The Indian Merchants' Association and S. P. C. A. Karachi. Honorary Secretary of Karachi Panjapure Association. President, Sanatan Yuvak Sabha and Sanatan Free High School. Trustee of Krishna Panjapure, Tatta, and of Shri Madan Mohunji Temple, Tatta. Religious and charitable minded and has been devoting much of his time and energy to many philanthropic institutions. *Address*: Opp. Khori Garden, Karachi.



**JEYPORE, RAJAH OF, SRI SRI SRI VIKRAMA DEO VARMA, s. of late Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Krishnachandra Deo and late Sri Sri Sri Rakhadevi Mahadevi b. 28 June 1869.** m. Sri Sri Sri Heeradevi Pattamaharani of Patna State. Educ. Privately. Succeeded to the gadi on 21 Feb. 1931; first landed zamindar in the Orissa owning about 14,000 square miles. *Publications*: Author of several works in Sanskrit, Oriya and Telugu. *Address*: Fort, Jeypore, Vizagapatam District.

**JHA, GANGANATHA, M.A., D Litt.** (Allahabad, 1910), LL.D. (Allahabad, Hony. 1925). D.Litt. (Benares Hindu, 1937); Mahamahopadhyaya, (1910) & Sept. 25, 1871 m. Shrimati Indumati Devi. *Education*: Darbhanga and Queen's College, Benares. *Literarian*, Raj Darbhanga, 1894-1902. Professor of Sanskrit, Muz College, Allahabad, 1902-18; Principal, Sanskrit College, Benares, 1918-23; Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University (thrice elected), 1923-32. *Publications*: Philosophical Discipline (Kamala Lectures); Work of Shankaracharya for the Uplift of the Country; Hindu Law in its Sources; English translations of several standard philosophical texts, etc. *Address*: 11, George Town, Allahabad.

**JHAVERI, KRISHNARAJ MOHANLAL, DIWAN BAHADUR (1929), M.A., LL.B., J.P.** Some time Officiating Judge, High Court, Bombay; (Retired) Chief Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay (1928 Dec.); Judicial Adviser, Palampur State (1929). b. December 1868 m. 1898. Educ.: Surat, Broach, Bhavnagar, Bombay. B.A. (First Class Honours English and Persian) (1888). Gavri Shankar Gold Medalist, Perry Prize man of Jurisprudence, Dakhshina Fellow, Elphinstone College, Bombay. Lectured on Persian Practised as Advocate on Appellate Side, Bombay High Court (1893-1905). Appointed, Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay (1905). Retired after twenty-five years' continuous service. Fellow, Syndic and Member of Academic Council; Dean, Faculty of Law, Chairman, Board of Studies in Gujarati and Library Committee, University of Bombay. Represents Bombay University on Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum. Interested in Gujarati and Persian Literatures. Has published books bearing on the two Literatures. Knows Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi, Bengali, Urdu, English and Persian Languages. Ex-president, 12th Gujarati Literary Conference. Has travelled extensively in Europe, India, Kashmir, Ceylon, and Burma. Member, Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee (1929). Chairman, Social Service League, Bombay. Vice President, Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Connected with about thirty-five Public, Social and Educational Institutions and Charitable Trusts in Bombay as President, Vice-President or member. *Address*: Madhav Bhuvan, Kandewadi, Girgaum Post, Bombay, (4).



**JIND, H.H. FARZAND-I-DILBAND RANKEH-UL-ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGILIRHIA, RAJA-RAJGAN MAHARAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH RAJENDRA BAHADUR, COLONEL, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. b. 1879; s. 1887.** *Address*: Sangrur, Jind State, Punjab.

**JINNAH, MAHOMED ALI, Bar-at-Law, b. 25th Dec. 1876. m. d. of Sir Dinshaw Petit (d). Educ.** Karachi and in England. Enrolled as Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1906; Pte Secretary to Dadabhai Naoroji, 1906. Member, Imperial Legis Council, 1910. President, Muslim League (special session), 1920; Attended Round Table Conference, 1930; President, Muslim League. Member, Central Legislative Assembly. *Address*: Malabar Hill, Bombay.

**JOGEENDRA SINGH, THE HON. SIRDAR SIR, Kt. (1929).** Talwadar, Aira Estate, Kher, District. Minister of Agriculture 1926 to April 1937. b. 25 May 1877. m. Winifred May of Donaghue. Contributes to several papers in India and England. Has been Home Minister, Patiala State. Fellow of Punjab Univ.; Presd. of Sikh Educ. Confee. served on Indian Sugar Committee, Indian Taxation Enquiry Commission and Shree

Committee, Member of Council of State, Editor of *East and West Publications* "Kamla", *Nurjahan*; Nasrin, Life of B. M. Malabar and Kanu "Thus spoke Guru Nanak" Address: Alra Holme, Simla (East)

**JONES, SIR TRACY FRENCH GAVIN, Kt.,** 1936, M.L.C. Upper House United Provinces Legislature since 1937. Managing Director Cawnpore Chemical Works, Director, Muir Mills Co. Ltd., b India, 1872, s of Gavin S. Jones and Margaret French, Kent, d one Educ. Clifton. Trained as Mechanical and Mining Engineer, served as Mining Engineer in Rhodesia, 1895-96, founded Empire Engineering Co., Cawnpore, 1898, British India Corporation, 1919-24, founded Cawnpore Chemical Works, 1926, United Provinces Horse, Officer, Commanding, 1912-18, President, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, 1921-23, 1934 and 1935, Member, United Provinces Council 1922-25, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1926-29, Round Table Conference, London, 1930 and 1931, Deputy President Associated Chambers, 1929-30, Vice-President, European Association, 1930-31 and 1932, President, United Provinces Branch, European Association, 1930-31, 1932, 1933 and 1934 Address: 19, Cantonments, Cawnpore, India (India Constitutional, Bengal, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Cawnpore)

**JOSHI, SIR MOROPANT VISHWANATH, Kt.,** K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.B., b. 1861, Educ., Deccan Coll., Poona, and Elphinstone Coll., Bombay Practised as Advocate in Judicial Commr's Court in Barar from 1884-1920 Home Member, C.P. Govt., 1920-25, President, All-India Liberal Federation, 1925, Chairman, Age of Consent Committee, 1928-29, Advocate, Nagpur High Court Address: Nagpur, C.P.

**JOSHI, NARAYAN GURURAO, B.A., LL.B.** Pleader, Deputy Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly b 7th September 1881



Educ. Bardar's High School, Belgaum, Government High School, Dharwar Fergusson College, Poona, and Wilson College, Bombay Pleader since 1906, Director, District Central Bank, Belgaum, for some time, President, District Congress Committee, Belgaum, for several years, Vice-President, Karnatak Provincial

Congress Committee for several years, Member, Legislative Assembly, Bombay, Member, All-India Congress Committee for some years Took active part in 1930-34 C.D. Movement and suffered imprisonment three times on that account. Address: No. 78, Thalakwadi, Belgaum.

**JOSHI, NARAYAN MALHAR, B.A., M.L.A., J.P.** b. June 1879, Educ.: Poona New English School and Deccan Coll. Taught in private schools and Govt. High Schools for 8 years Joined Servants of India Soc., 1909. Sec., Bombay Social Service League, since 1911, and Sec., Bombay Presy. Social Reform

Assoc., 1917-1929; Soc., W. India Nat. Liberal Assoc., 1919-1929, Genl. Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, 1925-29, Deputy Member of the Governing body of the I.L.O., 1922-1933; Kalsar-Hind Silver Medal (1919) Member, Bombay Municipal Corp., 1919-1923, Nominated Member of the Legislative Assembly in 1911 and again in 1924, 1927 and 1931 and 1934 to represent labour interests Member, Royal Commission on Indian Labour as Labour representative Attended Round Table Conf., 1930, 1931 and 1932. Attended the meetings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee as Indian delegate, Elected Member of the Governing Body of the I.L.O., Geneva, in 1924 and again in 1937 Address: Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

**KAJI, DUWAN BHADUR HIRALAL TALLUJHAI, M.A., B.Sc., ADVOCATE (A.S.), F.R.G.S., F.R.S., F.R.S.A., J.P., LL.B.,** Kalsar-Hind Medal, 11 Class (1930), Principal, Gajner College, Ahmedabad, formerly Professor of Geography and Statistics, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, b. 10 April 1886 m. Miss Varantkari H. Sheth of Surat Fellow, Bombay University; Syndic, Indian Women's University A Co-operative leader and writer of All-India reputation All-India Co-operative Institute's Association Hon. Secretary (1929-33) and Vice-President, 1934-37 Founder Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society and its President (1930-35); Bombay Geographical Society and its President (1929-32) Presided over Provincial Co-operative conferences of Mysore (1934) and Rajputana, Central India and Owalior (1937), Bombay Geographical Conference (1935), Publications: Exercises in Geometry (1911); Outline Atlas of Indian Empire (1928), Primer on Co-operation (1928), Co-operation in Bombay (1930), Co-operation in India (1932), Life and Speeches of Sir Vitthaladas Thackeray (1934); Principles of General Geography (1938); Great Mystery of Life Beyond Death (1938); Lands beyond the Border (1939) *Residence*, Manik House, Chimbulla Hill, Bombay

**KALL, VAMAN GOVIND.** Retired Professor Fergusson College b 1876 Educ.: New English School and Fergusson Coll., Poona Joined the Deccan Education Socy. of Poona, as a life member in 1907 Fellow of Bombay Univ. for five years since 1919. Prof. of History and Economics, Fergusson Coll., Member Council of State, 1921-23, and member, Indian Tariff Board, 1923-25; Secretary, D.E. Society, Poona, from 1925 to 1928, Chairman, Bank of Maharashtra Poona, etc. Liberal in Politics, has addressed numerous public meetings; has published many articles on economics and political and social reform, and the following works: "Indian Industrial and Economic Problems," "Indian Administration," "Indian Economics," "Dawn of Modern Finance in India," "Gokhale and Economic Reforms," "India's War Finance," "Currency Reform in India," "Constitutional Reforms in India," "Economics of Protection in India," "Economics in India," "Problems of World Econo-



my." "India's Finance since 1921," etc. Editor, *Marathi Weekly "Artha."* Address "Durgadhivasa," Poona No. 4.

**KAMAT, SAKERISHNA SITARAM, B.A.,** Merchant, b. 21 March, 1871. *Educ.* Deccan Coll. m. Miss Yamunabai R. M. Gawaskar of Cochin. Member, Bombay Legis. Council, 1913-16, 1916-20; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23 (Liberal); Member, Kenya Deputation to England, 1923; Member of various educational bodies, has taken part in work for social and agricultural reform lately. Member, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, Member, Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, Member, Bombay Leg. Council, 1930-36, Chairman, Deccan Education Society, Poona, Chairman, Deccan Agric. Association, Chairman, Poona Land Mortgage Bank. Address: Ganeshkhind Road, Poona 6.

**KAMBLI, SIDDAPPA TOTAPPA, B.A., LL.B.,** DIWAN BAHADUR, SIR (Kt 1937) b. September 1882. *Educ.* at Deccan College. Practised as Pleader from 1906 to 1930 in Dharwar Courts. Non-official President of Hubli Municipal Borough from 1922 to 1930. President, Dharwar Dist. Local Board in 1929 and 1930. Member of Bombay Council since 1921. Deputy President, Bombay Council, 1927-30, organised first non-Brahmin Conference in Hubli in 1920, was member, Railway Advisory Committee, M. S. M. Railway, for about two years. Presided over 1st Karnataka Unification Conference held at Belgaum and Co-operative Conference held at Shiggaon in Dharwar Dist. in 1927. President, All-India Veeershaiva Conference at Bangalore in 1927, was President, Dharwar non-Brahmin League, member, Lingayat Education Association, Dharwar and Indian Women's Aid Society, Hubli, appointed Minister to Bombay Government in November 1930 and also in the Interim Ministry of 1937. Address 18, Queen's Garden, Poona.

**KANDATHIL, MOST REV. MAR. AUGUSTINE, D.D.** Archbishop, Metropolitan of Ernakulam. Was Titular Bishop of Arad and Co-adjutor with right of succession to the first Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam, since 1911; b. Champ, Vilkam, Travancore, 25 Aug. 1874. *Educ.* Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon, Priest, 1901. Parish Priest for some time Rector of Prep Sem., Ernakulam, and Private Sec. to the first Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam to end of 1911. Consecrated Bishop, December 3, 1911. s. Rt. Rev. Dr. A. Parambil as Second Vicar Apostolic, 9 Dec. 1919; Installed on 18 Dec. 1919; was made Archbishop, Metropolitan, 21st Dec. 1923; (Suffragan sees being Changanacherry, Trichur and Kottayam); Installation 16 Nov. 1924. Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, 3 Dec. 1936 (Jubilee of the Episcopal Consecration). Address: Archbishop's House, Ernakulam, Cochin State.

**KANGA, SIR JAMESHDJJI BYRAMJI, Kt (1928), M.A., LL.B.,** b. 27th Feb. 1875, s. of Byramji Bhikaji Kanga, Share and Stock Broker *Educ.* Elphinstone High School, Wilson College, and Government Law School,

Bombay. Advocate of the High Court Bombay, 1903; an Additional Judge of Bombay High Court, 1921. Advocate-General 1922-1935. Address: 120, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

**KANHAIYA LAL, RAI BAHADUR, M.A., LL.B.** ex-Judge, High Court, Allahabad b. 17 July 1866 m. Shrimati Devi, d. of Vji Gokuldasji of Agra. *Educ.* The Mu Central College, Allahabad, joined U. P. Civil Service on 22 April 1891; Munsiff, acted as Subordinate Judge in 1907 appointed Asst. Sessions Judge 1908, acts as District and Sessions Judge; appoints Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh July 1914, acted as Judge of Allahabad High Court in 1920 and subsequent years for different periods. Promoted Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in 1922. Appointed Judge of Allahabad High Court again in 1927. Retired July 1926; Vice-President, Age Consent Committee, 1928-29, Member, Hind Religious Endowments Committee, 1928-30. Member, Board of Indian Medicine, U. P. 1926-28, Honorary Treasurer, Allahabad University since 1927. Publications: Elementary History of India, Dharma Shukla or a treatise on Moral culture in the vernacular, and A Note on the Reorganisation of the Judicial Staff. Address: No. 9, Elgi Road, Allahabad.

**KANIA, HARILAL JERISONDAS, B.A., LL.B.** (The Hon. Mr. Justice), Judge, High Court Bombay b. 3rd Nov. 1890 m. eldest d. of Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., About eighteen years' practice at the Bombay Bar as a Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court Acting Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1930, 1931 and 1932. Address 50, Midland Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

**KANIKA, RAJA BAHADUR SIR RAJENDRA NARAYAN BHANJA DEO, Kt (1933), O.B.I.** (1918); RAJA OF b. 24 March 1881 m. s. of late Raja Ladukishore Mandhata, Ruler of Nayagarh State, Orissa, in 1899. *Educ.* Ravenshaw Collegiate School at Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. Assume management of Kanika Raj from Court of Wards, 1902; Nominated Member, Bengal Advisory Fishery Board, 1908, Elected Representative of the Landholders of Orissa and Chota Nagpur to the Bengal Legislative Council, 1909, Conferred with the personal title of Raja, 1910; Elected Representative of Orissa Landholders to Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1912, and again from the same constituency in 1916, Elected Additional Member to Viceroy and Governor General of India's Legislative Council from Bihar and Orissa Landholders' Constituency 1916; Co-opted Member as representative of Bihar and Orissa Province to the Parliamentary Committee (Southborough) sat on the division of functions between the Central and Provincial Governments and between the Executive Council and Ministers in Provincial Governments, 1918, Fellow of Patna University, 1917 to 1919, Title of Raja as hereditary distinction conferred in 1919; Elected Member of the Patna University Senate from 1919 to 1922, Elected Member from Orissa

Landholders' Constituency to Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1921; Elected Member from Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur Landholders' Constituency to the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1922. Elected Member from Orissa Landholders' Constituency to Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1923 and again from the same constituency, 1926. Nominated Member of the Patna University Senate from 1927 to 1929. Member of the Committee elected by Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council to co-opt with the Simon Commission, 1928. Appointed Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, January 1929 and Vice-President of the said Executive Council, December 1931 to Jan 1934. Ex-Officio Member of Patna University Senate, 1929 to 1932, and nominated Member since 1932. Conferred with the title of Raja Bahadur as personal distinction 1934. Member of the Advisory Council of the Government of Orissa 1936. Elected Member from East Orissa Landholders' Constituency to the Orissa Legislative Assembly, 1937, but resigned later in the year. Address: Rajkanika, Cuttack, Orissa.

KANITKAR, KESHAV RAMCHANDRA, M.A., B.Sc., b. 22 Aug. 1876. Educ. New English School at Wai and Poona and Fergusson College, Poona. Worked as Life Member and Professor of Physics in the D. K. Somaiya's Institutions, 1903-32, was in charge of the Boarding House, New English School in 1905, in charge of Fergusson Coll. Hostels, 1906-14, in charge of Navin Marathi Shala, 1914-21, has been on the Bombay University Senate for the last 17 years, was on the Syndicate, 1921-29, and on the School Leaving Examination Board for 6 years and Chairman, Poona District School Board, for six years represented western part of Poona on the Poona City Municipality for nearly 7 years and worked on the Vaveshwaraya Technical Education Committee, 1920. Secretary, Physical Training Committee, appointed by the Government, 1928. Principal, Fergusson College, Poona, 1921-1929, with a short break in 1924, was given King's Commission in 1928 as a Senior Grade Officer in the Bombay University Training Corps. Working as a Life Member of the Modern Education Society. Prof of Physics in the Nowroji Wadia College, Poona. Elected Dean of the Faculty of Science, Univ. of Bombay, for 1933-34. Elected Dean of the faculty of Technology Univ. of Bombay for 1938-39. Address: 12, Ganesh Wadi, Fergusson College Road, Poona 4.

KANUNGO, THE HON. MR. NITYANAND, B.A., B.L., Minister of Revenue and Public Works, Government of Orissa. b. 4th Feb. 1900. Educ. Ravenshaw College, Cuttack and University College, Calcutta. Merchant, commercial traveller, lawyer at Cuttack Bar, suspended practice and went in for agriculture. Address: Bakrabad, Cuttack.

KAPUR, KALIDAS, M.A., I.T., Head Master, Kali Charan High School, Lucknow. b. 11 Aug. 1892. Educ. Government Jubilee High School, and Canning College, Lucknow. B.A. (1915) I.T. (1916) and M.A. (1921). Head

Master since 1921. Representative of U.P. Head Masters on the Board of High School and Intermediate Education (1925 to 1937), President, U.P. Secondary Education Association (1925-26), Honorary Secretary, Montessori and Kindergarten Section of the All Asia Conference (1930). Convener of the Hindi Committee of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education (1931 to 1937); Chairman, U.P. S.R.A. Co-operative Benefit Society, Ltd., since 1933. General Secretary, U.P. Secondary Education Association (1934-35). Visited Japan on Educational Mission (1936). Hon. Editor, "Education" Publications. Introductory History of India in Hindi and Urdu, Hindi Sar Sangrah in 4 volumes, Sahitya Samiksha, Towards a Better Order, Shiksha Samiksha. Address: Kali Charan High School, Lucknow.

KARANJIA, BEHRAH NAORONJI, J.P., F.C.I.S., M.L.C., Mayor of Bombay, b. 1870. Started business, mainly in silk, in 1893, with China, Japan and Europe. President, Silk Merchants' Association for a number of years and was instrumental in exposing the various malpractices of smugglers. Hon. Secretary, War Loan Committee and the Food Control Committee, 1914-1919. Hon. Secretary of the "Our Day Fund," and "Peoples' Fair" and Chairman, Varsova Beach Sanitary Committee for about 10 years. Hon. Secretary to the Governor's Sind Relief Fund, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, President of the Society of the Hon. Presidency Magistrate, President of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, and Joint Hon. Secretary of King George V. Memorial Committee. Gave evidence before the Cotton Textile Tariff Board and the Banking Committees both Central and Provincial, also before Silk Inquiry and gold thread inquiry Committee, Director of several limited concerns. Fellow, Incorporated Secretaries' Association (London). Recipient of Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, Certificate of Merit from the Governor-General, King's Jubilee Coronation Medals. J.P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate. Address: 13, Hughes Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KARALI, H.H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIKH BROM PAL DEO BHADUR YADUKUL CHANDRA BHAI, K.C.M.I., b. 18 June 1866. s. 21 August 1927. Address: Karaula, Rajputana.

KARVE, DATTATRAYA GOPAL, M.A. (Bombay), Principal and Professor of History and Economics, Willington College, P.O. Dist. Satara, University Teacher and Fellow Bombay University, b. 24 Dec. 1898, m. 1924 Sumati-lal, d. of Mr. Khare. Educ. New English School and Fergusson College, Poona. Gobden Medalist 1921, Wedderburn Scholar 1923; Professor of History and Economics, Fergusson College, Poona, 1923-1935, Lieutenant and for some time Acting Adjutant University Training Corps 1924-28, Gave evidence before Indian Sandhurst Committee 1926 and Bombay Physical Training Committee 1928, Local Secretary, Indian Statistical Institute, Member, Indian Economic Association, has frequently contributed to the press on political, economic and constitutional matters. Publications: Two Marathi

books on Principles of Economics and Indian Economic Problems (1927, 1929), Federations, a study in Comparative Politics (1933), Poverty and Population in India (1937), Indian Federal Finance (1929), Geneva and Indian Labour (1931), Economic Conditions in the Deccan at the advent of British rule, Parliamentary Government (1934), Economic Planning in India 1935, Unemployment Assurance in India, 1938. *Address*: Willingdon College, P. O. Dist. Satara.

KASHMIR, MAHARAJA OF, see Jammu and Kashmir, Maharaja of

KASTURBHAII LALBHAI, Millowner *b* 22, Dec 1894 *m* Srinati Sardaben *d* of Mr Chimanlal Vaidal Zaver of Ahmedabad. *Educ* at Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, Hon Secy, Ahmedabad Famine Relief Committee, 1918-19, elected Vice-President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1923-26, elected member Legislative Assembly as a representative of the Millowners' Association (1923-26), Nominated as a delegate to the 12th International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1929, Nominated delegate to the 18th International Labour Conference 1934, Elected President Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1934-35, Elected President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1935 and 1936, Consultative Member, British Indian Trade Delegation to England, 1937. *Address*: Pankore's Naka, Ahmedabad

KATJU, THE HON. DR. KAILAS NATH, M.A., LL.D., M.L.A., Minister for Justice, Industries and Development, Govt. of the United Provinces. *b* 17th June 1887, *m* Rup Kishori, *d* of Pandit Niranjan Nath Kaul of Jodhpur, *Educ* Barr High School, Jaora (C.I.), Foreman Christian College, Lahore, Muir Central College, Allahabad. Commenced practice in the District Court at Cawnpore (1908-14) and joined the High Court Bar at Allahabad in 1914, obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Allahabad University (1919), enrolled as Advocate of the Allahabad High Court (1921), member, Council of U.P. Provincial Congress Committee for several years, elected Chairman, Allahabad Municipal Board (1935-37), Chancellor, Prayag Mahila Vidyapith, President, Allahabad Dist. Agri. Association; Editor, Allahabad Law Journal (1918-37). *Publications*: A thesis on the Law relating to Criminal and Actionable Conspiracies, and a commentary (with Mr S. C. Das) on the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. *Address*: 19, Edmoustone Road, Allahabad.

KAUL, RAI BAHADUR RAJA PANDIT HARI KISHAN, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., *b*. 1869, Revenue Minister, Patiala. *Educ*: Govt. Coll., Lahore; Asst. Commr., 1890, Jun Secy. to Financial Commr., 1893-97, District Judge, Lahore, 1897-98, Deputy Commr., Jhang, 1898; Settlement Officer, Muzaffargarh, 1898-1903; S. O., Mianwali, 1903-8, Dy. Commr., 1906, Dy. Commr., Muzaffargarh, 1908-09; Dy. Commr. and Supdt. Census Operations, Punjab, 1910-12; Dy. Commr., Montgomery, 1913; Deputy

Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, 1919; Dy. Commissioner, Jhelum, 19 Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division, 1919-Commissioner, Jhelum Division, 21 September 1920 to November 1923, Member Royal Commission on Services, 1923-19 Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division, 1924, retired, Nov 1924, Member, Economic Inquiry Committee, 1925, Member, Inc Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry), 1926-27, Dewan, Bharatpur State April to October 1927 Prime Minister Jammu and Kashmir State, 1931-32. *Addr*: Patiala

KAY, SIR JOSEPH ASPDEN, KT (1927), Managing Director, W. H. Prady & Co., L. Member, Council of Imperial Agricultural Research, 6 20th January 1884 *m* H. Mildred second *d* of late J. S. and R. Burnett of Howesley, Derbyshire (*d* 16 17th October 1934). *Educ* at Ball Lane, Lancashire. Came to India to present 1907, Managing Director and Chairman Board of several companies under the control Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1921, 1922, 1935 and Employers' Delegate to International Labour Conference 1923. Officer in Bombay Light Horse, VI President, Chamber of Commerce, 1925 President 1926, Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1925-26-31, Chairman, Back Bay Enquiry Committee 1926, Chairman, Prohibition (Finance) Committee (Bombay), 1926. *Address*: Wilderness Cottage, Nepem Sea Road, Bombay.

KAZI SAID, HIRAZAT ALI, KHAN BAHADUR BAILLIE *b* 1892 *m* 1918. *Educ*: Jubulpore, Aligarh and Allahabad. Elected President Municipal Committee, Khandwa 1920 to 1924 and 1933 to 1939, Member Central Provinces and Berar Legislative Assembly, 1936 to 1939, Member, Central Provinces Legislative Council, 1923-1939 Minister for Local Self-Government, Public Works, Public Health, etc., Central Provinces. *Address*: Advocate, Khandwa

KELKAR, NARAYNA CHINTAMAN, B.A., LL. (1894), ex-M.L.A., Editor, *Asahi*, Poona. 24 Aug 1872, *m* Durgabai, *d* of Moropant Pende. *Educ*: Miraj, Poona Bombay District Court Pleader till 1899, editor, *Mahratt*, Poona from 1897 to 1899 and again from 1910 to 1931, Municipal Councillor from 1898 to 1924, President, Poona City Municipality in 1911 and again from 1922 to 1924, President Bombay Provincial Conference, 1929; Dekhate and member of Congress, Home Affairs League deputation to England in 1919, elected member of the Legislative Assembly in 1923 and 1926. *Publications*: Books in *Mars* 31, 6 dramas, 1 historical treatise, 1 treatise on Wit and Humour, Biographies of Ba Gangadhar Tilak and Garibaldi, History of Ireland, A treatise on Science of Politics

In English; Case for Indian Home Rule. Landmarks of Lokmanya's life; "A Passing Phase of Politics." Measures and Privileges of the Pen." Retired from public life (1937) Address: Tilak Road, Sadashiv Peth, Poon a City.

**KEONJHAR STATE. RAJ KUMAR LAKSHI NARAYAN BHANJA DIXO, b. 25th July 1912. Educ. Raj Kumar College, Raipur (C.P.)**

where he was a first class Scout. Graduated with distinction from the Scottish Church College, Calcutta University in 1935. Toured all over South India and Ceylon and visited the Mysore, Travancore and Cochin States. He proceeded to England for higher studies and joined the Middle Temple for a course in Law and the London School of Economics for training in public Administration. After returning from England he is now undergoing Administrative training at Bangalore, Mysore State. The Kumar is an all round Sportsman and has been utilising all his spare time in the progress of athletics in his State. He is the President of the Local Boy-Scouts Association. He is a keen student of Economics and Politics which have been his special subjects of interest from his College days. Address: Keonjhar, Keonjhar State, E.S.A., India.



**KHAITAN, D. P., M. L. A., Bengal. b. Aug. 14, 1888. General Manager of Birla Brothers, Ltd., Member, Bengal Legislative Assembly, Councillor of Calcutta Corporation, President of Bengal Flying Club, Chairman**



of Sugar Enquiry Committee, Member of Sugar Control Board, Member of the Committees of the Indian Jute Mills Association, Indian Sugar Mills Association, Indian Sugar Syndicate, Indian Chamber of Commerce, etc. President of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, The Bengal Millowners' Association. Is a director of several cotton Mills and sugar Mills, etc. He was a Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation from 1921-24 and M. L. C., Bengal, 1922-26, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1928 and 1930. Member, Indian Delegation to the International Labour Conference in Geneva in 1928, Member, Central Banking Commission in India, 1929-32, Member, The Jute Enquiry Committee, 1933, Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry, 1934 and Commissioner of the Calcutta Port Trust, 1934-36, Represented Indian Industries at the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement and the Indo-Lancashire Agreement. Member of the Board of Industries, Bengal, since 1922. Address: 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

**KHAN, THE HON. MR. KHAN MOHAMMAD**

ANWAR, Minister of Industries, N.W.F.P. Government (1937). b. 4th July 1888; m. Eldest daughter of K. B. Mohd. Hussain Khan, Chief of Swatish, of Garhi Habibullah in all the Hazara Dist., N.W.F.P., Educ. Mission High School, Rawalpindi. Commissioner Officer in the Frontier Constabulary, N.W.F.P. (1913-18), Hon. Asst. Recruiting Officer, Hazara Dist. (1921-24); elected M. L. C. of the N.W.F.P. Council (1932-37); elected to the N.W.F.P. Assembly (1937.) Address: N.W.F. Province Government, Peshawar.

**KHAN, DR. SIR SHAFAAT AHMAD, Kt. (1935), B.A., First Class Honours, and Gold Medalist and Prize-man in History, 1914, Litt. D., 1918. Professor of Modern Indian History, Allahabad University, since 1921. b. February 1893, m. Fahmida, Educ. Government High School, Moradabad, Universities of Cambridge and Dublin Member, United Provinces Legislative Council from Moradabad, U.P., 1924-30. Gave evidence before the Reform Enquiry Committee, 1924, the Economic Enquiry Committee in 1925, and other Committees in United Provinces. Muslim delegate to Round Table Conferences, 1930-32; Delegate to Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Reforms, 1933, President, All-India Muslim Conference, 1933, Honorary Secretary to Muslim Delegation to Round Table Conference; Member of Federal Structure Sub-Committee, and numerous other Sub-Committees of the three Round Table Conferences and Joint Select Committee, Member, Viceroy's Consultative Committee, R. T. C., 1932. Publications: Founder and Editor till 1925 of the Journal of Indian History, Published Anglo-Portuguese Negotiations relating to Bombay, 1607-1763, etc. Address: 25, Stanley Road, Allahabad.**

**KHANNA, RAI BAHADUR MEHR CHAND, M. L. A., Rai Sahib (1927), Rai Bahadur (1936) b. 1897, Educ. Edwardes College, Peshawar. One of the founders of the Hindu Sabha in the North-West Frontier Province and its President for several years, took active part during the past 15 years towards safeguarding the rights and interests of the Frontier minorities. In 1929 submitted a detailed memorandum to the Royal Statutory Commission, and also gave evidence, in 1930 submitted an exhaustive memorandum to the first Round Table Conference, was appointed a member of the Frontier Regulations Enquiry Committee set up by the Government of India (1931), was elected to the Frontier Leg. Council (1932), gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the Frontier minorities (1933), was responsible for the convening of the Frontier Punjab, Sind Hindu-Sikh Conference at Peshawar (1934), and was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee, was member of the Frontier Corruption Enquiry Committee and of the Provincial Franchise Committee; was a co-opted member of the Lothian and Hammonds Committees, was Finance Minister, N.W.F. Province (1937), has been connected with the Peshawar Municipal Committee and the Cantonment Board for nearly 15 years. Address: 28, Sadar Road, Peshawar.**

**HARE, DR. NARAYAN BHASKAR, B.A., M.D.,** Nagpur. b. 1884. C. P. Medical service 1907-1916. Resigned from Government service in 1916. Member of the Legislative Council of C. P. and Berar from 1923 to 1929, elected on the Swaraj Party ticket. Imprisoned in 1930 (Civil Disobedience Movement). Member, Central Legislative Assembly from 1935 to 1937 where he placed on the Statute a bill called the "Arya Marriage Validation Bill". First Prime Minister of the Central Provinces and Berar (1937-38). *Address:* Indira Mahal, Dhanoli, Nagpur, C. P.

**HBB, THE HON'BLE MR. BAL GANGADHAR, B.A., LL.B.** Prime Minister, Government of Bombay. b. 1888. *Educ:* Bombay. Enrolled as Vakil 1912. Solicitor, 1918. Took active part in Congress activities. Was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1937. *Address:* Secretariat, Bombay.

**HIMJI, BHAWANJI ARAB, M. I. A.,** Bombay. He is the President of the Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, Ltd., and a Director of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd. He has been on the Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, since 1933, and for some time represented the "Chamber" on the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay. He represents the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the Advisory Committee of the G. I. P. Railway. He is a



Member and Treasurer of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. He is Treasurer of the Bombay Legislative Congress Party and ex-officio Member on its Executive Committee. *Born:* July 20, 1902. *Address:* Gustad Chamber, 41, Sir Pheroz Ali Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

**KHOSLA, KANSHI RAM,** Journalist, Proprietor The Imperial Publishing Co., Lahore. b. April 1882. *Educ:* at F. C. College, Lahore. Joined Commercial Bank of India, Ltd., 1902. Manager, Peoples Bank, 1904; Punjab Co-operative Bank, 1905. Started own firm of K. R. Khosla & Co., 1907. The Imperial Publishing Company, 1911 and Industrial and Exchange Bank at Bombay 1920 which went into liquidation in 1924. Member, Executive Body of the Indian Chamber of Commerce. Ex Member, N. W. R. Advisory Committee, Lahore. *Publications:* "Khosla Directory", 1906-16 and 1925-28, "Imperial Coronation Durbar", "India and the War", "Who's who in Indian Legislature and R. T. O.", "H.I.M. King George V and the Princes of India and the Indian Empire", "States" Estates and Who's Who in India & Burma. Editor: "Daily Herald" 1932-34. *Address:* 99, Railway Road, Post Box 250 Lahore. *Tel:* "Khosla".

**KHUNDKAR, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE NURAL AHMED, B.A. (Cal.), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.).** Called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn, January 1918, Judge, High Court, Calcutta. b. 17th

March 1890. m. Rose Marcar, grandchild of the late Stephen P. Aganoor, British Agent at Isfahan and niece of the late Mr. M. S. P. Aganoor, O.B.E. British Consul at Isfahan. *Educ:* St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, and Peterhouse, Cambridge. Lecturer L.C.C. Senior Commercial Institute, 1918-19. Lecturer in Mercantile Law, Calcutta University, 1921-24. Presidency Magistrate, 1920. Judge Small Causes Court, 1923. Deputy Legal Remembrancer, Bengal, 1924. Fellow, Calcutta University, 1937. *Publications:* Miscellaneous articles. *Address:* Calcutta Club, Calcutta.

**KIBE, MADHAVRAO VINAYAK** Sardar (hereditary), Rao Bahadur (1912), Dhanu-Khas Bahadur (1920), M. A. (1901), Almod-ud-Dowla (1930) Vazir-ud-dowla, 1943. Retired Deputy Prime Minister, Holkar State, Indore b. 1877 m. Kamalabai Kibe. *Educ:* Daly College, Indore, Muir Central College, Allahabad. Hon. Attaché to Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, Minister, Dewas State (J. B.) *Publications:* articles in well-known magazines in Hindi, Marathi and English on Economics, History and Antiquities. *Address:* Saraswatiketan Camp, Indore, Central India.

**KIMATRAI ASOOMAL, RAO BAHADUR,** b. October 1884. *Educ:* N. J. High School, Karachi. Belongs to a prominent and well-respected family. A premier resident of Karachi

and a leading member of Shudhi Punjab Community. Elected by joint electorate from various Wards to Karachi Municipal Corporation and served there on the Managing Committee, Garden Committee and other Committees. Honorary Magistrate in 1913, Special First Class Magistrate, 1921-38. Life Member of Ida Rieu Poor Welfare Association and Member on Managing Committee. Life Member and Honorary Treasurer of H. P. C. A., Vice-President of Hindu Cremation Ground Improvement Trust, Chairman of Sind Hindu League, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of Karachi Branch of Overseas League, Honorary Treasurer & Trustee of H. M. King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund (Sind Branch) Recipient of Coronation Medal, Afrinana and Gold Watch in for help rendered during Civil Disobedience Movement. *Address:* 65, Britto Road Jamshed Quarter, Karachi.



**KIRPALANI, HIRANAND KHUSHIRAM, C.I.E., I.C.S., M.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Oxon.),** Barr-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn) Chairman, Bombay Port Trust. b. 28 Jan 1888. m. to Gull H. Gidvani. *Educ:* N. H. Academy, Hyderabad (Sind), D. J. Sind College, Karachi and Merton Coll., Oxford. Asst. Collr. and Magte., Ahmedabad. Branch and Surat, 1912-1918; Municipal Commr., Surat, 1918 to 1920. Taluqdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat, 1921, Dy. Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1921; Collr. and Dist. Magte., Kara, 1923-24; Dy. Secretary

to Government, Rev. Dept., 1924-26; Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, 1926; Collector of Kolaba, 1928; Deputy Secretary, Indian Central Committee, 1929; Collector of Panch Mahals and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, 1930-31; Municipal Commissioner, City of Bombay, 1931-34; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1935. Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, April 1935. Chief Secretary to the Government of Sind 1936-38. Address: 'North End' Carmichael Road, Bombay.

**KISHENGARH, H. H. UMDAI RAJHAI BALAND**  
MAKAN MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MAHARAJA YAGYANARAY SINGH RAHADUR, b. Jan 1896. m. sister of the Raja Rahadur of Maksoodangarh. Educ. Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination. Address: Kishengarh, Rajputana.

**KISHUN PRESHAD, RAJA-I-KAJAYAN MAHARAJA RAHADUR, YAMINUS SALTANATH SIR G.C.I.E. (1910), K.C.I.E., cr. 1903** b. 28 Jan. 1864. Educ. Nizam's College, Palshkar and Military Minister, 1893-1901. Prime Minister 1901-1912. President of Executive Council since Nov. 1928 till March 1937. Publications: Copious in Urdu and Persian prose and poetry. Descended from the great Hyderabad Statesman Maharaja Chaudoo Lal & Heir: Raja Khaja Pershad. Address: City Palace, Hyderabad.

**KOLHAPUR, HIS HIGHNESS, THE MAHARAJA OF.** See *Indian Princess's section*

**KOLLENGODE, RAJA SIR V. VASUDEVA RAJA VALIA NAMBIKOV, K.L. (1925), C.I.E. (1915), F.M.U. (1921)**: Landholder, b. Oct. 1873. m. to C. Kalyani Amma, d. of Mr. K. Rama Menon. Chief Justice of Travancore. Educ.: Rajah's High School, Kollengode, and Victoria College, Palghat. Senior member and manager of the aristocratic family of Venkand in Malabar, twice nominated as member of Madras Legislative Council, afterwards elected Member, Madras Legislative Council, representing landholders; Member, Council of State (1922). Temp. Member, Madras Executive Council, from Nov. 1923 to April 1924. Elected Member of the Legislative Assembly representing Landholders of the Madras Presidency from Sept. 1930 and Leader and President, Landholders' Group in Legislative Assembly; also elected member of the Governing Body of the Red Cross Society, Delhi, also Member of the Annamalai University since 1929. Address: Kollengode, Malabar Dist.

**KOTAH, H. H. LIEUT. COLONEL, MAHI MAHENDRA MAHARAO SIR UMED SINGHJI RAHADUR, MAHARAO OF, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., b. 1873.** c. 1889. Address: Kotah, Rajputana.

**KOTHAVALA, PHEROZE Dhanjishah, B.A., LL.B., Dewan, Rajpura State.** b. 19 April 1886. m. Tehni, d. of late Mr. K. R. Kama of Ootacamund. Educ.: Rajpura High School; Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Government Law College, Bombay. Practised on the Appellate Side, Bombay High Court from 1912 to 1915. Appointed Private

Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpura, 1916; Naib Dewan, Rajpura, 1927; Dewan, Nov. 1930. Address: Rajpura (Gujarat States Agency).

**KOTHAVALA, CAPTAIN JAMESH DORABHAI, R.I.A.S.O., A.I.R.O., J.P., Director & Controller, Polson Limited.** b. 4th September 1893. m. 1928. Jer Polson. Member representing Trade Interests, nominated by the Governor-General in Council, on the Indian Coffee Cess Committee from 1935. Div. Superintendent, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas Honorary Presidency Magistrate from 1934. Delegate from the Rotary Club of Bombay, to 28th Rotary International Convention, Nice, France, 1937. Represented Bombay District at the Golden Jubilee of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in London, 1937. Presented at His Majesty's Levee 28th May 1937. Mrs. Kothawala presented at Court 5th May 1937. War Service Badge and Certificate. Army Head quarters, 1920. War Service Badge from St. John Ambulance Brigade, London, 1921; Honorary Life Member (1922). Vote of thanks (1925), St. John Ambulance Association; Gold Medal (inscribed "For Courage, Resource & Humanity") presented by the Government of Bombay for services rendered during the 1919 riots at Ahmedabad, 1922. St. John Long Service Medal, 1923; Long Service Medal Bar, 1932. Jubilee Commemoration Medal, 1935. "Serving Brother" of the Venerable Order of St. John, 1937; Coronation Medal, 1937; Long Service Medal Second Bar, 1938. Address: Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.



**KOTLA, RAJA RAHADUR KUSHAL PAL SINGH OF, M.A. (Cal), LL.B. (All.), M.L.A. (central),** since July 1937. b. 16 Dec. 1872. Succeeded to Kotla estate, 1905; Member, U. P. Legis. Council from 1909 to 1937; Member, Imperial Legis. Council, 1913-16; Member, Legis. Assembly, 1921-23; Special Magistrate, Chairman, Agra Dist. Board Education Committee; Trustee and Mem. of Managing Committee of Agra Coll. Education Minister from 1928 to 1931; Member of the Senate of Agra University. Address: Kotla District, Agra.

**KOTTAM, SRI RAJAH VATHAVAYA VENKATA SURYANARAYANA JAGAPATI RAJU RAHADUR (JAU, Rajah of Kottam (TUNI) belongs to a line of Kshatriya Rajahs of the famous Solar race.** b. in 1896. educ.: in Sanskrit, Telugu and English. The Late Rani Sahiba adopted him in 1920. The Estate has an area of 150 square miles with an annual revenue of 24 lakhs paying peshkash of about Rs. 30,000. The present Estate is the remnant of the Old Peddapuram Zemindari of historic fame. The Rajah



Saheb is a skillful shikari, good rider and sympathetic administrator, lenient to ryots and charitable to all. He is maintaining a High School, a Vedic and Sanskrit school, a free boarding house separately for poor Kshatriyas and a general choultry for other castes, in both of which hundreds are fed free every day. He has established a fine hospital for women and children.

**KRISHNAMACHARIAR, RAJA BAHADUR G. B.A., B.L., Dewan Bahadur (1913), Raja Bahadur (1925);** Retired President to H. E. H. the Nizam's Judicial Committee, Landholder and Advocate, Madras and Hyderabad High Courts, and Member, Legislative Assembly. *Educ.* Trichinopoly and Madras. Enrolled as Vakil, Madras High Court, March 1890; practised as Vakil in Hyderabad and Secunderabad till 1913; appointed Advocate-General, then Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept., Legal Adviser to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government and President, Judicial Committee in 1913. was the joint author along with the late Hormuzjee and Sir Ali Imam of the Constitution of Hyderabad under which the Government is at present working. retired in 1924. Entered the Legislative Assembly during the elections of 1930 and took a prominent part in the support of orthodox views and resisting all anti-religious and antisocial bills. He is now the acknowledged leader of the entire orthodox community in India. *Address:* Hyderabad House, Srirangam Oomanla Royal Avenue, Hyderabad, Deccan.

**KRISHNAMACHARYA, RAO BAHADUR SIV VANGAL THIRUVENKATA. K.C.I.E. (1936), Kt. (1933), B.A., B.L., C.I.E. (1926), Dewan of Baroda 6. 1881 m. Sri Rangammal. *Educ.* Presidency Coll., Madras and Law Coll., Madras. Entered Madras Civil Service by competitive examination. Collector of Ramnadi; April 1924 to February 1927 Secretary to the Government of Madras in Law, Education and other Departments. Joined as Dewan of Baroda, February, 1927, services being lent to the Baroda Government. Acted as a delegate to the three Round Table Conferences and the Joint Parliamentary Committee and Member of the Federal Structure and Federal Finance Sub-Committees and Reserve Bank Committee from 1930 to 1934. Delegate on behalf of India to the Assembly of the League of Nations for the Session held in September 1934 and 1936, attended H.M.'s Coronation, 1937; Adviser to the Indian Delegation to the Imperial Conference, 1937. *Address:* Dilaram, Baroda.**

**KRISHNASWAMI, DR. KOLAR RAMAKRISHNAN, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C.,** Lecturer in Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 6. 14 August 1898. m. Venkata-lakshamma. *Educ.:* Central College, Bangalore, and University College, London.

Asstt. Chemist and then Lecturer, Indian Institute of Science, Consulting Chemist *Publications:* Papers in the Journal of the Indian Institute of Science and the Journal of the Chemical Society, London. *Address:* The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

**KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR, SAKKOTTAI, M.A. (Madras, 1899), M.B.A.S. (1903) F.R. Hist. S. (1904-50); Hon. Ph.D. Calcutta University (1921); Rao Bahadur (1928), F.A.S.B. (1931); Title "Rajasevasakta" conferred by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore (1932), Dewan Bahadur, June 1936; Editor, Journal of India History, 6. 15 April 1871. m. 1893 and again in 1915. *Educ.* St. Joseph's College, Bangalore, and Central College, Bangalore, President, South Indian Association, Madras, 1908. Emeritus Professor, Madras and Mysore Universities, Fellow of the Madras University, 1912. Fellow of the Mysore University, 1919. Professor, Central College, Bangalore, Professor of Indian History and Archaeology, University of Madras, since November 1914-29. Founder and Hon. Vice-President, Mythic Society, Bangalore; Branch Secretary, Joint Secretary, and Editor of the Journal, 1908-1916. Secretary and Editor, Journal, South Indian Association, Madras, 1917-18. Secretary of the Madras Economic Association, 1915-19. Joint-Editor, Indian Antiquary, 1923-28. President, Faculty of Arts, Madras University, Chairman, Boards of Studies in History and Dravidian Languages, Madras University, Member of the Board of Examiners, Madras University 1905-20; Examiner for M.A., Ph.D., and Fremchland Roychand Studentship, Calcutta University, Reader, Calcutta University, 1919. Examiner for Allahabad, Aligarh, Benares, Mysore, Annamalai, Bombay and Andhra Universities, and for the Government of India Public Services Commission. Elected Hon. Correspondent of the Archaeological Survey of India 1921, General Secretary, Indian Oriental Conference 1926-32. Member, Indian Historical Record Commission 1920, President, Bombay Historical Congress, 1931. President, Indian Oriental Conference, Mysore, 1935. *Address:* "Sripadma," 143, Brodies Road, Mylapore, Madras, (39).**

**KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR, SIR ALLADI, Kt. (1932); Advocate-General, Madras, 6. May 1883 m. Venkalakshamma. *Educ.* Madras Christian College, Law College, Madras. Apprentice-at-law under the late Justice P. B. Sundaram Iyer, standing counsel to most of the big Rajas and Zamindars of the Madras Presidency; appointed Advocate-General in 1929; Member of the Legislative Council; awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal in recognition of his philanthropic work, 1926; Dewan Bahadur in 1930; Knighted 1932; was member of the Syndicate of the Madras University for several years; Member of the Senate of the Madras University; takes interest in all public, social and religious movements; has subscribed large amounts to charitable institutions; has endowed large sums of money in the Madras, Andhra and Annamalai universities; helped several poor students; member of the**

Cosmopolitan Club, Madras; delivered the Convocation address of the Andhra University in 1930; member of the Export Committee appointed by the Government of India to amend the Law relating to Partnership and the law relating to the sale of goods. *Address*: Rkumra Nivas, Luz Church Road, Mysapore, Madras.

**KUMARAPPA, JAGADISAN MOHANDAS, M.A.** (Harvard), S.T.B. (Boston), M.A., Ph.D. (Columbia), Professor of Social Economy in the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Economy, 6 April 16, 1886. m. Ratnam Appasamy, B.A. (Madras), M.A. (Punjab). *Educ.*: Doynton College (Madras), Harvard, Boston and Columbia Universities. Specialized in Philosophy, Sociology and Education. Appointed Professor of Philosophy, Lucknow Christian College, 1915. Reader in Philosophy, Lucknow University, 1921. Delegate to the General Conference of the M.E. Church, Springfield, Mass., U.S.A., 1924. Delegate to the 19th World Conference of the Y.M.C.A., Helsinki, Finland, 1925. Member of the Institute of International Politics, League of Nations, Geneva, 1925. Travelled extensively in Europe and America studying progressive education, invited to lecture at Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia and other American Universities. Appointed Professor of Philosophy and Sociology, Mysore University, 1931. Was invited to the Chair of Social Economy in the Tata Graduate School of Social Work, 1936. Has contributed numerous articles to journals on Philosophy, Education and Social Work. *Address*: Tata Graduate School of Social Work, Byculla, Bombay.

**KURWAI, HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SARWAR ALI KHAN** b. 1st December 1901; Suc. 2nd Oct. 1906. *Educ.*: at Daly College, Mayo College and R.M.C., Sandhurst. m. to a d. of the Nawab of Bhopal. *Address*: Kurwai, C.I.

**KUTCH, H. H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MIREAN MAHARAO SHRI KHENGARJI SAWAI BAHADUR MAHARAO OF, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.** b. 23rd August 1866. m. 1884. Represented India Imperial Conference, 1921; received Freedom City of London, 1921. Undertook to give £3,000 monthly for support of Indian Regiment during European War, 1915; represented India, League of Nations, 1921; received Freedom of the City of Bath, 1921. Salute 17 guns (19 guns local hereditary.) *Address*: The Palace, Bhuj, Kutch.

**LAHORE, DR. HECTOR CATRY, O.C.,** Catholic Bishop of Lahore, since March 1928. b. 1880. Belgium. *Educ.*: Seraphic School, Bruges, Joined the Capuchin Order at Engelen, 1907; ordained priest, 1914; came to India, 1920. *Address*: 1, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

**LAITHEWAITE, JOHN GILBERT, C.S.I. (1936), C.I.E. (1935),** Private Secretary to H.E. The Viceroy and Secretary to the Governor-General. b. 5 July 1894. *Educ.*:

Clongowes, Trinity College, Oxford. Served in Great War (wounded); appointed to India Office 1919; Private Secretary to Earl Winterton, M.P., 1923-28. Party under-Secretary of State for India and Assistant Private Secretary to Secretaries of State for India, 1923-24. Specially attached to Prime Minister (Mr. Ramsay MacDonald) for Second Round Table Conference, 1931; Secretary, Indian Franchise (Lothian) Committee 1932, Secretary, Indian Delimitation Committee, August 1935 to January 1936. *Address*: Viceroy's Camp, India.

**LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE, B.A.,** Landlord and Merchant, m. Ladbhai L. B. Tairsee. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay. President, P. J. Hindu Gymkhana and President, Bhatia Mitra Mandal. *Publications*: "Frenzied Finance," Speeches and Writings of B. G. Horniman, "Priests, Parasites and Plagues." *Address*: 29-31-33, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, and 259, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, and Panchvati, Naik City.

**LAKHTAR, CHIEF OF, THAKORE SANBHAI VIRSINGJI KARANISINGJI, b. 11 Jan. 1851.** Succeeded father 8 Aug. 1924. *Address*: Lakhtar, Kathiwar Agency, Bombay.

**LAKSHMI NARAYAN LAL, RAI SANBH, Pleader and Zemindar, b. 1870** m. to Srimati Navaran Kunwer. *Educ.*: at Aurangabad, Gaya and Patna. a nominated member of the first Legislative Assembly, and non-official Chairman, Local Board, and Central Co-operative Bank, Aurangabad, and Chairman of its Advisory Committee. *Publications*: Glories of Indian Medicine, Sahyog, Samudrajatra, Twelve Main Points of Co-operation, Updesh Manjari and Charkha Mahatmya Hindu-Muslim Ekta, Sri Gitanawali, Sri Gandhi Ekta and Aridhar Arti. *Address*: Aurangabad, Dist. Gaya, (Bihar).

**LALKAKA, JEHANGIR ARDERSH, b. 8 March 1884.** Grandson of Khan Bahadur Sir Nowrojee Pestonji, Vakil, C.I.E. m. Miss Tehmi Jamsetji Kharsa of Bandra. *Educ.*: Ahmedabad High School; Kiplingstone Coll., Bombay; Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay and St. John's Wood and Westminster Schools of Art, London. Painted life size memorial portrait of Sir Ferozeshah M. Mehta for Municipal Corp., Bombay, Dr. Dadaboy Nowroji's portrait and Principal A. L. Covertton's portrait for Kiplingstone Coll. and H.E. the Nawab of Rampur's life size portrait for Durbar Hall, Rampur. H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson's portrait as District Grand Master for the Masonic Hall, Bombay; portrait of H.E. Sir James Shigson for Council Hall, Patna; portrait of Lord Brasenour for Bombay Secretariat. Member of the Government of Bombay Board of Examiners for Art Examinations, 1917-1938. Chosen by the Govt. of India to copy royal portraits in England, 1930, for the Viceroy's House, New Delhi. Dy. Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 1931-35, and Associate Director in 1934. Awarded the King-Emperor George V Silver Jubilee Medal 1935. *Address*: c/o Imperial Bank, Bombay.



**LAMOND, Sir WILLIAM, Kt.** (1936), Managing Director, Imperial Bank of India. b. 21 July 1857. m. Ethel Speechly. Educ. Harris Academy, Dundee. Four years with Royal Bank of Scotland; joined Bank of Bombay in December 1907. Address 3, Theatre Road, Calcutta.

**LATTIMER, Sir COURTNEY, B.A. (Oxon)** K.C.I.E. (1935), C.I.E. (1920), C.S.I. (1931), Secretary to H.B. the Crown Representative since 1935. b. September 22, 1880, m. Isabel Primrose, d. of late Sir Robert Alkman. Educ. St. Paul's School and Christ Church, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. 1904, joined Political Dept., 1908, Revenue Commissioner, N.W.F.P., 1929, Resident in Kashmir, 1931 A.G.G. in the States of Western India, 1932. Additional Secretary, Pol Dept India, 1937. Publications. Census of India 1911 Vol XIII, North-West Frontier Province Address: Simla/Delhi

**LATIFI, ALMA, C.I.E.**, 1932, O.B.E. 1919; M.A., LL.M. Cantab; LL.D. Dublin; Barr. I.C.S. (ret'd Jan 1938); mentioned in Gaz of India for valuable war services, 1919, Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, 1937 b. 12 Nov. 1879, Educ. St. Xavier's School and Coll. Bombay also London, Paris, Heidelberg, Cairo; joined 1898, St. John's Coll., Cambridge (scholar and Macdonald Law student); 1st Class Honours for Oriental Langs Tripos and in both parts of Law Tripos, 2nd cl Honours in modern Langs, Tripos, Asst Commr Punjab Jan 1903; Dist Judge, Amritsar 1908, duty with Press Camp, Delhi Coronation Durbar 1911 (medal); Dist. Judge, Delhi, 1911-12, Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad State 1913-16, Recruiting badge and mention in Gaz of India for valuable war services, 1919, Commr and Pol. Agent, Ambala, also member, Council of State Nov. 1927; Delegate, International Law Conf., The Hague, March 1930, Delegate, Inter-Parliamentary Conf., London, July 1930; duty with 1st Indian Round Table Conference, London, Sep. 1930; Commr. Multan, March 1931; duty with 2nd Indian Round Table Conference, London, Aug 1931; Commr Lahore, Jan 1933, Financial Commissioner (Revenue), Punjab, April-July 1933, and Feb. 1934 to Sept. 1937. Publications. Effects of War on Property, being studies in International Law and Policy, 1908; Industrial Punjab, 1911, various addresses, articles, reports. Address Orient Club, Bombay; Athenaeum, Pall Mall, London.

**LATTHE, The Hon'ble Mr. ANNA BABAJI, M.A., LL.B.** (Bombay) Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, since 1937. b. 1878. m. to Jyotsnabai Katre of Kolhapur. Educ. Deccan College, Poona; Prof. of English, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, 1907-1911. Educational Inspector, Kolhapur, till 1914. President, Southern Mahratta Jain Association and Karnataka Non-Brahman League Edited "Deccan Spectator (1918-20)"; Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; Member of the University Reform Committee, 1924. Diwan of Kolhapur 1926-30. Diwan Bahadurship Conferred in 1930. Attended Indian Round Table Conference in London as Adviser to the States'

Delegation. Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank, Belgaum District, 1932. Publications "Introduction to Jainism" (English); "Growth of British Empire in India" (Marathi), "Memoirs of Shahu Chhatrapati" "Shri Shahu Chhatrapati's Charitra" in Marathi (1925); Problems of Indian States (English) 1930; "The Federal Constitutions of the World" (Marathi) 1931 Address: Secretariat, Bombay, Belgaum.

**LEACH, THE HON JUSTICE SIR (ALFRED HENRY) LIONEL, KNIGHT** (1938), Chief Justice, High Court, Madras b. 3 Feb 1883. m. Sophia Hedwig Kiel, d. of Prof Dr Heinrich August Kiel, Bonn. Called to the Bar 1907. Appointed Judge of the Mangoon High Court, 1933, appointed Chief Justice, High Court, Madras, 1937 Address: Brodie Castle, Adyar, Madras.

**LEWIS, CLINTON GRESHAM, Brigadier, O.B.E.** (1928), Founder's Medal Royal Geographical Society 1937. Surveyor General of India b. 25th November 1885 (California) m. Lillian Eyre Lewis Educ. Switzerland (privately) R.M.A. Woolwich 1903-04 Commissioned Royal Engineers, 1904 Joined Survey of India on 7th November 1907 Mirl Mission Survey Detachment 1911-12 Great War 1914-18. Afghan War 1919 Afghan Boundary Commission 1919. Turco-Iraq Boundary Commission 1927 Surveyor General of India 1937 Address No. 13, Wood Street, Calcutta (Home address—Lloyd's Bank, R Section, 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1)

**LEWIS, SIR WILLIAM HAWTHORNE, K.C.I.E.** (1938), C.S.I. (1934), C.I.E. (1931), I.C.S., Reforms Commissioner, Government of India b. 20th June 1888 m. Alice Margaret Rose Hewitt, widow of Lieut Ronald Erskine Hewitt, R.N. and daughter of the late George Edward Woodhouse Educ. Oundle School and Calus College, Cambridge Address 2, Roberts Road, New Delhi

**LIQAQAT HAYAT KHAN, NAWAB, Sir, Kt., K.B.E.**, Altmadudula Vizarulmulik, Tazini Sardar Prime Minister of Patiala State. b. 1st February 1887 m. d. of Main Nizamuddin, late Prime Minister of Poonch State Educ. Privately. Address. Patiala.

**LILA VATI, BAI SAHEB PATWARDHAN, SHRIMANT SAUBHAGYAVATI THE RANISABH** of Jamkhandi is the noble consort of Shrimant Raja Shankarrao Parashuramrao alias Appasaheb Patwardhan, the Rajasaheb of Jamkhandi, in the Deccan. She is the only daughter of Shrimant Madhavrao Morreshwar Pandit, Pant Amatya, the late Chieftain of Bavda. b. in 1910, m. the Rajasaheb in 1924 and has a son and a daughter. Educ. Privately the Ranisabeh is endowed with all the qualities of head and heart that contribute to make domestic life happy. On more than one occasion she



has proved to be a befitting partner in life of a Ruler bearing the brunt of administration of a progressive State. She has been managing the Khassgi Department with rare skill and success, thus helping to lighten the burden of the Rajasahib in the management of the affairs of the State. During the Rajasahib's absence in England and the Continent she was in sole charge of the administration of the State as the Regent and made the fullest use of this opportunity to demonstrate her capacity for administration and her solicitude for the welfare of the people of the State. She has a religious turn of mind and with this her simplicity of habits and unassuming generosity of heart form a rare combination that makes her an object of reverence and affection both in and outside the palace.

**LINDSAY, SIR DARCY, K.T. (1925), C.B.E., 1919,** Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal (1911), M.L.A., 1921-30 and 1933-36. b. Nov. 1865. Late Secretary, Calcutta Branch, Royal Insurance Co. Address: 26, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

**LINLITHGOW, 2ND MARQUESS OF (cr 1902),** VICTOR ALEXANDER JOHN HOPE, K.T., 1928, P.C. 1933, G.C.I.E., cr 1929, G.M.B.I., G.M.I.E.; D.L.; T.D. Earl



of Hopetoun 1703, Viscount Aithrie, Baron Hope 1703; Baron Hopetoun (U.K.) 1809; Baron Niddry (U.K.) 1814, Viceroy and Governor-General of India from April 1936, Lord Lieutenant of West Lothian, Chairman of Market Supply Committee 1933-36, late Chairman, Meat Advisory Committee, Board of Trade; Chairman of Medical Research Council 1934-36; Chairman, Governing Body, Imperial College of Science and Technology 1934-36, late Director of the Bank of Scotland, Scottish Widows Fund and Life Assurance Society, J. & P. Coates Ltd., Scottish Agricultural Industries Ltd.; British Assets Trusts Ltd.; Second British Assets Trusts Ltd., Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh Ltd. b. 24 Sep. 1837; s. of 1st Marquess and Hon. Hersey de Moleyns, 3rd d. of 4th Lord Ventry; s. father 1908; m. 1911, Doreen Maud, 2nd d. of Rt. Hon. Sir F. Milner 7th Bt.; twin s. three d. Educ. Eton. Served European War 1914-18 (despatches), and commanded 1st Lothians and Border Armoured Car Company 1920-26, Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1922-24; Dy. Chairman of Unionist Party Organisation 1924-26; President of Navy League 1924-31, Chairman, Departmental Committee on Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce, 1923; Chairman of Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, 1924-28; Chairman, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture 1926-28; Chairman, Jt. Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform 1933; Recreations, golf, shooting. Retr. s. Earl of Hopetoun, q.v. Address: Viceroy's House, New Delhi, India; Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, Linlithgowshire, T.; South Queensferry 217, Glens: Carlton, London New Edinburgh.

**LINLITHGOW, HER EXCELLENCY THE MARQUESS OF, is a daughter of the late Sir Frederick Milner, Baronet, and married His Excellency the Marquess of Linlithgow in 1911.**

Her Excellency inherited her interest in all forms of charitable work for the welfare of the community from her father who spent many years of his life in helping those in distress, and who was affectionately known as the "Soldiers' Friend" owing to his efforts on behalf of disabled ex-Servicemen after the Great War 1914-1918. Her Excellency is particularly interested in Tuberculosis and has been—



—and still is connected with the wonderful work done at the Papworth Village Settlement for the Tubercular in England (founded by her father, Sir Frederick Milner). Her Excellency is a well-known and popular hostess in London during the season, but she prefers a country life and is never happier than when staying at her beautiful home, In Scotland, Hopetoun House, on the banks of the River Forth. Her Excellency has many interests and excels at most games. She is also a keen gardener and has a considerable knowledge of all forms of plant life, Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1939.

**LIVINGSTONE, ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, M.C., M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.), Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, b. 25 January 1890 m. Gladys Mary Dett, 1918. Educated Edinburgh University. 41 years R.F.A. (Ret. rank of Major). Appointed 1924, Senior Marketing Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, London. On loan to the Government of India from April 1934. Address: Office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, Old Secretariat Buildings, Delhi.**

**LLOYD, ALAN HUBERT, SIR, B.A. (Cantab.), C.B.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Member, Central Board of Revenue, b. August 30, 1883 m. Violet Mary, d. of the late J. C. Orrock. Educ.: King William's College, Isle of Man, Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge. Appointed to Indian Civil Service, Burma, 1907; Member Central Board of Revenue since 1923. Officialised as Finance Member, Governor-General's Executive Council, June-August, 1933. Address: Delhi and Simla.**

**LOHARU, LIEUTENANT NAWAB MIRZA AMINUDDIN AHMED KHAN BAHADUR, RULER OF LOHARU STATE (Punjab States Residency), b. 23rd March 1911; Educ.: Attchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. Invested with full ruling powers on 21st November 1931, after a course of Military, Judicial and Revenue Training in British India. Military Rank of Lieutenant conferred by His Majesty the King Emperor on 21st February 1934; is a Moghal by race and enjoys a permanent hereditary salute of 9 guns, while the Loharu State is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in its own rights; is a Patron of the Delhi Flying Club, a keen aviator and holds the pilot's "A" Licence. Address: Loharu.**

**LONDHEY, DAMODAR GANESH, M.A. (Bom.),** Ph.D. (Leipzig), Principal of the Wasudeo Arts College, Wardha, C.P. Philosopher, educationist and Psychologist. *b.* 1897 (Poona). *Educ.*: Fergusson College, Munich, Jena and Leipzig Universities. Sometime Professor, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and Senior Research Fellow at the Indian Institute of Philosophy, Almshar. "Doctor of Philosophy" of Leipzig University, 1933. Author of "The Absolute. An Outline of A Metaphysic of Self" (in German); An Article on Psychology and Samkhya in Marathi Encyclopaedia; and several articles and monographs on philosophical subjects in philosophical Journals. "Special Interests, Occultism, Yoga, Religion and Indian Culture." *Address*: Wasudeo Arts College, Wardha.

**LORT-WILLIAMS, Kt. cr. 1936.** Sir John (Bollington), K.C. (1922), Judge, High Court, Calcutta, since 1927. *b.* 14 September 1881 *m.* 1928, Dorothy Margery Mary, *d. of* late Edward Russell, The Hermitage, Hampstead. *Educ.*: Merchant Taylors; London University. Tancored student, 1902, Barrister, Lincoln's Inn, 1904, Member, Inner and Middle Temple. Recorder of West Bromwich, 1923 and of Walsall, 1924-28. President, Hardwicke Society, 1911; Contested (U) Pembrokehire, 1906 and 1908, Stockport, December 1910; (Co. U.) M. P. Rotherhithe 1918-1922; (U) 1923, Member of the Oxford Circuit. Served six years in Middlesex Imperial Yeomanry. Member of the L. C. C. (Limehouse), 1907-10; Vice-Chairman of Housing Committee *Address*: High Court, Calcutta.

**LOTHIAN, THE HON'BLE MR. ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM, O.S.I. C.I.E.** Resident for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara *b.* 27th June 1887. *m.* Mary Helen Macgregor. *Educ.*: University of Aberdeen; Christ Church, Oxford. M.A. (1st Hons. Mathematics), B.Sc. (special distinction). Entered I.C.S., 1910. Assistant Magistrate, Bengal, 1911-15. Joined Indian Political Department in 1915 and served subsequently in Central India, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Mysore, Rajputana, Baroda, and with the Government of India, Resident at Jaipur, 1929-1931. Resident in Newar and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, 1930-31; Resident at Baroda, 1932-33; Prime Minister, Alwar, President, Council of State, Bharatpur, and Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, 1933, Resident in Jaipur and the Western States of Rajputana, 1933-34, Off. Agent to Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, 1934. Special Representative of H. K. the Viceroy for Federation discussions with Indian States, 1936-37; Addl. Secretary (Federation), 1935-37. *Address*: Mount Abu, Rajputana.

**LOW, FRANCES, J.P., Editor, The Times of India.** *b.* 19 November 1893. *m.* Margaret Helen Adams. *Educ.*: Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen. Joined staff, *Aberdeen Free Press*, 1911. Served in War with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force. Special Service Officer, Intelligence, G. H. Q. 1919. Gassed out with rank of Captain, 1920. Chief Reporter, *Aberdeen Free Press*, 1920. Sub-Editor, *The*

*Times of India*, 1922; Asst. Editor, 1927-1932. *Address*: Malabar Court, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

**LUCKNOW, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES JOHN GODFREY SAUNDERS, M.A., Bishop of Lucknow.** *b.* 15th Feb. 1888. *m.* Mildred Robinson Hebblethwaite; one *s.* and two daughters. *Educ.*: Merchant Taylors' School, London. Scholar of St John's College, Oxford, Cuddesdon College, Oxon. Deacon 1910. Priest 1911. Diocese of Lucknow, 8 P.G. Mission, Cawnpore, 1911-16, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, Chaplain, 1917, at Roorkee, 17, Cawnpore, 1918, Chakrata, 1921. Staff Chaplain, Army Headquarters, India 1921-24; Metropolitan's Chaplain, Calcutta, 1925-1928. Bishop of Lucknow 1928. *Address*: Bishop's Lodge, Allahabad.

**LUMLEY, HIS EXCELLENCY SIR LAWRENCE ROGER, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.** *b.* 27th July 1896. 2nd and only surviving son of late Brigadier-General Hon. Osbert Lumley, C.M.G. and late Constance Eleanor, O.B.E., *d. of* Captain Eustace John Wilson-Patten, 1st Life Guards, and Emily Constantia, daughter of Rev. Lord John Thynne. Nephew and heir of 10th Earl of Scarborough, *q. v.* *m.* 1922, Katharine Isabel, daughter of late R. F. McKewen of Marchmont, Berwickshire, and Bardochair, Ayrshire, one son (born 5th December 1932) four daughters. *Educ.*: Eton. R.M.C., Sandhurst. Magdalen College, Oxford: B.A., Oxford, 1921. M.P. (C) Kingston-upon-Hull, East, 1922-29; York, 1931-37. Served with 11th Hussars, France, 1916-18. Wounded 1918. Assumed charge as Governor of Bombay, September 1937. *Publications*: History of the Eleventh Hussars, 1936. Clubs: Cavalry, Carlton. *Address*: Government House, Bombay.



**LUNAWADA, LIEUT. HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHERI VIRBHADRA-SINHJI, RAJAJI SAHES OF LUNAWADA State.** *b.* 8th June 1910. *m.* Maharani Shri Manharkunverba Sahab, daughter of Capt. His Highness Maharana Raj Sahab, Shri Sir Amarsinhji, K.C.S.I., K.O.I.E., of Wankaner State, Kathiawar. *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer. Ascended the Gadi, October, 1930. Appointed Lieutenant in the British Army by H. M. the King-Emperor, June, 1937. Dynastic Salute: 9 guns. *Address*: Lunawada (Via Godhra).

**LYLE, THOMAS MORLIDEN, B.E., A.R.C.Soc. I., C. I. E. (1928), I. E. E., Chief Engineer, Eastern Canada, U. P. & S. 24 May 1886. *m.* Mary Stewart Forsyth, 1922. *Educ.*: St. Andrew's College, Dublin, Royal College of Science, Ireland, Queen's College, Belfast and Royal University of Ireland (Graduated 1908, First Place with First Class Honours). Assistant on Main Drainage Construction under London County Council, 1909-06; apptd. Asst. Engineer in P.W.D. (Irrigation), U.P., India, in 1909; employed on various large construction works, including Ganga Dam on Kosi River in C.I.; in charge of construction of Ghaggar Canal Reservoir and Karamnagar Feeder cut**

and headworks: Executive Engineer in charge of Design and Construction of Sarda Canal Barrage and head portion of Sarda Canal including the Jagbura Syphon and other cross drainage works, 1921-29. War service in Waziristan, in South Persia and in the 3rd Afghan War. Mentioned in Despatches by G.O.C. Bushire Field Force in 1918-19 (South Persia). Address: Irrigation, Secretariat, Lucknow, U.P.

**MACDOUGALL, MR. ALEXANDER MACLEAN,** Kt., c. 1925, partner Simpson & Co., Sheriff of Madras, 1923 Address: 201, Mount Road, Madras

**MACKLIN, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE ALBERT SORTAIN BOMER, B.A.,** Judge, Bombay High Court, b. 4 March, 1890 m. April 14, 1920. Educ. Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. Arrived in India, 1913, served in Bombay as Asst. Collector and Magistrate, Asst. Judge and Asst. Sessions Judge, 1922, Asst. Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, 1923, Offg. Judge and Sessions Judge, 1924, Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, 1926, Judge and Sessions Judge, 1929, Judicial Asst. and Additional Sessions Judge, Aden, 1929, Offg. Secretary to Govt., Legal Department, 1931, Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India, 1932, Offg. Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1934, Judge, High Court, 1935 Address: High Court, Bombay.

**MCKENZIE, THE REV. JOHN, M.A. (Aberdeen),** 1904, D.D. (Aberdeen), 1934, Senior Cunningham Fellow, New College, Edinburgh, 1908; Principal Wilson College, Modhatur, United Church of Northern India, 1938 b. 13th June 1883 m. Agnes Ferguson Dimes Educ.: Aberdeen University, New College, Edinburgh, Tubingen University. Ordained 1908, Appointed Professor in Wilson College, 1908, Principal, 1921, Fellow of the University of Bombay, President, Bombay Christian Council, 1924-26, President, Bombay Anthropological Society, 1927-29, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1931-33. Publications: Hindu Ethics (Oxford Univ. Press). Edited Worship, Witness and Work by R. S. Simpson, D.D. (James Clarke), Edited The Christian Task in India (Macmillan). Address: Wilson College House, Bombay.

**MCKNAIR, GEORGE DOUGLAS, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE, B.A. (Oxon), M.B.E. (Mil.),** Judge, Calcutta High Court b. 30 April 1887. m. Primrose, younger d. of the late Douglas Garth and Mrs. Garth. Educ.: Charter House and New College, Oxford. Called to the Bar, 1911; practised in Calcutta from 1912; Joined I.A.R.O.; served in Mesopotamia, 1916-19, practised at Privy Council Bar, 1920-1933. Address: High Court, Calcutta.

**MADAN, JANARDAN AYMAR, B.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,** Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay Presidency, since May 1936 b. 12 February 1885 m. Champubal, d. of late H. F. Pitale, J.P. Educ.: Bombay, Oxford and Cambridge. Assistant Collector, 1909, and Asst. Settlement Officer; Collector and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay, 1920; Joint Secretary, Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1926-28; Chairman, Banking

Inquiry Committee, Bombay, 1929; Director of Labour Intelligence and Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, 1930. Secretary to Government, Revenue Dept., 1934. Address: Hulme Park, Belgium.

**MADGAVKAR, SIR GOVIND DINARAT, Kt. B.A., I.C.S. b. 21 May 1871. Educ.: St. Xavier's High School, St. Xavier's College, Elphinstone College, and Balliol. Passed the I.C.S. in 1893; served in Burma for 3 years; became Dist. and Sessions Judge in 1908. Additional Judicial Commissioner (Karachi), 1920; Judge, High Court, 1925-31; Adviser, Holkar State, President, Huzur Nyaya Sabha, Baroda, 1933-35. Address: 118, Koroagaon Park, Poona.**

**MADRAS, BISHOP OF, since 1923, Rt. Rev. Edward Harry Mansfield Waller, M.A. (Cantab.) D.D. Honorary Canon, Trinity College, Toronto, D.D. Western University of Canada, b. 8 Dec. 1871 Educ.: Highgate School, Corpus Christi College, Cam. Ordained d. 1894; p. 1895 Lon., Principal, St. Paul's Divinity Sch., Allahabad, 1903. Principal, Jay Narayan High School, Benares, 1907, Ag. Secy. C.M.S., U.P., 1908-09, Secretary, 1909-1913; Sec. C.M.S., Indian Group, 1913; Canon of Lucknow, 1910-15; Bishop of Tinnevely, 1915-22. Bishop of Madras, 1 Jan. 1923. Publications: "Revelation", in Bishop's Commentaries for India and The Divinity of Jesus Christ. Address: The Diocesan Office, Cathedral, P.O. Madras.**

**MAHAHOOD, ALI KHAN, MAHOMED AKBAR-KHAN, M.L.C.** First Class Sardar (1921) Cotton Commission Agent, Hubli b. 1878 Educ.: at Hubli President, Hubli Anjuman-i-Islam, working for the educational, social and material uplift of Mahomedans. Vice-President, Hubli Municipality, for several years, President 1931-35. Chairman, District School Board, Dharwar, 1936. Recipient of I.I.M. the King's Silver Jubilee Medal. Publications: Kanarese translation of Keatinge's "Rural Economy in the Bombay Deccan" and "Britain in India, Have We Benefited?" Address: Opposite Native General Library, Hubli, Dist. Dharwar.

**MAHAJANI, GANESH SAKHARAM, M.L.C., M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Cantab.), B.A. (Bom.)** Smith's prizeman (1926); Principal and Professor of Mathematics, Ferguson College, Poona, M.L.C. Bombay, b. 27 Nov. 1896. m. Indumati Paranjpye, d. of Mr. H. P. Paranjpye and niece of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye. Educ.: High School, Satara, Ferguson College, Poona, St. John's College, Cambridge. First in Intermediate (Second Sanskrit Scholar) and the B.A. Examination, Duke of Edinburgh Fellow. Went to England as Government of India Scholar; returned to India in 1927; appointed Principal, Ferguson College, 1929; obtained King's Commission, U.T.C.; promoted "Captain", 1937; elected Dean of the Faculty of Science, Bombay University, 1936. Publications: "Lessons in Elementary Analysis" for Honours Courses of Indian Universities, "The Application of Moving Axes Methods to the Geometry of Curves and Surfaces," and some mathematical publications

especially 'contribution to Theory of Ferromagnetic Crystals' (published in the Transactions of the Royal Society, London) Address: Ferguson College, Poona, 4.

**MAHALANOBIS, S. C., B.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S.E. I. M.S.;** (retired) Prof. of Physiology, Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta, Presidency Coll., Calcutta, 1900-27. Fellow, and Professor, Calcutta University, President, Board of Higher Studies in Physiology Member, Governing Body, Science College, Calcutta University. b. Calcutta, 1867; m. 1902 fourth d. of Koshub Chunder Sen and sister of H. H. the Maharani of Cooch-Bihar Educ.: Edinburgh Univ. Publications: Muscle Fat in Salmon. Life History of Salmon, New form of Myograph. Teachers' Manual, Text Book of Science. Address: 45, New Park Street, Calcutta.

**MAHDI HUSAIN, KHAN WAHID-UD-DAULA ASAD-UL-MULK, NAWAB MIRZA KHAN BAHADUR, C.I.F.;** b. 1834. Educ.: India, Arabia. Travelled extensively in Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and Europe; visited Mecca, Medina, Kaymanli. Address: Tirmingaz, Lucknow.

**MAHMOOD SOHAMNAD, SAHIB BAHADUR, KHAN BAHADUR (1930), M.L.C.,** Landholder, Member, Legislative Council, Madras (elected) and Elected Member, S. Kanara District Board, Elected Member, S. K. Dist. Educational Council. b. 7 March 1870 m. 1898 to Mrs. Maryam Sohamnadi. Educ.: St. Aloysius' College and Govt. College, Mangalore and Christian College, Madras. Served on the South Kanara Dist. Board for about 20 years. Hon. Magistrate for 10 years since 1918; Pioneer of Moplah education in S. Kanara. Started the Asiala Muslim Educational Association in South Kanara in 1907 and Madras Moplah Amelioration Committee in 1922. Elected Member of the First and Second Legislative Assembly and 3rd and 4th Legislative Council, Madras, and member, first reformed Legislative Assembly, Madras Government awarded a Coronation Medal and a Certificate in recognition of his services on Local Boards and his special interest in Moplah education; Presided at the 3rd Annual Conf. of all Kerala Muslim Alkya Sangham in 1925. Leader of the Govt. Deputation to the Andamans to investigate into the Moplah Colonization Scheme in 1925. Presided at the first district Muslim Educational Conf., S. Kanara in 1925. Member, Mahomedan Religious Endowment Committee, Kasaragod. Vice-President, Madras Presidency Moslem League; Member, Staff Selection Board, Madras, 1925-30; Member, Senate Madras University, 1930; member, Retirement Committee, Madras, 1931-32. was active member of the Congress. President, Taluk Board, Kasaragod. President, Dist. Educational Council, S. Kanara, 1937. Author The Moplah Willah Act, 1928 (Madras) Address: Sea View, Kasaragod, S. Kanara.

**MAHMUD, THE HON. DR. SYED, Ph.D. (Germany),** Minister of Education and Development, Bihar. b. 1889; m. niece of the late Mr. Mahabul Haque in 1915. Educ.: Aligarh, Cambridge and Germany.

General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee in 1923 and from 1930 to 1936 Education and Development Minister 1 Bihar since July 1937. Address: Patna

**MAHMUDABAD (ODDH), Premier Muslim Estate in British India MUHAMMAD AMI AHMED KHAN, K. B. Raja of** b. 5th November 1914 m. in 1927 to the Rani Sahab of Bilehra Succession 23rd May 1931 Educ. In La Martiniere College, Lucknow and under distinguished European and India tutors. He has extensively travelled in Europe and the Near East and is a scholar in English, Persian and Urdu. Deeply interested in Natural History, History, Social Reforms and Politics. He is one of the chief workers of the Muslim League and a recognised leader of Muslims in India. Address: Butle Palace and Qaisarbagh, Lucknow, Gallowa House, Naini Tal, The Qila, Mahmudabad (Oudh)

**MAHOMED, GULAMALI SHER** b. 10 18th Dec., 1888 in Bombay Educ.: a St. Xavier's College, Bombay m. on 11th July, 1914, Kulsumbai, two sons and three daughters. He was a Member of Committee, Foreign Board of Trade, Kobe, Japan, 1918-19, President, Indian Trade Association, Kobe, Japan, 1919, Commercial Agent to Czechoslovakia Republic, 1922-25, Consular Agent to the Republic of Czechoslovakia in Bombay since 1925, Member of the Consular Committee on Metals during the War in Kobe, Japan, awarded Medal and Diploma of Red Cross Society of Japan; Fellowship Diploma of Institute of Commerce, Birmingham, England, 1924, awarded Diploma of Honour by Chamber of Commerce, Prague, Czechoslovakia, 1936; Conferred with the order of WHITE LION for Civil merits, by the President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, and a Royal Warrant signed by His Majesty King Edward VIII sanctioning to accept and wear the same, has been granted to him. Address: Mahomed House, Samuel Street, West Bombay; and Meher Villa, 14, Club Road, Bombay.



**MAHOMEDALI, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB SYED, I.S.O.;** Ex. Govt. Services, 1873; Insp.-Gen. of Registration, Bengal; retired, 1913; a distinguished Urdu scholar and dramatist; wrote The Nawabi Darbar, and Adventures of Notorious Detective in English. Address: 4, Railygunge, Calcutta.

**MAHOMOOD, MIR MAQSOOD, B.A., LL.B., B. Litt. (Oxon.),** Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., Punjab. He represented Oxford at Interuniversity International debates in U. S. A. in 1922; travelled extensively in Europe and America and embodied his researches in a thesis on "Rural Co-operation in India and abroad" for which he received the B.Litt. degree of Oxford University in 1923; member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1923-1928, introduced the Punjab Money Lenders Bill. Shortly passed

as "Punjab Regulation of Accounts Act" He held responsible offices in Indian States from 1926 to 1936. He was also Secretary to the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes and was associated with the Indian States Delegations to the Round Table Conferences as Secretary to the Chamber of Princes' delegation and one of its three witnesses at the Joint Parliamentary Committee. He was the Indian States' delegate at British Commonwealth Relations Conference in Canada in 1932. He is a member of the Standing Committee of the Ministers of Indian States and was the drafting and propaganda Secretary of the Punjab Unionist Party. A leading member of the Amritsar District Board and Chairman of one of its Sub-Committees, he holds progressive views and is a brilliant speaker. He received the Punjab Government's Sanad for distinguished War Services, is a staunch supporter of the campaign for the aesthetic and cultural revival of India. *Parliamentary Secretary General to the Premier, Punjab* Born January 1, 1897. *Address:* The Taj, Civil Lines, Amritsar, Punjab.

**MAHON, COLONEL ALFRED ERNEST, D.S.O.** (1918), Indian Army (retired), on staff of Uruvat Himalayan Research Institute since 1930. *b* 1878, *s.* of R. H. Downes Mahon of Cavetown, Co. Roscommon in Frances Amelia, *d.* of Rev. Robert Harloe Fleming. *Educ.* privately. Lieut., 5th Bn. Connaught Rangers, 1899. Lieut., 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1900. Lieut., 4th Punjab Infantry, 1903, transferred to 55th (Coke's) Rifles, 1904; Second-in-command, 59th Royal Scind Rifles, 1922. Commandant, 1st Bn. the Frontier Force Regiment (P.W.O. Sikhs), 1923-27, served South African War. Operations in the Transvaal East of Pretoria, Operations in the Orange River Colony. (Queen's Medal with four clasps), European War, Operations in France and Belgium, 1914-15; Battles of Givenchy, Neuve Chapelle and St. Julien (1914-15 Star, General Service Medal, Victory Medal and Palm), wounded at 2nd Battle of Ypres (despatches), Mohmand Blockade and Waziristan Expedition, 1917. Attack on Nannu, action near Shrawani Pass. German East Africa, 1917-18 (despatches, D.S.O.). Waziristan Field Force, 1919-20. Operations near Mandana Hill, Action near Kotkal, Capture of Abnah Tangi, Operations at Asa Khan, Capture of Barari Tangu. (Commanded 109th Infantry, despatches, India General Service Medal with three clasps, Brevet of Lt.-Colonel); Basmak Field Force, 1923; Colonel, 1924; retired 1928; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. *Publications:* numerous articles and short stories in various papers and magazines in England and India, including *The Field*, *Morning Post*, *Truth*, and *Yachtsmen*, under nom de plume "Mea." *Address:* Manali, Kulu, Punjab.

**MAJITHIA, THE HON. SARDAR BANADUR SINGH SUNDAR SINGH, Kt. (1925), C.I.E. (1920);** Minister of Revenue, Government of Punjab; *b.* 17th Feb. 1872; *m.* grand-daughter of Sardar Sir Attar Singh, K.O.I.E., Chief of Bahadur (Patiala State). *Educ.:* Panjab Chiefs College and Government College, Lahore.

Worked as Hon. Secretary of the Khalsa Coll., Amritsar, for 11 years and Hon. Secretary, Chief Khalsa Diwan, a representative body of the Sikhs from its inception in 1902 to the close of 1920, Jubilee Medal 1935. *Address:* Lahore.

**MAJUMDAR, DWIJA DAS, M.Sc., Assistant** Controller of Stationery, Government of India, Offg. Deputy Controller of Stationery and Stamps, in October 1927, and Offg. Manager, Central Publication Branch, March 1930. *b.* 2nd Feb. 1890. *m.* Abhamayee, *d.* of late Promatna Nath Ghosh, Zemindar of Bhagalpur. *Educ.* Krishnagar Collegiate School, Krishnagar College, and Presidency College, Calcutta. Entered Bengal Junior Civil Service, 1915. Bengal Survey Office as Asst. to the Officer in Charge, Bengal Traverse Party, 1917. Asst. Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Govt. of India, 1924. Acted as Hon. Secretary, Bengal Junior Civil Service from 1921 to 1926. *Address:* 20/2 B, Ray Street, Elgin Road, Calcutta.

**MAJUMDAR, S. C., B.Com. (Rom.), Cert. A.I.B. (London), F.C.C.S. (Lond.)** Manager, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., at Bombay. Born 3rd Feb. 1902. Late Agent of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Lindsay Street Branch, Calcutta, was a prominent member of the Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, for over two years; at present a prominent member of the Committees of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; Bombay Shareholders' Association and a member of committees of several other Associations. A very able writer on banking, Finance and Insurance in important Journals and Newspapers; a very popular figure in Commercial and Industrial Circles of Bombay, was Joint Secretary, Exhibition Committee, Indian National Congress, held at Bombay 1934. Director-in-Charge, United Press of India Ltd. (News Agency). *Address:* Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

**MALAVIYA, KRISHNA KANT PANDIT.** Member, Indian Legislative Assembly. He graduated in 1908 and became the Editor of the "Abhyudaya," a Hindi weekly founded by Pt. Madan

Mohan Malaviya. He founded and edited the Hindi monthly "Mayada" in 1910. He is the author of many Hindi books such as *Bhagrat, Manorama Ke Patra, Matritva, Banar-sankat* and a political history of Sudan, Morocco and Egypt. He thrice went to jail in connection with the Congress non-cooperation movement. He was first elected to

the Central Legislature in 1923 and was re-elected in 1930 and 1936. He was the



General Secretary of the Independent Congress Party in 1926 and was General Secretary of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan from 1928 to 1931. He has been of and on a member of the All-India and Provincial Congress Committees and President and Vice-President of the District and Town Congress Committees. He has presided over many Congress, Hindu and Hindi Conferences in different parts of the country. At present he is interested in popularising gliding amongst the youths in India. He is the founder, organiser and General Secretary of the All India Gliding Institute. His ambition is to train 25,000 youths in gliding before the end of 1940. *Born* 1881. *Address* Abhyudaya Press, Allahabad, U.P.

**MAJAVIYA, PANDIT MADAN MORAN**, b. Allahabad, 25 Dec. 1861. m. 1884; four sons and three daughters. *Educ.*: Sanskrit at the Dharma Jnanopadesh Pathshala, Govt. High School, Mulr Central Coll., Allahabad; B.A. (Calcutta), Schoolmaster, 1885-87; edited the Indian Union, 1885-1887, the Hindustan, 1887-1889; The Abhyudaya, 1907-1909; LL.B., Allahabad University, 1892; Vakil, High Court, Allahabad, 1892; Member, Prov. Leg. Council, 1902-12; President of Indian National Congress, 1909 and 1918; Member, Imp. Leg. Council, 1910, 1918; Member, Indian Industrial Commission, 1916-18; President, Sewa Samiti, Prayag; Chief Scout, Sewa Samiti Scouts' Association; Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University since 1919; President, Hindu Mahasabha, 1923-24; President, Sanatana Dharma Mahasabha, Member, Legislative Assembly since 1924. Resigned 1930. *Address*: Benares Hindu University.

**MALIK, HARDIT SINGH, O.B.E., I.C.S.**, India Government Trade Commissioner, New York b. 23rd November 1894. *Educ.* Eastbourne College, Eastbourne, and Balliol College, Oxford m. 13th April



1919. Prakash, daughter of Bhagat Ishwar Das, Lahore, one son, Harmala Singh Malik, two daughters. Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, 1922-23. Deputy Commissioner, Punjab, 1923-30. Deputy Trade Commissioner and Indian Trade Commissioner, London and Hamburg, 1931-34. Deputy Secretary, Government of

India, Commerce Department, 1934-37, Joint Secretary, Government of India, Commerce Department, 1937. Recreations: Golf, Cricket and Tennis. *Address*. Rawalpindi, Punjab, India.

**MALLIK, DEVENDEA NATH, B.A. (Cantab.)**, Sc.D. (Dub.), F.R.S.E., L.R.S. (Rend.), Principal, Carmichael College, Rangpur, Bengal, since 1926. b. Bengal 1866. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's Coll., Calcutta; University Coll., London; Peterhouse, Cambridge. *Publications*: Numerous works on Mathematics and Physics. *Address*: Rangpur, Bengal.

**MANDLIK, SRI NARAYAN VISWANATH, B.A., LL.B.** (adopted son of the late Hon. Rao Bahadur V. N. Mandlik C.S.I.) Knighted,

1937. Coronation Medal, 1911; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935 and Coronation Medal 1937. Advocate, High Court b. 6th September 1870, m. late Indrabai daughter of Mr. & Mrs. G. Y. Jog, Dt. Satara *Educ.*, Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1904-1926. Chairman Standing Committee, 1915 and Schools Committee, 1929. Chairman, David Sassoon Industrial Home, 1918-21, and Member for several years of the Bombay Board of Film Censors and other public bodies. Was specially thanked by Government for valuable services rendered as a J.P. Volunteer in the early days of the Plague, 1898-99. Has presented a valuable library (in the name of his late father) to The Ferguson College, Poona, Free Press. *Address*: "Hermitage," Pedder Road, Bombay.

**MANIPUR, H. H. MAHARAJA SRI CHURA CHAND SINGH, K.C.S.I., C.B.E.**; b. 1885; m. March 17, 1905. *Educ.*, Mayo College, Ajmer, s. 1891. State has area of 8,456 sq. miles, and a population of 445,606. Salute 11 guns. *Address*: Imphal, Manipur State, Assam.

**MANOHAR LAL, THE HON'BLE MR. M.A. (Punjab), B.A. (Double First Class Honours)** Cambridge, Philosophy and Economics, Bar-at-Law Finance Minister, Punjab from 1937 b. 31 Dec. 1879. *Educ.* Punjab University and St. John's College, Cambridge. Foundation Scholar and McMahon Law student, St. John's Cambridge, Brother-ton Sanskrit scholar Cambridge, Golden Prize, Cambridge, Whewell scholar in International Law, 1904-1905. Principal Randhir College, Kapurthala, 1906-1909. Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, 1909-1912. Advocate, High Court, Lahore, Fellow and Syndic, Punjab University since 1915, Minister of Education, Punjab Govt., 1927-30, President, All-India Economic Conference (Dacca) 1935. *Publications*: Articles on economic subjects. *Address* 45, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

**MANSHARDT, CLIFFORD, PH.B., A.M. (Chicago)** 1921, D.B., 1922, Ph.D. (Chicago) 1924, D.D. (Chicago Theological Seminary) 1932. Blatchford Fellow, Chicago Theological Seminary, 1922-24. Director, The Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Director, The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust; Director, The Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work. b. 6 March 1897; m. 16 May 1925, Agnes Helene Lloyd. Served with American Expeditionary Forces during the World War; 1924-25 Editor, Religious Education, U.S.A.; 1925 Designated to Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bombay. Hon. Secretary, District Benevolent Society of Bombay; 1938, Chairman, Bombay Government Committee on Adult Education. 1932 Visiting Professor in the University of Chicago; 1932 Alden-Tuthill Foundation Lecturer in the Chicago Theological Seminary. *Publications*: The Social Settlement as an Educational Factor in India, Christianity in a Changing India, The Hindu-Muslim Problem in India. Editor, Bombay To-day and To-morrow, Bombay Looks Ahead; The Bombay Municipality at Work; Some

Social Services of the Government of Bombay. The Child in India, and numerous articles in professional journals. Address Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla.

**MAN SINGH, RAJ KUMAR**, Bar-at-Law, is the second son of Raja Dhiraj Major Amar Singhji of Banera (Mewar) b 18th November 1908



*Educ.* at Mayo College, Ajmer, St John's College, Agra, and the Government College, Ajmer; was called to the Bar in 1931 from Lincoln's Inn London, received administrative training in Mysore State, 1915, appointed Dist. and Sessions Judge, Udaipur 1936, now Puisne Judge of the Mewar Chief Court, author of two popular Hindi books *Raj Rajnis* and *London me Bharati Ydhyarti* is the youngest daughter of the late Rao Bahadur Rao Man Singhji of Narwar (Gwalior State), has two sons. Address Man Bhawan, Udaipur (Rajputana)

**MANSINGH, SAKDAR, B.A., LL.B.**, President, Sikh Gurdwaras Judicial Commission and Member, Sikh Gurdwaras Tribunal, Lahore, Advocate, High Court, Lahore. Vice-President, The Chief Khalsa Diwan (1923-1925); b 1887 *Educ.* Khalsa College, Amritsar, won Gold Medal for writing Punjabi poetry, is a lawyer of 25 years' standing, worked as the Senior Counsel and in charge of the Law Department of Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Lahore (1926-1929), edited Khalsa Young Men's Magazine from 1905 to 1909, Member, Legislative Assembly (1921-23) Secretary, Reception Committee, XVII Sikh Educational Conference, Lahore, held in 1926, Offg. Judge, High Court, Patiala, 1930-May 1932. Publications Translated Kalidasa's vikramorvasi from Sanskrit into Punjabi poetry and prose, has written religious tracts. Address: 14, Jail Road, Lahore.

**MAQSUD M ALI KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR**, Chief Secretary, Benares State, and Retired Magistrate and Collector, U.P., comes of a prominent Pathan family of Rampur State b. 1878 *Educ.* in Rampur High School, M.A.D. College at Aligarh, and took his B.A. degree in 1899, standing first in the Allahabad University. Joined the United Provinces Civil Service in 1901, promoted as officiating Magistrate and Collector in 1924 and confirmed in 1928, awarded the title of Khan Bahadur in 1925. Retired from Govt. service in 1933 and soon after joined Benares State service as Chief Secretary. During his tenure of that office, for over 5 years, State administration has progressed and State finances have improved considerably. Was awarded King George V Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, and King George VI Coronation Medal, 1937. Address: Rampur (State), U.P.



**MASANI, HUSTON PESTONJI, M.A., J.P., Ltd. b. 23 Sept. 1878**, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, Fellow, Elphinstone College, 1897 and 1898, Jt. Proprietor and Editor of *Gup Sup* (1898); Editor of English columns of *Kaiser-i-Hind* (1891-1900); Editor, *Indian Spectator* (1901-02); Fellow, Syndic, and Chairman of the Commerce Board of Studies of the Bombay University and Fellow of the Institute of Bankers; Trustee, Prince of Wales Museum, N. M. Wadia Charities; President, Anthropological Society, Bombay, 1932-36; Vice-President, Bombay Vigilance Association; President, Bombay Prev. Adult Education Association; Jt. Hon. Secy. and Trustee, Society for the Protection of Children in W. India, also of the K. B. Kama Oriental Institute and the Parsi Girls' Schools Association, Secretary, Bombay Food Prices Committee (1914-17) Municipal Secretary, 1907-1919, Dy. Municipal Commissioner (1919-25), Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, 1922, Manager, Central Bank of India Ltd., 1926-1928; Secretary, Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee; Joint Secretary, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, 1930-31; Vice-President, Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India, Director, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and its representative on the Local Advisory Committee, B.B. & C.I. Railway Publications: English, Child Protection, Folklore of Wells; The Law and Procedure of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay; The Conference of the Birds, a Sun, Allegory; Evolution of Local Self-Govt. in Bombay; The Religion of the Good Life; *Konaustransim*, Court Poets of Iran and India, Gujarati, *Dalanto Upanayog* (Use of Wealth); *Gharat tatha nishahit Kelant* (Home and School education), *Tanushik mala* (Health series), and novels named *Abyerikano Hobaki*; *Radhu*; *Chandra Chal*. Address: Versova (via Andheri Station).

**MASON, LAURENCE R.A.**, (Oxon.), Diploma of Forest, Oxford, (C.I.E. (1931), O.B.E. (Military) (1917), M.C. (1916), Croix de Guerre (Beyes) 1916, Inspector General of Forests and President Forest Research Institute, Ichra Dun, U.P. b. 27-8-86; m. Marjory Menella Tollye *Educ.*: Charterhouse, Christ Church, Oxford. Joined the Indian Forest Service, 1910. On Military service, 1914 to 1919 with B.E.F. in France. Major, R.A. Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1915. Conservator of Forest, 1934. Inspector General, 1937. Address: New Forests, Ichra Dun, U.P.

**MATHER, RICHARD, B.Met.**, Technical Director, Tata Iron and Steel Co. b. 10th Sept. 1886. *Educ.*: Royal Grammar School, Sheffield; Univ. of Sheffield, Mappin Metallist, 1906; Metallurgist, Ormsby Iron Works, Middlesbrough, 1907-1911; Dy. Dir., Metallurgical Research, War Office, Woolwich, 1911-1919 and 1926, Member of Govt. Commission to Investigate German and Luxembourg Steel Industry, 1919. Metallurgical Inspector to Govt. of India



1880-25. Technical Adviser, Indian Tariff Board, 1925-24 and 1926 Member of Iron and Steel Institute. Inst. of Metals, Faraday Society, Technical Inspection Institute. Publication: Papers for technical societies. Address: Bombay.

**MATTHAI, GEORGE, M.A.** (Cantab.), Sc D (Cantab.), FRS E, FZS, FLB, Indian Educational Service, Professor of Zoology in the Government College, Lahore, and in the University of the Punjab, b 13 Nov 1887; s of late Thomas Matthai, m 1924, Mary (d 1931), 2nd d of K Chandu, Bangalore. Educ: Madras University (M.A.), sometime Research Student of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; Mackinnon Research Student of the Royal Society, 1914-17. Address: Lahore Club Royal Societies.

**MATTHAI, JOHN, B.A., B.L.** (Madras); B Litt (Oxon.), D.Sc. (London); C.I.E.; Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, b 10 Jan 1886, m. Achamma John, 1921. Educ: Madras Christian College, London School of Economics, Balliol College, Oxford, High Court Vakil, Madras, 1910-14; Officer on special duty, Co-operative Department, Madras, 1918-20, Professor of Economics, Presidency College, Madras, 1920-25; Professor of Indian Economics, University of Madras, 1925-26, Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1922-25; Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1925-31; President, Tariff Board, 1931. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1935. Publications: Village Government in British India; Agricultural Co-operation in India, Excise and Liquor Control. Address: 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

**MAULA BAKSH, NAWAB MAULA BAKSH KHAN BAHADUR, C.I.E.**, of Batala, Punjab, b 7 May 1862, m. 2nd daughter of Haji Mirza Abbas Khan, C.M.G., C.I.E. Two s. five d. Joined Punjab Postal Dept. and volunteered for service as Field Postmaster at Kandahar Frontier 1880, Manager, Dead Letter Office, and Postal Stock Depot, Karachi, 1881; joined Imperial Circle, Public Works Dept., Simla, 1882. Foreign and Political Dept., 1887; Attache, Hashadan Parsa-Afghan Boundary Commission, 1888-89; Attache to Agent to Governor-General and H. B. M.'s Consul General, Meshed, 1890. Asst. Agent, Govt. Genl., Khurasan and Seistan, 1894; special duty in Intelligence Branch, Quarter-Master-General's Dept., Simla, 1898-1899; Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police in charge, Nuahki District, Baluchistan, 1900, Extra Asst. Commissioner and Magistrate, Punjab, 1900-1; Attache, Seistan Boundary Commission, 1902-4, Oriental Secretary, Kabul Political Mission, 1904-05; Attache, Foreign and Political Dept., Government of India, 1905-19, Political Officer, North West Afghan Frontier Field Force, 1919; Secretary, Indo-Afghan Peace Conference, Rawalpindi, 1919, Home Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1919-22; Member, Jammu and Kashmir State Council, 1923-23; Chief Minister, Bahawalpur State, 1925-28. Address: Iram, Srinagar, Kashmir; Intabed, Lyalpur Dist., Punjab.

**MAVALANKAR, THE HON. MR. GANESH VARDEO, B.A., LL.B.**, Advocate, A. S. Speaker, Bombay Leg Assembly b 28th November 1888. Educ: Rajapur and Government High Schools, Rajapur and Ahmedabad respectively, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, and Government Law School, Bombay. Started practice in 1913, Secretary, Gujarat Sabha, 1916, took part in Kaira No-rent Campaign, 1917; Influenza Relief, 1918, Famine Relief, 1919; Entered Ahmedabad Municipality, 1919; Suspended practice in 1921-22, Secretary, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, 1921 to 1923; General Secretary, 36th Indian National Congress, Ahmedabad, 1921, Secretary, Flood Relief Operations, Ahmedabad District, 1927, Visited England and Europe, 1928; President, Ahmedabad Municipality, 1930 to 1933 and 1935-36, President, Ranpur Inquiry Committee, 1930, Imprisoned, 1930 and 1933. Interned at Batnagiri, 1933-34. Trustee, Gujarat Law Society; Member Governing Body, Ahmedabad Education Society. Address: Bhadra, Ahmedabad. Council Hall, Bombay.

**MAXWELL, REGINALD MAITLAND, THE HON'BLE SIR, K.C.S.I.** (1839), C.S.I. (1933), M.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1923), I.C.S. Home Member Government of India, b 24 Aug 1882, m. Mary Lyle, d. of the Rev. Henry Ralph, D.D. Educ: Marlborough and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Entered the I.C.S., 1908. Collector of Salt Revenue, 1916, Dy. Commissioner of Salt and Excise, 1917-1919; acted as Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1920-21; Secretary, Retrenchment Committee, 1921-23; Collector and District Magistrate from 1924; acted as Secretary to Government of Bombay, General Department, 1928; Special duty as Revenue Officer, Bardoli Revision Settlement Inquiry, 1928-1929; Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1929; Secretary to Government of Bombay, Home Department 1931-1935. Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, 1935, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, 1936, Member of the Governor General's Executive Council, 1938. Address: New Delhi/Simla.

**MEEK, SIR DAVID BURNETT, Kt** (1887), C.I.E., O.B.E., D.Sc. Indian Trade Commissioner, London, b 10 March 1885, m. Gemmill Retta Young. Educ: Glasgow University. Indian Educational service (1911), Director of Industries, Bengal, 1920; Director-General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1926. Representative of the Government of India to Commonwealth Statistical Conference, Ottawa, 1935. Address: India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

**MEHREBAN, NOWSHERWAN ASPENDIAR, B.A.**, Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society; Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Government of Bombay, b 2nd June 1890, m. Jernbanoo d. of Dr. Hormusjee D. Poshkara. Educ: Boys' High School, Allahabad, St. Xavier's High School, Bombay and Epiphany College, Bombay, Galkwar Scholar, Epiphany College. Secretary to Sir Dorab Tata, 1912; Secretary, R. G. Baldoock Ltd., 1917; Secy., Indian Traders Pty.

Ltd., 1919; Secy., Messrs. Australian & Eastern Co., Pty., Ltd., 1921; appointed Investigator, Labour Office, Government of Bombay, 1923, and Asst. Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay Presidency, 1927; Officiated as Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay Presidency in April-May 1930 Secretary, Bombay Strike Inquiry Committee (Fawcett Committee) from October 1928 to April 1929. Technical Adviser to Government Delegates and Secretary to Indian Delegation, 15th Session, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1931. On deputation to the British Ministry of Labour and the International Labour Office whilst on leave out of India, 1931. Address: Mount Vilas, Bandra Hill, Bandra.

**MEHTA, CHUNILAL B.** Merchant; b 1888; m to Tapthal. Two daughters and one son Justice of the Peace for the City of Bombay, Sheriff of Bombay for the year



1935-36, President, Bombay Shroffs (Indigenous Bankers) Association Indian Stock Exchange Ltd. Member Governing Body, Imperial Council of Agriculture Research (1935-38), Indian Central Cotton Committee (1931-37), Executive Committee, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, Manag-

ing Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, Managing Committee, Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital, General Committee, Red Cross Society (Bombay Presidency Branch), Editor "The Financial News", Bombay, "Indian Cotton Review" and "Annual Cotton Chart" (Annual Publications) Managing Director Chhuni Lal Mehta & Co. Ltd Director Alcock, Ashdown & Co. Ltd Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd, Bombay Talkies Ltd., Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Bombay Potteries & Tiles Ltd., Indian Overseas Bank Ltd. United India Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd., Malleable Iron & Steel Casting Co. Ltd. Has travelled round the world in 1927 and again visited Europe and America in 1930. Address: Residence 82, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay; Office: 51 Marwar Bazar, Bombay, 2; Branch Office: 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, 1.

**MEHTA, SIR CHUNILAL VIJYHUCANDAS, Kt.** K.C.S.I. (1928), M.A., LL.B. Agent, Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Provincial Scout Commissioner. b. 12 Jan. 1881. m. to Tarabai Chandulal Kankodiwala. Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Captain, Hindu XI; elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1907; Chairman, Standing Committee, 1912; President of the Corporation, 1916. Elected to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Corporation in 1916; elected to the City Improvement Trust, 1918; Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1918. Elected to the Bombay Port Trust, 1920; Millowner and Chairman, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Director,

The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., The New India Assurance Co., Ltd., The Bombay Suburban Electric Supply, Ltd., The Bundi Portland Cement Co., Ltd., The Member of the Executive Council of the Bombay Government, 1923-28. President, Indian Merchants' Chamber (1931). Address: 12, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

**MEHTA, DHANJIBHAI HORMASJI, L.M.S.S., C.I.E.** (1932), Kaisari-Hind Gold Medal (1920); Donat of St. John Silver Medal (1917); Raj Ratna Silver Medal, Baroda (1916). Associate Serving Brother's Badge at the hands of His Majesty during the Centenary Celebrations of St. John Ambulance Association, 1931. Associate Officer of the Ven. Order of St. John 1934. Associate Commander of St. John 1937 and Maharaja Gackwad's Diamond Jubilee Medal, 1936. Retired Sanitary Commissioner, Baroda. b. 4 February 1864. m. to a cousin. Educ.: Sir Cowasji Janghji Navsari Zarthosti Madressa and the Grant Medical College, Bombay. Joined Baroda Med. Service, 1887; did inoculation work with Prof. Haffkine; gave evidence on the value of inoculation before 1st Plague Commission; did Cholera inoculations with Major Lamb. Has popularised St. John Ambulance work and Red Cross work, all over Gujarat, Sind, Kathiawar, Central India, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. F. Province, Rajputana, Khandesh, Deccan, Thana District and 60 States. Edits a quarterly named *Aranya* since 1927. Baroda Red Cross Branch delegate to the 15th International Red Cross Conference held at Tokyo in October 1933. Address: Lunsikool, Navsari.

**MEHTA, THE HON MR. DURGASHANKER KRIPASHANKER, B.A., LL.B.**, Minister for Finance, Government of the Central Provinces and Berar. b. 7th April 1887; m. Shrimati Narmadabai. Educ.: Jubbulpore Government College and later at the University School of Law, Allahabad. Took to legal profession in 1909, Advocate, C. P. High Court; was for a number of years the Chairman of the District Council of Seoni and President of the Municipal Committee. Was also Chairman of the Central Bank, Seoni; was for a number of years member of A.I.C.O.; Congress Party member of C. P. Leg. Council from 1927 to 1930. Publications: *Educative tracts* for the Provincial Congress organization. Address: 57, Civil Station, Nagpur.

**MEHTA, FATEH LAL, s. of late Bai Mehta Pannalal, C.I.E.**, Dewan of Udaipur. b. 28th February 1868. Educ.: Government College, Ajmer. m. in 1881 daughter of late Bahji Gordhan Mulji Kamdar Shahpura (died in 1911) 2 sons. (elder died in 1937). Member, Mahadraj Sabha, and Nathwana Committee; Recipient of many honours from H. H. the Maharana Sahib of Udaipur; Jagirdar of four villages. Recipient of a Jewelled Seal bearing H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's initials and the signed photographs from H. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in recognition of services and personal merits. Deputed by H. H. the late Maharana to attend the informal meetings

of Princes and Ministers at Delhi in connection with the special organisation of the Chamber of Princes. Acted as Confidential Secretary to H. H. the late Maharana and served the state in many capacities. Possesses a best private library of English, Sanskrit and Persian books. *Address*: Rai Pannalal Mansion, Udaipur, Rajputana.

**MEHTA, GIRDHARLAL D.,** Rai Sahib, Manager, The Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway. b. 6th September 1879. e. at Visnagar and Ahmedabad. Joined the Postal Dept. In 1906 and served six years. Joined the B. B. & C. I. Railway in 1903 as a Junior Clerk in the Dist. Traffic Superintendent's Office and was soon marked out as a man of genius and ability, chief Distributing Officer of Grain Shops 1921, and specially mentioned in despatches, was finally promoted to Superior Grade in 1924 and transferred to the Railway Head Office in Bombay in 1926 where he served till 1934; Rai Sahib 1931, a great social worker having initiated Co-operative Institutes, Death Benefit Funds, etc., for the welfare of the Staff, was actively connected with the Bombay Presidency Baby & Health Week Association, was Chairman Dist. and Div. Co-operative Institutes and mentioned in Government Reports; promoted several works of public utility in Baroda State, also connected with many other institutions in Bombay, originator of the idea of Excursion and Pilgrims Specials. Received silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals from the Railway Board; was appointed to his present post in 1935 by H. H. the Jam Sahib which he has filled with conspicuous ability and distinction. Also selected by H. H. the Jam Sahib for the post of President, Board of Trade, Navanagar State in 1936, and has since then continued to hold that post. *Address*: Jamnagar, Kathiawar.



**MEHTA, SIR HOMI MANEKJI, K.T.,** (1833), Well-known Citizen of Bombay, Banker, Millowner, Industrialist, etc. Director, Reserve Bank. b. 1st April 1871. m. to Goolhal, d. of late Mr. H. K. Umrigar. *Educ.*: at Bombay. Started life as assistant in Bombay Mint in 1888; subsequently joined China Mill Ltd., and started business on his own account in 1898; bought Victoria Mills in 1904; Jubilee Mills in 1914; Raja Goculdas Mills in 1916; Gaeckwar Mills in 1920. Established Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ltd., in 1916 and British India General Insurance Co., Ltd., in 1919. Established Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd., in 1916; Navsari E. S. Co., Ltd., in 1922, and Nasik-Deolali E. S. Co., Ltd., in 1930, Nadiad E. S. Co., Ltd., in 1931. Member of Viceroy's Council of State 1930 to 1934, served on the Committee of Bihar and Orissa Separation in



1931, Represented India on the League of Nations, 1933 and 1934, resigned from Council of State on appointment to the Central Board of Reserve Bank in 1934; appointed Employers' Representative on International Labour Conference in 1936. Established Dry Ice Corporation of India Ltd., in September 1936; Navsari Cotton & Silk Mills Co. Ltd. in 1936. *Address*: "Chothia House", Warden Road, Bombay.

**MEHTA, JAMNADAS, M.M.A., LL.B.,** Bar-at-Law b. 3 August 1884. m. Manibai, d. of Ratanji Ladhujil. *Educ.*: Jamnagar, Junagad, Bombay, London. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-1930. President, Accounts Staff Union, G. I. P. Ry., President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, Bom. Tramwaysmen's Union, Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union, Indian Trade Union Unity Conference, President, B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union, President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, 1921-23, President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 1929-1930; President, Thana District Congress Committee, 1921-1932, and Member, All-India Congress Committee, 1921-1931. Member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, 1926; Gen. Secretary, Democratic Swaraj Party, President, National Trades' Union Federation, 1933-35; Indian Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference, 1934, Substitute delegate Governing Body I. L. O. January 1935; Chairman, Ashan Assurance Co., Ltd.; Mayor of Bombay 1936-37. Revenue and Finance Minister, Government of Bombay in the Interim Ministry, 1937. *Address*: Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

**MEHTA, JAYSUKHLAL KRISHNALAL, M.A.** Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. b. 1884. m. to Mrs. Kumudagauri. *Educ.*: Wadhwan High School and Gujarat and Elphinstone Colleges. Appointed Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1907; Services borrowed by the Indian Munitions Board from Chamber and appointed Assistant Controller from September 1917 to November 1918, was nominated Adviser to the Representative of Employers for the third and 14th Sessions of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, in 1921 and 1930, Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce from 1927-29. Vice-President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from 1921-25 and President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from 1925-29, Chairman of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee, 1927-1932; Vice-President, Randra Municipality, 1934-38. *Address*: "Krishna Kutir", Santa Cruz, B. B. & C. I. and Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

**MEHTA, DR. JIVRAJ NARAYAN, L.M.S.S. (Bom.), M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.).** F.C.P.S. (Bom.), Dean, Gorchandras Sunderdas Medical Coll. and King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay. b. 29 Aug. 1887. m. Miss Hansa Manubhai Mehta. *Educ.*: High School education at Amreli, Baroda State, Grant Medical Coll., Bombay, and London Hospital. Formerly Ag. Asst. Director, Hale Clinical

Laboratory, London Hospital, London, and Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State. Address: K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay.

MEHTA, DR SIR MANGALDAS VIJJEHAKANDAS, Kt, c 1936, O.B.E., L.M.S., M.R.C.P. F.C.P.S. Address: St Vincent's, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6

MEHTA, SIR MANUBHAI NANSHANKAR, Kt (1922); C.S.I. (1919), M.A., LL.B.; b. 22 July 1868, Educ. Elphinstone College, Bombay. m. first Harshad Kumari and on her death again Dhanvanta, 4 s. and 7 d. Professor of Logic and Philosophy and Law Lecturer, Baroda College, 1891-99. Priv. Sec. to H.H. Maharaja Gaekwar, 1899-1906, Rev. Minister and First Counsellor, 1914-16. Diwan of Baroda, 1916-27 and Prime Minister and Chief Counsellor, Bikaner State, 1927-1934. Continues to be Counsellor, Bikaner State. Home Minister Gwalior from April 1937; Indian States Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conferences, 1930, 1931 and 1932, Member, Consultative Committee, 1932; Indian States' Delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1933; attended the World Hygiene Conference, 1933. Publications: The Hind Rajasthan or Annals of Native States of India, Principles of Law of Evidence (in Gujarati, 3 Volumes). Address: 40, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, VAIKUNTH LALUBHAI, B.A., Managing Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. b. 23 Oct 1891. m. Mangal d. of Prataprari Vajeshanker of Bhavnagar. Educ. New High School, Bombay, Elphinstone College, Bombay. Winner of Ellis Scholarship. B.A. Examination Manager, Bombay Central (Provincial) Co-operative Bank, Ltd. 1912, and Managing Director since 1922. Member, Editorial Board, Social Service Quarterly, Bombay Co-operative Quarterly, Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay, Member, Executive Committee, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, 1929, Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, Bombay 1937-39, Bombay Provincial Board, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Board of Management, and Trustee All-India Village Industries Association. Publications: The Co-operative Movement, 1915. The Co-operative Movement in India, 1918. Studies in Co-operative Finance 1927. Address: Murzbanabad, Andheri (B. B. & C. I. Railway).

MERCHANT, FRAMROZ RUSTOMJI, F.S.A.A., J.P., Bihar and Orissa, 1930. b. 12 Nov 1888. Educ. Bombay and London. Formerly, Professional Accountant and Auditor, Lecturer in Accounting, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Offg. Secretary and Chief Accountant, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Examiner in Accounting to the Univ. of Bombay. officiated as Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Presidency, Sind and Aden in 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1936. First Asst. Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay, 1923-29. Publications: "Elements of Book-keeping", "Company Secretary and Accountant", "Income Tax in relation to Accounts", "Indian Income-

Tax Simplified," "Book-Keeping Self-Taught," etc. Address: Income-Tax Commissioner's Bungalow, Patna

METCALFE, SIR HERBERT AUBREY FRANCIS, B.A. (Oxon.); K.C.I.E. (1936), C.S.I. (1933); C.I.E. (1929); M.V.O. (1922); Indian Civil Service (Political Department), b. 27th Sept. 1883. m. Elmor Joyce Potter. Educ.: Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford. Served in Punjab, 1908-1913; Entered Political Department, 1913, Asst. Private Secretary to Viceroy, 1914-1917; served in N.W.F.P. 1917-1926, Counsellor to Legation, Kabul, 1925-1926, served in N.W.F.P., 1926-1930; Deputy Secretary to Government of India, 1930-1932; Foreign Secretary to Government of India, May 1932. Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, 1939

MIAN, ABDUL RASHID, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE, B.A. (Punjab), M.A. (Cantab.), Judge, High Court, Lahore, b. 29th June 1889; m. d. of Nawab Maula Bakhshi, C.I.E. Educ. Central Model School and Forman Christian College, Lahore, and at Christ's College, Cambridge. Practised at Lahore, 1913-1933; appointed Asst. Legal Remembrancer, 1925; officiated as Govt. Advocate, Punjab in 1927, 1929 and 1930. Address: 16, Maason Road, Lahore.

MIRZA M. ISMAIL, AMIN-UL-MULK, SIR, K.C.I.E. (1930), Kt (1930), C.I.E. (1924) O.B.E. (1923), Dewan of Mysore, b. 1883. m. Zebinda Begum of Shirazee family. Educ.: The Royal School at Mysore, Central College, Bangalore, for B.A.; Superintendent of Police, 1905, Asst. Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja, 1908; Huzur Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja, 1914; Private Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja, 1922, Dewan of Mysore, 1926. Invited to the Round Table Conference in 1930 as a delegate from South Indian States, and in 1931 as a delegate of Mysore, Jodhpur and Jaipur (Rajputana). Member of the Consultative Committee, Delegate to the Third Indian Round Table Conference, 1932 and the Joint Select Committee, 1933. Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Inter-governmental Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene, held at Bandoeng (Java), 1937. Address: Carlton House, Bangalore.

MIRZA, HUMAYUN, Dewan of Banganapalle since 18th Nov 37, (exercised all the Ruler's powers during latter's absence on pilgrimage to the Holy places in Iran, Iraq and Arabia) is India's youngest Dewan ever appointed, b. (Bombay) 14th January 1907; eldest of 3 children and only son of Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., C.St.J., (Dewan of Mysore since 1st May 1926) and Lady Mirza Ismail who is the pioneer of the Women's Movement in the Mysore State. Educ.: St. Joseph's College, Bangalore, The Queen's College, Oxford; and the Middle Temple, London; appointed Personal Assistant to the Dewan of Mysore



by H. H. the Maharaja on 1st Nov. 1933, and continued in that capacity till 1st June 1934 when he went on a transfer to Kolar as Asst. Commissioner until 1st January 1935, Asst. Comm. in Bangalore 2nd January to 30th June, Asst. Comm. in Tumkur 1st July 1935 to 18th March 1936; Asst. Comm. in special charge of Anekal Taluk 23rd March to 11th July; Sub-Divisional Officer and Civil Officer, Bangalore 12th July 1936 to 11th Nov. 1937, services lent by the Mysore Government to the Banganapalle Durbar for a period of 3 years. Address: Banganapalle State, South India.

**MISRA, PANDIT HARKARAN NATH, B.A., J.L.D.** (Ornat.), M.L.A. (1924), Bar-at-Law (Inner Temple), b. 16th July 1890. m. Shrimati Bhagwan Devi of Cawnpore Dist. Educ. Muir Central College, Allahabad and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, (1911-1925), Joined Non-Co-operation Movement in 1920. Member of the All-India Congress Committee, Senior Vice-Chairman of Municipal Board, Lucknow; Joint Secretary, Oudh Bar Association; Member of the Bar Council of Chief Court of Oudh; Member of the Lucknow University Court, Chairman, District Board, Lucknow. Publications: Asst. Editor of Oudh Law Journal, Lucknow, from 1916-1920. Address: 6, Nell Road, Lucknow.

**MISRA, RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUR DR SHYAM BEHARI, M.A., D.Lit.**, Retired Magistrate and Collector, U.P., ex-member, Council of State, Adviser-in-Chief, Orissa State, Tikamgarh, C.I., Member of the Allahabad University Court and other Academic Bodies, and of Lucknow and Benares Hindu University Courts, Member and Vice-President, Hindustani Academy, U.P., ex-President, All-India Kanyakubja, All India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, and Kashi Nagri Pracharni Sabha; President, Kanyakubja Inter-College Committee, Lucknow, and of U.P. Managers' Association of Aided High Schools and Inter-Colleges b. 12th August 1873 m. Miss B. D. Bajpai, has two s, five d Educ. Jubilee High School and Canning College, Lucknow. Entered Executive Branch, U.P. Civil Service in 1897 as Deputy Collector, was on various special duties, etc on 6 occasions, Jt. Registrar of Co-operative Societies (1922-24), and Registrar August 1924 to December 1926; Dewan Orissa State from January 1929 to April 1932, when he became Chief Adviser to H. H. Publications: Several standard works in Hindi. Address: Golaganj, Lucknow.

**MITHA, THE HON'BLE SIRDAR SIR SULEMAN CASSIM HAJI, K.T., C.I.E., J.P.**, Landlord and Banker. m. to Miriambal. Educ. at Bombay. Director, New India Assurance Co., Ltd., Governing Director, Suleman & Co., Ltd.; Owner of Ginning and Pressing Factories at Jamner and Shendurni (East Khandesh); Sheriff of Bombay (1934); Member, Council of State and Central Haj Committee, President of Muslim Committee for six years. Address: 27, Kholsa Mohalla, Bombay.

**MITRA, THE HON. MR. SATYENDRA CHANDRA, M.A., B.L.**, President, Bengal Leg. Council; Advocate, High Court, Calcutta. A. 21st

December 1888. m. Mrs. Uma Mitra. Educ. Calcutta University, member of the Beng Leg. Council from 1924 to 1926; member of the Indian Leg. Assembly (1926-34), member of the Age of Consent Committee (1929-30) was a Director of the Reserve Bank of India, Eastern Circle (1935-36), was President of the All-India Postal and P.M. Association, held at Ahmedabad in 1933 was Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee (1922-23), and Vice President (1927-28), was elected to the Bengal Leg. Council in 1937 Address: 20, South End Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

**MITTER, SIR BROJENDRA LAL, K.T.** (1926) K.C.S.I. (1932), M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law Advocate-General of India Formerly Advocate General of Bengal and Member, Bengal Executive Council, 1934-37, Law Member Govt of India, 1928-34 Led Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1931 and 1933. b. May 1875, m., a daughter of Mr. P. N. Bose, late of the Geological Survey Educ. Presidency Col., Calcutta and Lincoln's Inn Address: Simla and New Delhi

**MITTER, DWAREKANATH, M.A., D.L.**, Ordinary Fellow of the University of Calcutta, Dear of the Faculty of Law (1930-34) Member Council of State (1924); formerly Advocate High Court, Calcutta b. 29th Feb 1876 m. d. of Bala Charan Dutt of Calcutta Educ. Presidency College, Calcutta Joined High Court Bar in 1897. In 1916 elected an ordinary Fellow of Calcutta University for five years and appointed Judge of the Calcutta High Court in November 1926 Retired from the Bench (1937) Publications: A Thesis on Position of Women in Hindu Law, published by Calcutta University. Address: Patna, E. I. Railway

**MITTER, RAI BAHADUR KHAGENDRANATH, M.A. (Gold Medalist).** b. 1880. m. Sneharama. Educ. Presidency College, Calcutta Nominated Member, Legislative Assembly, 1922 and 1923; Member, Council of State, 1924 and 1925; Fellow (elected), Calcutta University (1922 to 1926); late editor of Bangiya Sahitya Parikat Patrika. Late Senior Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Calcutta. Inspector of Schools. Presidency Division. Fellow, and Member of the Syndicate, Calcutta University, Ramtanu Lahiri Professor of Bengali Literature and Head of the Department of Indian Vernaculars, Calcutta University Represented the Calcutta University at the Conference of the Universities of the British Empire held at Cambridge, 1936. Publications: Author of several works in Bengali on history, literature and fiction. Address: Ballygunge Place, Calcutta.

**MOBERLY, SIR BERNARD RICHARD, MAJOR-GENERAL, K.C.I.E. (1939); C.B. (1929); D.S.O. (1915).** Quartermaster-General in India; b. 15th Oct. 1877 m. Hylda, d. of late A. C. Willis, Esq., of the Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. Educ. Winchester College, Royal Military College, Sandhurst Staff College, Camberley First Commission Unattached List for Indian Army, 1897; Major-General, Indian

Army, 1980; served in 18th Bengal Infantry and 2nd Punjab Infantry (Punjab Frontier Force) now 2nd Battalion 13th Frontier Force Rifles, commanded 2nd Battalion, 56th Rifles, (Frontier Force) now 10th Battalion; 18th Frontier Force Rifles; Campaigns—N.W. Frontier of India, Waziristan 1901-02, Somaliland Fleki Force, 1903-04; Jibdalli, Great War, 1914-18; Egypt, Gallipoli, Salonika. *Address:* Army Headquarters, Simla/New Delhi.

**MOCKETT, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE VERE, M.A., M.B.E.** (1919), Judge of the High Court, Madras, since 1934. *b.* 25th July 1886. *m.* Ethel Nora (Addum) Tomkinson. *Educ.:* Marlborough, Worcester College, Oxford, Oiled to the Bar, Inner Temple, 1908. Practised in England, 1908-14, 1919-21 (N. E. Circuit), served in the War, 1914-19, practised in Madras Bar, 1921-32, officiated as Judge of the High Court, 1932. Privy Council Bar and Lecturer on Law, King's College, London, 1933-34. *Address:* 2, Anderson Road, Cathedral P.O., Madras.

**MODY, MR. BHOGILAL JAGIVAN**, Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja Sahab of Dharampur *b.* on the 28th of February 1886. *Educ.:* at the Alfred High School, Rajkot. Joined the Government service in the Western India States Agency at Rajkot in 1910. Passed the Higher Standard Examination. Joined Dharampur State service in the year 1923. Appointed Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja Sahab in 1928.



Received His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Medal in the year 1935. Awarded the Coronation Medal in 1937. *Address:* Baldev Nivas, Dharampur (Surat Dist.).

**MODY, SIR HORMASJI PHEROZSHAW, M.A.** (1904). L.L.B. (1906), K.B.E. (1935), Advocate, High Court, Bombay (1910). *b.* 23rd Sept. 1881 *m.* Jeral, *d.* of Kavaji Dadabhai Dubash. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Mem. of Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1913 and President, 1923-24; Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1927 and 1929-34; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1928; President, Employers Federation of India; since 1933; Member, Indian (or Central) Legislative Assembly since 1929; Member, Round Table Conference and Reserve Bank Committee; Director, Tata Sons, Ltd.; Delegate International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1937. Chairman, Associated Cement Companies; Chairman, Central Bank of India; President, Cricket Club of India; *Publications:* The Political Future of India (1908); Life of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta (1921). *Address:* Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

**MOHAMMAD RAZA RASUL KHAN, RAJA SIR, Kt.** (1932), C.S.I. (1924), Talukdar of Jahangirabad. *b.* 28th June 1886. *Educ.:* Colvin Talukdar School, Lucknow. First non-official Chairman of the District Board, Bara Banki. Besides numerous other char-

table contributions, the following are the chief:—Ra. 1,25,000 to the Prince of Wales' Memorial, Lucknow, Ra. 50,000 to Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, and Ra. 1,00,000 to the Lucknow University. Life Vice-Patron of the Red Cross Society Contributed Ra. 10,000 to Lady Reading Chiki Welfare Fund and Ra. 5,000 to Aligarh University for Maria Scholarship; Vice-President of the British Indian Association and Member of the United Service Club; Member of the Court and Executive Council of the Lucknow University, Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsiff. *Address:* Jahangirabad Raj, Dist. Bara Banki; Jahangirabad Palace, Lucknow.

**MOHAMMAD ZAFRULLA KHAN.** (*See under* Zafulla Khan Chaudhari Muhammad.)

**MOHOMED ABBAS KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR**, Merchant. *Educ.:* in Mysore. Was a member of the representative assembly, Mysore, for over 20 years; and is member of Mysore Legislative Council for over 16 years; was Hon. President, Bangalore City Municipal Council for nearly 4 years; has been General Secretary, Central Mahomedan Association, for 31 years, Presided over non-Brahmin Youth League, Madras, 1928; Elected President, Mysore State Muslim Conference, 1932. *Address:* Muslim Hall Road, Bangalore City.

**MOOKERJEE, SIR NARAYAN**, Zamindar of Uttarpara. *b.* April 1859. Member, Bengal Legislative Council, since 1918; *m.* 1878; one *s.* *Educ.:* Uttarpara School; Presidency College, Calcutta; Chairman of the Uttarpara Municipality since 1887; Chairman of the Bench of Hon. Magistrates, 1889; Managing Committee of the British Indian Association, 1889; a Member of the Asiatic Society; a life Member of St. John Ambulance Association; Member of the Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian Students, 1918; a Member of the National Liberal League, and Vice-President of Bengal Humanitarian Association; elected to Executive Committee of All-India Landholders' Association, 1919. *Address:* Uttarpara, near Calcutta.

**MOORE, W. ARTHUR**, Editor of *The Statesman*, *b.* 1880. *m.* Maud Eileen, only surviving child of George Maillet. *Educ.:* Campbell Coll., Belfast and St. John's College, Oxford. President, Oxford Union Society 1904; Special Correspondent of *The Times* for Young Turk Revolution, 1908, and in Albania; Persian Correspondent, 1910-12; Russian Correspondent, 1913, Spain, 1914; Albanian Revolution, 1914; Retreat from Mons and Battle of Marne, 1914, obtained commission in Rifle Brigade; served Dardanelles, 1915; Salonika, 1915-17, (General Staff Officer, flying, 1918, with military mission (General Sir G. T. Bridges) in Constantinople and the Balkans; Squadron Leader, R.A.F.; demobilised, May, 1919; despatches twice; M.B.E. (military); Serbian White Eagle; Greek Order of the Redeemer; Middle-Eastern Correspondent of *The Times*, 1919-22, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, Caucasus, India, Afghanistan, M.L.A. (Bengal).

1926-33. *Publications*. The Miracle (By 'Antrim Oriol,' Constable, (1908). The Orient Express (Constable 1914). Address "The Statesman," Calcutta

**MOOS, DR. F. N. A., M.D., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Eng.), D.T.M. & Hy. (Eng.), M.B.B.S. (Bombay), F.R.I.P.H. (London), F.C.P.S. (Bombay), J.P., Superintendent and Chief Medical Officer, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital b. 22nd Aug. 1893 m. Shehra F. Marzban. Tuberculosis Medical Officer, Boros of Stoke Newington; Hackney and Poplar, London; Medical Referee, London. War Pensions Committee; Lecturer on Tuberculosis, University of Bombay. Hon. Physician, G T. Hospital, Bombay. Fellow of the Royal Society of Public Health; Fellow, University of Bombay. Fellow, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay. *Publications*: Present Position of Tuberculosis, Prevention of Tuberculosis and Pandemic of Influenza, 1918, etc., etc. Address: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.**

**MOSES, SAMUEL T., M.A. (Madras), Dip. Ref., D.Sc., A.M.I.E.T., F.Z.S. (Lond.), F.R.A.I. (Lond.). Assistant Director of Fisheries (Pearl & Chank), Madras, on deputation (loan) as Director of Fisheries, Baroda b 30th October 1899. Educ: Wesley College, Madras, S.P.G.**



College, Trichinopoly and Christian College, Madras m Deborah Kanl nee Stephen, has two sons and one daughter. Fellow of the Zoological Society, and the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, London. Member Mythic Society, Bangalore, Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, Zoological Society, New York, Natural History Society, Bombay, and Anthropological Society Bombay, and Foundation-fellow of the Indian Zoological Society, Lahore. Secretary C.E.M.S. Social Club, Tuticorin, 1915-19, Vice-President, City Temperance Association, Madras, 1920, Director, Y.M.C.A., Calcutt, 1924-27; President, Visagapatnam Christian Union, 1932-37, Lay Reader St. Patrick's Church, Tuticorin, 1919, St. Mary's Church, Calcutt, 1929; Lay Trustee, St. John's Church, Visagapatnam, 1933-37. Has contributed to the press and participated in the Indian Science Congress since 1923. Address: Baroda.

**MUDALIAR, THE HON. SIR A. RAMASWAMI, DIWAN BAHADUR, Kt. (1937), C.I.E. (1936). Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council (Depts of Commerce and Railways) b 14 October 1887. Educ.: Madras Christian College, Law College, Madras. Advocate, Madras; Member, Legislative Council, Madras, 1920-26; Mayor, Corporation of Madras, 1928-30; Member, Council of State, 1930; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1931-34; Member, Round Table Conference and Federal Structure Committee; Member, Indian Franchise Committee; Member, Indian Reserve Bank Committee; Leader,**

Indian Delegation to British Commonwealth Relations Conference, Toronto, Member, Special Textile Tariff Board, Member, India Council, Hon. Editor, *Justice*, 1927-35; Member, Economic Committee, League of Nations, Member, Imperial Economic Committee Address: Delhi and Simla

**MUHAMMAD ABDUL QUADIR, KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Pleader. b 26th Dec 1887. Educ: Government College, Jubulpore, C. P. and M.A. O. College, Aligarh. Was for some time Headmaster, Mohindra High School, Tikamgarh, Orchha, Bundelkhand. Practised in 1898 at Amraoti (Berar), Ex-Official Receiver, (1917), Hon. Secretary, Berar Mahomedan Educational Conference. Address Amraoti Camp (Berar), C.P.**

**MUHAMMAD, AHMAD SAID KHAN, CAPT-NAWAB, SIK. (See under Chhatari, Nawab of.)**

**MOHAMMAD MUKARRAM ALI KHAN, MUMTAZ-UD-DOWLAH NAWAB, Chief of Mumtaz Pasha Estate and Tazimi Jagirdar (Jaipur State) b. 2nd Sept. 1895, m. d of late Koer Latifat Ali Khan, Chief of Sadabad, 2nd marriage, d of Rao Abdul Hakeem Khan of Khairi Dist., Sharanpore. Educ. Maharaja's Coll., Jaipur and M.A.O. Coll., Aligarh. Was Foreign Member of the Council of State, Jaipur, 1922-24; visited Europe in 1924. *Publications*: Sada-i-Watan Tauqued Nadir, Swarajya Home Rule. Address: Pahasu House, Aligarh, Mumtazbagh, Jaipur (Rajputana) and Pahasu Camp, New Delhi.**

**MUHAMMAD NAWAZ KHAN, MAJOR SIRDAR, M.L.A., Punjab After his education in the Punjab Chiefs' College and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he joined the Army in 1921. In August 1926, he was appointed to the Army in India Reserve of Officers. In the following November he was elected to represent the Punjab Landholders in the Legislative Assembly where he was a prominent member of the Independent Party led by Mr M. A. Jinnah. b. August 12, 1901. Married the younger daughter of the Nawab of Kalsabagh. Six daughters, two died Address: Kot Fatch Khan, Attock District, Punjab.**



**MUIR, WINGATE WEMYSS, LIEUT.-COL., C.B.E. (1926), M.V.O. (1923), O.B.E. (1918), Officer of the Crown of Roumania 1920; Commander of the Crown of Belgium 1926; b. 12th June 1879. Educ.: Haileybury College and the R.M.C. Sandhurst. Was in the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment and 15th Ludhiana Sikhs (I.A.). Address: C/o The Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Simla.**

**MUKANDI LAL, B.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, ex-M.L.C. ex-Dy. President, U.F. Council, Palsne Judge, Tehri (Garhwal) State High Court, b 14th October 1890 m. nee Miss Ball (1915). Educ. at Schools, Pauri and Almora. At Colleges, Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta and**

Christ Church, Oxford Hist Hons 1917 Called to Bar, Grays Inn, 1918, returned 1919, enrolled Advocate, Allahabad H.C. 1919, M.L.C. for Garhwal 1923-30, Dy. President, U.P. Council, 1927-30, appointed Pilsne Judge Tehri (Garhwal) State, High Court, Aug. 1938. Writes to Hindi and English periodicals, and is an exponent and critic of Indian Art. Permanent address — "Vijaybhawan" Lansdowne, Garhwal, U.P., India

**MUKERJEE, SATYA VRATA, RAJ RATNA** (1934) B.A. (Oxon), Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, London, Fellow of the Royal Society, of Arts, London, Sar Suba (Revenue Commissioner); also Inspector



General of Prisons, Excise Commissioner and head of the Panchayat department. b. 6th February 1887. m. Sm Aruna Devi, M.A., nee Desbarao, niece of Rabindranath Tagore the Poet. One son, one daughter. Educ. St Xavier's and Presidency Colleges, Calcutta, and Exeter College, Oxford. Entered Baroda Service (1911), conducted the Census of Baroda State (1921), Suba in three districts (1922-1923) and (1932-34); Chief Secretary to the Government (1929), acting Revenue Commissioner (1929-30), Census Commissioner for the second time (1930-32); Development Commissioner (1935), reorganised the Central Secretariat after the model of British India (1919-20); was largely instrumental for the reorganisation of the local Boards; as member of the Baroda University Commission was mainly responsible for drafting its report (1926-27). Decorated "Raj Ratna" Mandal Gold Medal for exemplary services (1934); also King George V Silver Jubilee Medal (1935), the Gaekwar's Diamond Jubilee Gold Medal (1936) and the King's Coronation Medal (1937). Publications:—Constitutional Reforms in Baroda, Census Reports of 1921 and 1931; and other official publications. Address: Race Course Road, Baroda.

**MUKERJEE, DR BISWANATH, L.M.S., M.L.A.** b. 6th August 1893. Educ. Gorakhpur and Calcutta. A prominent physician of Gorakhpur. He was specially allowed to practise even when he was in jail in connection with the Meerut Conspiracy case. He is also a journalist, and he was closely connected with *The Amrita Bazar Patrika* from 1915 to 1919. He came into conflict with the powers-that-be while yet a boy in school in 1909 for an article entitled "Slave Trade in Nepal." He joined the Indian National Congress in 1920 and was imprisoned in December 1921 under the Indian Penal Code. Founded the B. & N. W. Railwaymen's Association and Mazdoor & Kisan Sabha, Gorakhpur, in 1920 and 1925. He defended himself in the Meerut Conspiracy



case and after a protracted trial from 1929 to 1936 was acquitted. Vice-President, All-India Trade Union Congress and All-India Railwaymen's Federation from 1925 to 1929. Member, All-India Congress Committee, from 1923 to 1929. Elected Commissioner (1935) and Education Committee Chairman (1937) of the Gorakhpur Municipality. Elected member of the United Provinces Legislative Assembly from Gorakhpur District. West Rural Constituency in 1937. Elected Chairman, Public Health Committee, M. B. Gorakhpur in April, 1938 and President, International Habsemannian Society of India in May, 1938 at Calcutta. Address: Gorakhpur, U.P.

**MUKERJI, LAL GOPAL, SIR, B.A., LL.B., b.** 29th July 1874. m. Srimati Nalini Devi. Educ. Ghazipur Victoria High School and Muir Central Coll., Allahabad. Practised at Ghazipur, 1896-1902; joined Judicial Service of United Provinces, 1902; was Munsiff from 1902 to 1914; Subordinate and District and Sessions Judge from 1914 to 1923; was deputed to Legislative Department of Government of India as an officer on Special Duty, 1921-22; was appointed to officiate as Judge of High Court December 1923; was additional Judge of the High Court, 1924-1926; was made permanent Judge in March 1926; knighted in June 1932; was appointed to officiate as Chief Justice in July 1932, again in October 1932, retired 1934. Judicial Member, Jammu and Kashmir State (1936). Publications: Law of Transfer of Property 1st Edition, 1925, (2nd Edition, 1931). Address: Jammu and Srinagar.

**MUKERJI, MANMATHA NATH, THE HON. JUSTICE** Sir, Kt., M.A. (Cal.), B.L., Pilsne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1924 to Oct. 1936; b. 28th Oct. 1874. m. Smt. Sureswari Devi, eldest d. of Sir George Doss Banerjee. Educ.: Albert Collegiate School and College, Presidency College, Calcutta, and Ripon College Law Classes. Vakil, Calcutta High Court, from Dec. 1898 to Dec. 1923, acted as Chief Justice July-August 1934, Nov.-Dec. 1935 and Aug. 1936. Knighted, 1st Jan. 1936, Acting Law Member Govt. of India. June to October 1938. Fellow of the University of Calcutta; President, Bengal Sanskrit Association. Address: 8/1, Harri Street, Calcutta.

**MUKERJI, RAI BAHADUR PARESH NATH, C.B.E., M.A.** (1902), Rai Bahadur (1929), C.B.E. (1933); Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam. b. 22nd December, 1882. m. Samir Bala nee Chatterjee. Educ.: Presidency College, Calcutta. Joined the Postal Department as Superintendent of Post Offices in 1904, Secretary, Postal Committee, 1920, Member, Office Reorganisation Committee, 1921, Secretary of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Stockholm, 1924, Assistant Director-General, 1927. Member of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at London, 1929, Deputy Director-General, Postal Services, 1931, Deputed to Kabul to settle postal relationship with Afghanistan 1932, Postmaster-General, Madras, 1933, Behar and Orissa, 1933-34, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Cairo, 1934.



Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam, 1934-38. Senior Deputy Director-General, Post and Telegraphs, 1938-39. *Publications*: Several Departmental Publications. *Address*: Raceview, Hastings, Calcutta.

**MULLAN, JAL PHIBOSHAN, M.A., F.Z.S., F.R.E.S.**, Prof. of Zoology, Director, Zoological Laboratory, St. Xavier's College. b. 26th March, 1884. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Professor, Examiner, University of Bombay. *Publications*: "Animal Types for College Students". *Address*: "Vakil Terrace", Lamington Road, Grant Road, Bombay.

**MULLICK, PROMATHA NATH, RAI BAHADUR, Bharata-Bani-Bhushan, M.L.A.S., F.R.E.S.A.** b. 1876. *Educ.*: Hindu School, St. Xavier's College and privately. A nominated Member of the Exemption Committee of the Improvement of Calcutta in 1911. Nominated Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation in 1923; Member of the Committee of the Calcutta Exhibition, 1923; Hony. Secretary, Calcutta Houseowners' Association, Director, Mercantile Bank of India (India), Ltd., India Jute Co., Ltd., India Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., &c.; Member of the Local Board, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, 1935-36. *Publications*: "The Mahabharata, as it was, is and ever shall be—A Critical Study," "The History of the Vaisnavas of Bengal," "Origin of Caste, India's Recovery," etc. also in Bengali several books including a History of Calcutta. *Address*: 129, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

**MUMTAZUDDOLAH, NAWAB MD. MUKARRAM ALI KHAN**, Chief of the Pahasu Estate. *Address*: Nawab's House, Jaipur

**MUNSHI, THE HON. MR. KANIALAL MANEKAL, B.A., LL.B.**, Home Minister, Govt of Bombay b. 29th Dec. 1887. m. Lilavati Sheth, an authoress of repute in Gujarati language, 1926. *Educ.*: Dalal High School, Broach, and Baroda College. Enrolled as Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913; Joint-Editor, "Young India," 1918; Secretary, Bombay Home Rule League, 1919-20; Editor, "Gujarat," 1922-31; Fellow of the Bombay University, since 1925; Member of the Syndicate of the Bombay University 1926-30, served on the Baroda University Commission, September 1926; Member, the Bombay Legislative Council for the Bombay University, 1927-30; Chairman of the Committee of the Government of Bombay to introduce compulsory physical training in schools, 1927; Member, of the Academic Council and Board of Post-Graduate Studies, Bombay University, 1929, arrested, 21st April 1930 for Salt Satyagraha, sentenced to six months' imprisonment; substitute Member of the Working Committee, I. N. Congress, 1930, Member of the All-India Congress Committee, 1930-36; arrested in Jan. 1932, sentenced to 2 years' E. I. for Civil Disobedience; Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Board, 1934. *Publications*: Prithivi-Vallabh, Pattanni-Prabhuta, Gujarato Nath, Rajadhiraj, Bhagavan Kantiya, Verni Vasulat, Kono Vank, Swapnadrashta; Sneh-Sambhram, Purandar Parajaya, Avidhakta Atma, Tarpan, Putra Samovadi, Dhruvaswaminil Devi;

Kakani Shash, Vava Shethnu Swatantrya, Be Kharab Jan, Agnankit, Brahmacharya-saivism, etc., Shishu ane Sakhi, Darshano, Adl Vachano, Lopa Mudra Parts I-IV. *Address*: 26, Ridge Road, Bombay.

**MUNSHI, MRS. LILAVATI KANIALAL. b. 1899. m. K. M. Munshi**, Advocate, Secretary, Sahita Sansad, Bombay; Secretary, Stri Sewa Sangh, Bombay; joined Satyagraha, 1930; appointed Vice-President, Bombay War Council, 1930; arrested, 4th July 1930; sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; released at the end of October 1930, organised Bombay Swadeshi Market, 1930; elected member, All-India Congress Committee, 1931; arrested in Jan. 1932; released, 26th Jan. 1933, appointed Vice-President, Narmad Centenary Committee; Member of the Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber; Secretary, Congress Exhibition Committee, Elected Member of the Municipal Corporation, 1935 Member of the School's Committee, Medical Relief Committee, Works Committee, Member, Legislative Assembly, Member, Bombay University Senate Director, The Bombay Life Insurance Co., Ltd., The Aundh Sugar Mills, Ltd Lalloobhai Samaldas Co-operative Bank, Ltd, Member on many public bodies. *Publications*: Short Stories, Essays, Jivramanthi Gaddeli, "Kumardevi," "Rekha-chitro ane bija lakho," a collection of short stories and plays, etc. *Address*: 26, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

**MURSHIDABAD, NAWAB BAHADUR OF K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.**, The Hon. Itisham-ul-Mulk, Rais-ud-Dowla, Amir-ul-Umran, Nawab Asaf Kadr Syud Sir Wasef Ali Meerza, Khan Bahadur, Mahabut Jung; premier noble of Bengal, Rohar and Orissa; 38th in descent from the Prophet of Arabia; b. 7th Jan. 1875 m. 1898, Nawab Sultan Dulin Fugroo Jahan Begum Sahoba. Heir apparent: Murshid-zada Asif Jah Syed Wares Ali Meerza. *Educ.* in India, under private tutors and in England, at Sherborne, Rugby, and Oxford; has six times been Member of Bengal Leg. Council. *Address*: The Palace, Murshidabad.

**MURTRIE, DAVID JAMES, O.B.E., I.S.O.**, Dy. Dir.-Gen., Post Office, 1916-1921 (retired). b. 18 Dec. 1864. *Educ.*: Devonport Coll., Madras. Ent. Govt. Service in Post Office, 1884; Pres. Postmaster, Bombay, 1913-16. *Address*: "Lowland," 8, Cunningham Road, Bangalore.

**MUSPRATT, SIR SYDNEY FREDERICK, GENERAL, K.C.B. (1887), C.B. (1930), C.B.I. (1922), C.I.E. (1921), D.S.O. (1916)** b. 11th Sep. 1878. m. Rosamonde Barry, youngest d. of Sir E. Barry, (Bart). *Educ.*: United Service College and Sandhurst Commissioned 1898; Joined 12th Bengal Cavalry, 1899; N.W. Frontier, 1908; Great War in France (1914-18), Deputy Director, Military Intelligence, A.H.Q. India, 1919-21; Director, Military Operations, A.H.Q., India, 1927-29, Deputy Chief of General Staff, India, 1929-31; Secretary, Military Department, India Office, 1931-33; Commander, Peshawar District, 1933-36; Secretary, Military Dept., India Office, 1937 onwards. *Address*: C/o United Service Club, London.

**MUTALIK, N. ANNASABH, B.A.,** First Class Sardar of the Decan, b. 6 Sept. 1879. m. S. Ramabai, d. of Mr. K. Bhiranhi Educ. at Satara High School and the Decan Coll., Poona. Member. Bombay Legislative Council for the Decan Sardars, 1921-1923 and of Central Assembly 1924-26. President, Inamdars' Central Association, 1914 to the present day. Was appointed non-official member of Army Accounts Committee, 1925-26, to represent Legis. Assembly on the Committee; President of the 1st Provincial Confee. of Sardars, Inamdars, 1926 and President, Provincial Postal Confee., 1926. Elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Conference, Sardars and Inamdars, 1927 and in 1931. A leader of the Deputation to H. E. Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montague, Secretary of State, 1917, represented Sardars and Inamdars' interests before the Franchise and Functions Committees of 1919. Leader of the Deputation before the Simon-Commission, 1928, and leader of two deputations 1927 and 1929 to H. E. the Governor. Raised to be First Class Sardar of the Decan in September 1930. Nominated Member of the Provincial Franchise Committee, 1932. *Publications:* Currency System of India in Marathi. *Address:* Satara City.

**MUZAFFAR KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB, O.I.E.,** Reforms Commissioner, Punjab, b. 2nd January 1880. Educ. Mission High School, Jullunder, and Government College, Lahore. Joined Government Service as Munsiff, promoted as Extra Assistant Commander, served as Mirmuashl to Sir Michael O'Dwyer during Great War, Orient Secretary, Indo-Afghan Peace delegation 1919; Sir Henry Dobbs Kabul Mission 1923, Oriental Secretary, British Legation, Kabul, in 1921 under Sir Francis Humphreys, Joined Political Department, 1924, Director, Information Bureau, 1925; Reforms Commissioner since October 1931. Retired 2nd January 1936; Revenue, Member, Punjab Govt., Feb. 1936; member of the Legislative Assembly, 1937. President Anjuman-I-Himavat Islam, Lahore. Khan Bahadur, 1917; Nawab 1921, and C.I.E. 1931. *Publication:* Sword Hand of the Empire—a war publication. *Address:* Lahore.

**MYSORE, HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF**  
*See in Indian Princes' Section*

**MYSORE, HIS HIGHNESS YUVARAJA OF, SIR SRI KANTHIRAVA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G.C.I.E.,** b. 5 June 1888; y. s. of late Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur m. 17th June 1910. One s. Prince Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar and three daughters. Takes keen interest in welfare of people and in all matters of education, health and industry. *Address:* Chamundi Vihar, Mysore.

**NADKAR, DEWAN BAHADUR KHANDRAO GANGADHAR RAO, b. 1876** s. of Gangadhar Rao Nadkar. Educ. at Anand College, Dhar, and Muir Central College, Allahabad, Khargi Dewan and Member in charge of Finance and Education of Dhar State Council, appointed Dewan and Vice-President of State Council, 1920. Rao Bahadur, 1924.

Dewan Bahadur, 1931. President, Council of Administration, January 1932. *Address:* Dewan's House, Dhar, C.I.

**NAG, GIRIN CHANDRA, RAIBAHADUR, M.A., B.L.,** b. 25 June 1901. m. Sreemati Kunjalata, s. of Rai Sahab P. C. Deb of Sylhet. Educ. Calcutta Presidency College. Professor, Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack (1896-1899); Pleader, Sylhet Judge's Court (1899-1899); Member, Assam Civil Service (1892-1919); Member, Dacca University Court, and Member, Leg. Assembly. *Publications:* "Back to Bengal." *Address:* Bakshi Bazar, Dacca.

**NAGOD, RAJA SAHAB MAHENDRA SINGH JES DEO, Ruler of Nagod State; b. 5th Feb. 1916;** m. Princess of H. H. Maharana of Dharampur State; Privately educated under various guardians and tutors; invested with full ruling powers on 9th Feb. 1936; received administrative training under the Mysore Government and at the Bundelkhand Agency, Nowgong. His dynasty has ruled at Nagod for over six centuries; his State has area of 501 square miles, and population of 74,589; his salute being nine guns. *Address:* Nagod, Bundelkhand.

**NAGORY, DAMODAR DAS, Born 1910** is a progressive businessman of Gwallor, Hon. Secretary of the Gwallor Chamber of Commerce (since 1933). Member,

Economic Development

Board, Gwallor Government,

(1933-36) Chairman

of Nagory Brothers, Ltd.,

Offices at Agra, Calcutta

Gwallor and Bhopal.

M. Director of The Gwallor

Wvg Estt., Ltd. Artificial

Silk Manufacturers. Partner

of R. J. & Sons leading

piece goods importers, of

Messrs. D. D. Nagory &

Brothers, representatives of several big Electric

concerns, Radio & Wireless

specialists, and of Messrs. M. B. Nagory & Co. Delhi, (Managing

Agents Mahatma Sewing Machines Co., Ltd.,

Sewing Machines Manufacturers). *Address:*

Nagory Bhawan, Lashkar (Gwallor).



**NAIDU, K. VENKATASWAMI, B.A., B.L.,** Advocate, Deputy President, Madras Leg. Council, b. July 1896; m. K. Varalakshmi Amma. Educ. Pachayappa's College and Law College. Enrolled as Advocate in 1924; Councillor, Corporation of Madras since 1928; Trustee, Pachayappa's Trust Board; member, Senate of the Madras University; President, Chingleput Dist. Education Council; member, Chingleput Dist. Board; Vice-President, Chennapuri Anna Dana Samajam; member, Advisory Committee, Government Ophthalmic Hospital and Government Mental Hospital. *Address:* Appat Gardens, Taylor's Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

**NAIDU, SAROJINI, Mrs.,** Fellow of Roy. Soc. of Lit. in 1914; b. Hyderabad, Decan, 13 Feb. 1879. Educ. Hyderabad; King's Coll., London; Girton Coll., Cambridge. Published three volumes of poetry in English, which have been translated into all Indian vernaculars, and some into other European languages; also been

set to music; lectures and addresses on questions of social, religious, and educational and national progress; specially connected with Women's Movement in India and welfare of Indian students. President, Indian National Congress, 1925. Address: Congress House, Bombay 4

**NAIK, SARDAR RAO BAHADUR BHIMHAI RAO-**  
OHODJI. b 28th April 1879. Went to  
Sallsbury, S. Rhodesia, in 1896 for business



and is Proprietor of the well-known firm of Bhimjee R. Naik there. Returned to India, 1912 and has since then devoted himself solely to public life. He was first elected President, District Local Board, Surat, from 1925 to 1938, was also Chairman, District School Board,

Surat, from 1929 to 1939. Was elected member, old Bombay Legislative Council, from 1927-1937. Is a Director, East India Cotton Association, Bombay, a member, Indian Central Cotton Committee since 1923, Agricultural Research Committee, Bombay, and the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. Was twice Non-Official Adviser to the Indian Delegation to negotiate Trade agreement with Japan. Is a Trustee, Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund, Bombay. Was a member of the Delimitation Committee of the Bombay Government, and the Board of Communications, Bombay. Gave evidence before the Royal Commission of Agriculture in India, the Land Revenue Assessment Committee and the Retrenchment Committee, Bombay Government. He is also associated with several other public and private institutions. Rao Bahadur 1923, enrolled as Second Class Sardar of Gujarat, 1932. He is an Inamdar in the Surat District. Address: Sagarapura, Surat.

**NAIE, CHETTER MADHAVAN, THE HON. MR JUSTICE, B A**, Bar-at-Law. Judge, High Court, Madras. b 24th Jan. 1879. m. Sreemathi Palat Parukutty Ammah, eldest d of Sh C. Sankaran Nair. Educ.: Victoria Col Palghat, Pachaiyappas and Christian Colleges, Madras, Law Coll., Madras, Univ. Col London, and also the Middle Temple, London. Enrolled in the Madras High Court, 1904, officiated as Vice-Principal, Law Coll., Madras, 1909; Law Reporter, 1915-16; apptd. Prof., 1916-20; Govt. Pleader, 1919-23, Advocate-General, Madras, 1923-24, Judge of High Court, 1924, confirmed, 1927. Address: "Lynwood," Kadambakam Cathedral, P. O., Madras.

**NANAVATI, MR. ROMESH CHANDRA MOTTILAL, FCI, F.F.C.S., F Com Sc.A., F R Econ. S., F S S (London), Corporate Secretary. Travel Solicitor to the American Express Co Inc** b on the 25th of January, 1908. Married Vasumati Ratilal Parakh Educ. at the Esplanade High School, Bombay, and the Theosophical College, Madras. Obtained Fellowships of the Commercial Institute, Leicestershire, the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd., Guildford, and the Association of Commercial Science Hull (England). Elected Fellow of the Royal Economic and the Royal Statistical Societies of London in 1935. Appointed Assistant Registrar for India of the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd. in 1936. Received by Their Majesties King Carol of Rumania, Boris III of Bulgaria (1936) and the Governor-General of Australia (1934). Served Dharampur State as His Highness the Maharaja's Secretary from 1928 to 1938. Director, Photo Cine Sound Agencies Ltd., Bombay. Associate Editor, The Indian Market, Bombay. Recipient of the International honour of the Order of Officer of L'ordre Universel du Merite Humain of Switzerland (1934). Appointed Travel Solicitor to The American Express Co Inc (1938). Travelled several times to Europe—cruising as far as Spitzbergen, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, St. Settlements, China and Japan. Address: "The Cliff", Raghaolji Road, Bombay 7.



**NANDY, (See under Kasimbazar)**

**NARANG, DR. SIE GOKUL CHAND, M A, Ph D**, Bar-at-Law, Ex-Minister Punjab Government, Lahore. b 15 Nov 1878 Educ. Punjab University, Calcutta University, Oxford University, and Bern University. Was Professor and Barrister. Publications: The Message of the Vedas and Transformation of Nihilism. Address: 6, Montgomery Road, Lahore.

**NARASIMHA RAO, RAO BAHADUR, S V, B A**, Rao Bahadur June 1912. b 21st Oct 1873 Educ. Madras Christian College, enrolled as Pleader in 1899. Municipal Chairman, 1908-19, Vice-President, District Board, 1919-29, President, District Educational Council, 1922-30, Member, Andhra University Senate, 1926-29. Attended All-India National Congress Sessions from 1903 to 1917, Member of the All-India Congress Committee for the years 1912, 1913 and 1917, Joined Indian National Liberal Federation in 1919, President, Kurnool Co-operative Supervising Union, 1919-23; President, District Co-operative Central Bank, 1921-31, President, Anantapur District Co-operative Conference (1923) and Bellary District Co-operative Conference (1930). President, Kurnool United Club 1924-32, Bar Association, 1931-36, and First Krishna District Andhra Mahasabha Conference 1935; gave evidence before

the Lothian Committee on Franchise in 1932 and the Andhra University Committee in 1927; New extensions in Kurnool Town are named Narasimharopeta *Address* Kurnool.

**NARAYANASWAMI CHETTI, THE HON. DEWAN BAHADUR** Member, Council of State *b.* 28 September, 1881 Merchant and Landlord, President, Madras Corporation for 1927 and 1928, Member, South India Chamber of Commerce, Visitor of the Criminal Settlement at Madras and Pallavaram, Ex-Member, Madras Legislative Council, Member of the Governing Body of the I. M. M. T. Ship "Dufferin" *Address* "Gopathi Villa," San Thome, Madras

**NARIMAN, KHURSHED FRAMJI, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Bombay** A leading Congressman of Bombay, has been prominent in the political and civic life of Bombay. He has been the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for a number of years, also Member of Working Committee and A.L.C.C. for some years and Chairman of Reception Committee, Bombay Congress, 1934. For some years he was a member of the old Legislative Council and was the leader of the old Swaraj Party in the Bombay Council. For over 15 years he has been a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and was its Mayor in 1935-36. As the Mayor of Bombay he started the slum clearance service and drive against illiteracy. He fought the case against the Development Department in what is known as the Harvey-Nariman case. He is the President of the Students' Brotherhood and Youth League. He was convicted four times in Civil Disobedience movement in 1930 and 1932. *Born* 1888 *Address*: Readymoney Terrace, Worli, Bombay.

**NARIMAN, SIR TIRUMULJI BHICAJI, Kt., M.R.C.P. (Edinburgh), Hon. Causa, 1922.** Sheriff of Bombay, 1922-23. Chief Physician, Parsi Lying-in Hospital; President, College of Physicians and Surgeons, *b.* Navaari, 3rd Sept. 1848.



*Educ.* Grant M.C., Elphinstone Coll., Fellow of Bombay Univ., 1883; J.P., a Syndic in Medicine, 1891; a Dean in Faculty of Medicine, 1901-02; Mem., Bombay Leg. Council, 1909; Mem. of Provincial Advisory Committee, 1910; Member, Bombay Medical Council, 1913; Member,

Bombay Municipal Corporation for 15 years. He was the first Indian Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, Burma, Ceylon and Persia; nominated by H. E. the Chancellor, an honorary fellow for life of the Bombay University, 1938. *Address*: Fort, Bombay.

**NARSINGARH, HIS HIGHNESS SRI HUZUR RAJA VIKRAM SINGH SANIB BAHADUR** *b.* 21 September 1909, belongs to Paramar or Ponwar branch of Agnikul Rajputs *m. d.* of the heir-apparent of Cutch State, June 1929,

*s.* 1924. *Educ.* Daly College, Indore and Mayo College, Ajmere. State is 734 sq. miles in extent and has population 1,13,873; salute of 11 guns. *Address*: Narsingarh, C.I.

**NASIK, BISHOP OF (RT. REV. PHILIP HENRY LOYD, M.A.).** *b.* July 8, 1884. Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, (late Scholar and 1st class Classical Tripos). On being ordained deacon in the Diocese of London, became Curate of St. Mary of Eton, Hackney Wick Vice-Principal of Cuddesdon College from 1912 to 1915, when he came to India as an S.P.G. Missioner. Assistant Missionary at Miri, 1915-1917. Chaplain to Bishop Palmer of Bombay 1917-1919, S. P. G. Missioner at Ahmednagar, 1917-1925. Consecrated Asst. Bishop of Bombay with special charge of Ahmednagar and Aurangabad 1925. Appointed first Bishop of the new Diocese of Nasik, 1929. *Address*: Nasik.

**NATARAJAN, KAMAKSHI, B.A. (Madras University), 1889, Editor, The Indian Social Reformer, Bombay.** *b.* 24th Sept. 1868. *Educ.* Govt. Coll., Kumbakonam; Editor, *Indian Daily Mail*, Bombay Pres. Madras; Prov. Soc. Conic., Kurnool, 1911; and Pres., Bombay Prov. Soc. Conic., Bilapur, 1918. President, Mysore Civic and Social Progress Conference, 1921, and President, National Social Conference Ahmednagar, 1921; President, 40th Indian National Social Conference Madras, 1927. Haskell Lecturer, Chicago University, 1933. Convention Address, Annamalai University, 1937. *Publications*: Presidential addresses at above Conferences; A reply to Miss Katherine Mayo's "Mother India" (G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras); "Our Trip to America" 1933. *Address*: The Indian Social Reformer Office, "Kamakshi House," Bandra, Bombay.

**NATESAN, MR. G. A.,** head of G. A. Natesan & Co., and Editor, *The Indian Review* *b.* 25th August 1873. *Educ.*: High School, Kumbakonam; St. Joseph's School, Trichinopoly; H. H. School, Triplicane; Presidency College, Madras University, B.A. (1897). Fellow of the Univ. and Commissioner, Madras Corpn. Has taken a leading part in Congress work. Joined Moderate Conference, 1919. Joint Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India, 1922; Member, Council of State, 1923 to 1933. Visited Canada on Empire Parliamentary Delegation in 1928, attended Universities Conference, 1929, Chairman, Retrenchment Committee for Stores, Printing and Stationery. Presented with a public address in Madras on August 24, 1933, his sixty-first birthday; appointed member of the Indian Tariff Board, September 1933, Sheriff of Madras, 1938. *Publications*: Chiefly patriotic literature and speeches, etc., of public men, "What India Wants," "Autonomy Within the Empire". *Address*: "Mangala Vilas," Luz, Mylapore, Madras.

**NAUMAN, MUHAMMAD, B.A., M.L.A. (Central),** represents Patna and Chota-Nagpur-cum-Orissa-Muhammadan constituency, is the



youngest member of the Assembly and is a prominent member of the Muslim League Party b 20th February 1904 Educ St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. He belongs to an aristocratic family of Patna, Bihar. He joined the firm of his father "M. Jamil Ahmad & Sons", Calcutta and has

toured extensively in Europe in connection with his business. He has taken a leading part in organising the Muslim merchants of Calcutta and also headed a deputation to H. E. the Viceroy in 1933. Vice-President, Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1931-39. President, Skin and Hide Merchants' Association of Calcutta, 1938. Has been President of All-India Railway Muslim Employees' Welfare League and Behar Muslim Association, Calcutta, since the inception of these organisations. Has been member of Committees in Government of India, the Standing Committee for Finance, Committee for Education, Health and Lands, Committee for Commerce for Industries and Labour, for Immigration, for Railway Finance and Central Advisory Council for Railway Board. Thrice elected to the Executive Committee of the Empire Parliamentary Association. He was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935 and Their Majesties Coronation Medal in 1937. Address: Nauman Chambers, Mosalehpore, Patna.

**NAWAZ, BEGAM SHAH, Parliamentary Secretary, (Education and Public Health),** Punjab b 1896 d of late Sir Muhammad Shah, K.C.S.I., m. 1911, Mian Shah Nawaz, Barrister, Lahore Educ Queen Mary's College, Lahore. Entered public service at a very early age when still in purdah, gave up purdah in 1920 and since then actively engaged in educational and social reform matters. Member of several important hospital and maternity and welfare committees, first Muslim woman to represent her sex in All-India Muslim League; first woman to be elected Vice-President of the 42nd Social Reform Conference, Lahore, 1929; acted as her father's secretary when he attended the Imperial Conference, London, 1930, Woman Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference, (1930-32); Delegate to the Third Round Table Conference, 1933 and Member, Indian Delegation Joint Select Committee, 1934. Invited by the League of Nations as collaborator, 1932. Publications: Husan Hara Begum in Urdu; several pamphlets on educational and social matters; regular contributor to various Women's Journals in India. Address: 53, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

**NAYUDU, RAI BAHADUR KONA SHRINIWAS RAO, B.A., LL.B. (Allahabad),** b. 22nd May 1877. m. to Enkubai Nayudu. Educ. Collegiate High School, Jubbulpore, Ujjain and Agra Colleges. Joined Wardha Bar in

1899, enrolled High Court Pleader in 1904, Public Prosecutor, Wardha Session Division, 1917-34, elected to C. P. Legislative Council, 1923 and 1930, Deputy President, 1924-26. Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Non-Brahmin Congress, Amravati, 1925. President, Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference, 1928. led the C. P. and Berar Non-Brahmin Party Deputation before Simon Commission at Nagpur, 1928, Chairman, District Council, Wardha, 1933, Minister of Industries to the C. P. Government 1934. Address: Civil Lines, Seoni, C. P.

**NAZIMUDDIN, HON'BLE KHWAJA SIR K.C.I.E. (1934), C.I.E. (1926),** b. 19th July 1894; s. of late Khwaja Nizamuddin of Ahsan Munzil, Dacca, m. August 1924, Shah Banoo d. of K. M. Ashraf, Zemindar Educ., M.A.O. College, Allgarh, Duntabale Grammar School, England and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Member, Executive Council, Dacca University, 1923-29, Chairman, Dacca Municipality, 1922-29, Minister of Education, 1929-34 (successfully piloted Compulsory Primary Education Bill in Bengal Council, 1930), Bengal Agricultural Debtors' Bill and Bengal Rural Development Bill, 1935-36; Appointed a Member of Bengal Executive Council, May 1934, Appointed Home Minister, Government of Bengal, April 1937. Address: 9, Darlahat Road, Calcutta; Calcutta Club and Darjeeling Gymkhana Club.

**NAZIR AHMAD, DR., O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab.), F. Inst. P.,** Director, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Technological Laboratory, b. 1 May 1898 m. 1936, one daughter. Educ. M.A.O. College, Allgarh; Government College, Lahore; Peterhouse, Cambridge, Head of the Science Department, Islamia College, Lahore, 1926-1930, Asst. Director, Technological Laboratory, 1930-1931. Publications: Various scientific and technical papers. Address: Cotton Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.

**NEHALCHAND, MUNTAKIM-KHAS BAHADUR, M.A. (Allahabad);** L.L.B., Abkari Member, Indore Cabinet. Educ. Mulr Central College, Allahabad. Worked as Professor Tutor to a Rajputana Prince, Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, Indore State; Customs, Abkari and Opium Commissioner, Subah and Member of the Revenue Board, Inspector General of Excise and Customs, Bikaner State. Address: 5, Public Park, Bikaner.

**NEHRU, PANDIT JAWAHARLAL, M.A., Bar-at-Law,** b. 1889 Educ. Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, Bar-at-Law of the Inner Temple, Advocate, Allahabad High Court m. 1916. Secretary, Home Rule League, Allahabad, 1918; Member, All-India Congress Committee since 1918; imprisoned, 1921, released and again jailed 1922; General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, 1929; President, Indian National Congress, 1929-30; underwent imprisonment for Salt Satyagraha, April 1930 and released in January 1931; again imprisoned in 1932 in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement; released and again imprisoned in 1934; released in 1935, President, Indian National Congress, 1936 and also 1937. Publications: Autobiography. Glimpses

of World History, Soviet Russia, Collections of Essays. Address: "Anand Bhavan," Allahabad.

**NEHRU, PANDIT SHRI SHRIDHARA, B.Sc. M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., L.E.D., I.C.S.** b. 17 November 1888, m. Raj Dulari Kichlu. Educ.: Agra College (Allahabad University); Magdalene College, Cambridge University; Heidelberg University, London University; Guild International and Sorbonne, Paris. Service in the I.C.S., Professor of Physics and Director of the Physics Laboratory, M. C. College, Allahabad, in War time; Research into aeroplane problems and visit to France and England in War time; Agriculture, Industries and Education Secretary to U. P. Government; Director of Publicity and Reforms Officer, U. P. Government and District work; Member, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and Advisory Board; Late President for Agriculture, Indian Science Congress, Bombay (1934), Comité Directeur de l'Archive Internationale de Radiobiologie General and Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London. Publications: (Science) "Ueber die Bewegung von Gasen," "First Steps in Radiology" & "Ecranage" (Agricultural Research) The cultivation of Broomcorn, Experiments in Electrofarming, further Experiments in Electrofarming, New Experiments in Electrofarming, Alcuni Aspetti dell' Electrocoltura, Growing fruit with electricity, The application of Electricity to Fruitfarming, Experiments in Electrogardening; Editor of a Series of "Fulgura Flecto" Bulletins (150 to date) on Improved Fruit farming through Electrocoltura and author of "The Methods of Electrocoltura No. 20," "Agaskarise, The latest simple, cheap and effective method of Electrocoltura No. 15," "The Electrocoltura of Jamun No. 19," "Improving the Mulberry Fruit and Tree with Electrocoltura No. 20," "Rejuvenation of Plants and Humans No. 21," "Electrified Irrigation in Villages Without Electricity No. 23," "Citrus No. 24," "Beginner's Mistakes in Electrocoltura No. 25," "Electrified Manure No. 26," "Shedding of Blossom before Fruit Formation and its Prevention No. 27," "Culture of British Mushroom in India No. 29," "Rose Culture No. 30," "Meeting The Insect Menace with Electrocoltura No. 31," "Electrocoltura Helps Animal Husbandry No. 50," "Electrocoltura Produces Bigger, Better and Sweeter Sharifas (Custard-apples) No. 56," "Stocktaking No. 109," "Rural Uplift Through Electrocoltura No. 113," "Catalogue Raisonné No. 116," "Electrocoltura A Model Rubber Estate in Ceylon No. 126," "Problems and Prospects of Tropical Horticulture in an Electrocoltura Visit to Singapore Botanical Gardens No. 127," "Mass Electrocoltura of Cereals; The Peasant Satisfies Himself No. 133," "Electrocoltura Reclaims Polluted Water Supply No. 141" and "Scottish Pastures, General Argument and Special Appeal with Reference to The Epidemic of Grass sickness in Horses No. 149," F.F. No. 154 "Killing Aphid or Mahu in Big Fields with Electrocoltura; F.F. No. 161 Basic Questions in Electrocoltura put to the Science Congress; F.F. No. 163 The Vital

values of Electrocoltura Plant Animal Human Public Address in the Town Hall, Hyderabad Deccan; F.F. No. 164 User Info GOLD; F.F. No. 165 Electrocoltura Improves Sugarcane and Gur; F.F. No. 166 Case of Decorative Plants in Drawing Room; F.F. No. 167 Better Poultry Farming Through Electrocoltura; F.F. No. 180 "Primer of Electrocoltura," (Sociology) Caste and Credit in the Rural Area. (Law) Judgments & How to Write Them. (Literature) Le Bouquet d'Ophelie and Dante's Divine Comedy. (Spiritual Uplift) "Doctor and Saint, A Passion of West and East," (Rural Uplift) Logbook of a Rural Uplift Van, Better Life in the Village, Current Problems in the Rural Area and sometimes editor of a Rural Uplift Weekly called "Review of the Week"; Money and Men in Muscovy; True (True Rural Uplift Educator); Indian Electrocoltura; Progress, Prospects and Services in India and Abroad, Facilities and Utilities; World Aspect of Social Progress; of Money, Men and Women in Japan; Pocket Notes for Organisers; United Village Workers Training and Organisers Refresher Classes Manual (U.V.W. Manual). The Mainpuri Way, Saccha Gram Sudhar (Hindi). Address: 15, Georgetown, Allahabad.

**NEOGY, KRISHN CHANDRA, M.L.A.,** Dewan of Mayurbhunj State b. 1888, Educ.: Frey, Coll., Calcutta. Dacca Coll. m. Broomatya Lila Devi, Advocate, Calcutta High Court and Journalist. Some time a member of the All-India Council of the Nat. Lib. Fedn.; Elected Member of the Dacca Univ. Court, 1921-24; one of the Chairman of the Leg. Assembly since 1924. Appointed Dewan of Mayurbhunj State in Eastern States Agency, 1935. Address: Baripada, Mayurbhunj State.

**NEVILLE, BERTIN ATYMER CRAMPTON,** Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta. b. 7 October 1882, m. 1911, Mabel Jess Soales. Educ.: Corrigan School, Kingstown, Ireland and Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin. Five years with Bank of Ireland. Joined Bank of Bengal in 1906. Address: 4, Ronaldshay Road, Allipore, Calcutta and Cudlow House, Rustington, Sussex.

**NIHALSINGH, B.N.V. CANON SOLOMON, B.A.,** Evangelistic Missionary, Chawan Rajput of Mainpuri and Jagirdar by birth, b. 15 Feb. 1852, m. 1870 d. of Subahdar Sundar Singh, a Thak Chandi Bais of Baiswara, three s. three d. Educ.: Govt. H. S., Lakhimpur; Canning Coll., Lucknow; ordained, 1891; Hon. Canon in All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, 1906. Publications: An English Grammar for the use of the middle classes in Oudh; Translation into English of the Urdu Entrance Course Majma Sakun, 1873-75; Khulnat-ul-Isalah (in two parts); Risala-e-Saf Gol or Plain Speaking; Verses on Temperance in Urdu; Munajat As: Verses on the Coronation of King Edward VII and George V in Urdu. Address: 1, Badshahmandi, Allahabad.

**NIHAL SINGH, Sr. Author and Journalist.** b. May 30, 1884, Educ.: Punjab University; m. to Cathlyne Kinsey Brook, 1907; First contribution to an English newspaper in

1899. Since 1902 has regularly written for reviews, quarterlies, magazines, weekly and daily newspapers all over the world. Has been three times round the world and while sojourning in various countries has been commissioned by the Governments of some of these countries, notably Canada, Belgium, Ceylon and India, to write books and booklets, some of which have run through many large editions. Among best-known works are *India's Fighters*, *India's Fighting Troops*; *The King's Indian Alphas*, *The Rajas and Their India*, *Progressive British India*; *Japan's Modernization*, *The Azam and the British Empire*, *Bhagrat Sanjee*, *The Maker of Modern Gondal*, *Messages of Uplift for India*, *Urgo Divine*, *Making Bad Children Good*, *Dry America*, &c. Address: "Suryasthan," 16, Nemi Road, Dehra Dun, U.P.

**NIYOGI, MACHIRAJA BHOWNISHANKAR M.A., LL.M., C.I.E.,** Judge, High Court, Nagpur. b. 30th August 1886 m. Dr. Indirabai Niyogi, M.B.B.S. (Bonu), Educ. at Nagpur Practice at the Bar since 1910. President, Municipal Committee, Nagpur, 1925-1928. Member, University Court, Nagpur, 1924-27; Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University, 1932-36. President, Univ. Union, 1928-29. Chairman, Local Board of Directors, Bharat Insurance Co., 1928-1933. Social and Political Reforms activities. Address: High Court, Nagpur, C.P.

**NOAD, CHARLES HUMPHREY CADDEN, B.A. (Oxon.),** Barrister, High Court, Calcutta. b. 25 Jan. 1880, m. Muriel Dorothy Orr Ewing, 1917. Educ. Cheltenham, C. C. C. Oxon. Scholar 1st Class Lit. Hum. 1st Class History. Called to Bar, 1904, practised Chancery Bar, 1904-1914; served in army mainly in India, Dec. 1914-Sept. 1919, Adjutant, Simla Rifles, A.F.I., 1917-1919. Advocate, High Court, Lahore, 1919-1933. Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Punjab, 1923-1933; Govt. Advocate, Punjab, 1926-1933; Advocate, Original Side, High Court, Bombay, 1933. High Court, Calcutta 1936. Address: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

**NOON, MALIK SIR FIROZKHAN, K.C.I.E. (1937), Hon. LL.D. Toronto, 1938, Kt. cr. 1933;** High Commissioner for India in United Kingdom. b. 7 May 1893; s. of Hon. Nawab Malik Sir Mahomed Hayat Khan Noon, C.N.I., M.L.A. m. 1914, three sons, two daughters. Educ. Chief's College Lahore; Wadhwa College, Oxford. Advocate, Lahore High Court, 1918-26. Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, 1921-36. Minister for Local Self-Government, Medical and Public Health, 1927-31; Minister for Education, 1931-36. Address: India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

**NORMAND, CHARLES WILLIAM BLYTH, M.A., D.Sc., F.N.I., C.I.E. (1938);** Director-General of Observatories. b. 10th September 1889, m. Alison McLennan. Educ.: Royal High School and Edinburgh University. Carnegie Scholar and Fellow, 1911-1913. Meteorologist, Simla, from 1913-1915 and 1919-1927, I.A.R.O., with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1916-19; mentioned in

despatches, 1917, Director-General of Observatories, 1927. Publications: Scientific articles, mainly on meteorological subjects. Address: Meteorological Office, Poona.

**NORRIS, ROYAL VICTOR D.Sc. (London M.Sc. (Manchester), F.I.C.,** Director, Research Institute of Ceylon. b. 24 Octo 1887. Educ.: Ripon Grammar School & Univ. of Manchester. Schunck Research Assistant, Univ. of Manchester, 1909, Research Scholar, Fister Institute of Preventive Medicine, 1910-11. Belt Memorial Fellow 1911-13. Physiological Chemist, Hooper Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar U. 1914; war service, Captain, I.A.R.O. attach 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, 1915-1 Indian Agricultural Service, Agricultural Chemist to Govt. of Madras, 1918-24. Prof. of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science July 1924-1929. Publications: Numerous scientific papers in various technical journals. Address: Tea Research Institute of Ceylon St. Coombs, Talawakelle, Ceylon.

**NURIE, TUF HON. MR. MOHAMED YASSEF B.A., LL.B.** Barrister-at-Law. Minister of Public Works, Government of Bombay. 12th November 1895, m. Nana Avasan Bai of Lucknow. Educ. M.A. O. College Aligarh, passed LL.B. in 1920, started practice at Ajmer and Beawar as a Vakil of Allahabad High Court, was called to Bar in 1927—Gray Inn. Joined the Khilafat Movement after leaving College at Bombay, started practice in 1921, was member of the Municipal Committee, Beawar, for 6 years, left for England in 1926, was Vice-Chairman of the M. Committee for 3 years; returned from England in 1927 and settled at Ahmedabad and enrolled as Advocate of Bombay High Court took part in political and social activities at Ahmedabad, presided at the first All-India Muslim Youth Conference at Bombay in 1932, was Chairman of the Reception Committee of Gujarat Political Conference in 1933 member of the Working Committee of All India Khilafat Committee. Address: Secyariat, Bombay or Poona.

**OUHLIVIE, CHARLES MACIVOR GRANT, C.B.I. (June 1928), B.A., Oxon, 1913, M.A., Oxon 1931, B.A., Cantab, 1933.** Defence Secretary Government of India, b. 6th May 1891 m. Gladys Evelyn Mary Thomson. Educ. at Bedford School, Extra College, Oxford and Corpus Christi College (Cambridge), I.C.S., 1914. Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur, 1919-20. Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur, 1922-23. Administrator, Nabha State, 1923-24, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, 1925-28. Home Secretary, Punjab Government, 1929-31, Finance Secretary, Punjab Government, 1933-36. Imperial Defence College, 1936. Secretary Defence Department, Government of India from April 1937. Address: 6, Hastings Road New Delhi.

**PADSHAH, THE HON. SAIED MAHMUD SAHIB, RAHADER, Advocate, Member Council of State, b. 1887 m. d. of the late Sowar Syed Mir Humain Sahib Bahadur a Mahomedan millionaire of Chittoor. Educ. Presidency College and Law College, Madras. Joined the Bar in 1916; became Member of**

the Reformed Madras Legislative Council, 1921; agitated in the Council for the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions, the Temperance Movement, encouragement of cottage industries, etc. First joined the Council of State in 1924 and was re-elected to it in 1925, 1930 and 1936, became a Fellow of the Andhra University and President of Madras Presidency Muslim League in 1926. Presided over All-India Press Employees Conference held in Calcutta in 1927. Presided over several Provincial Muslim Conferences. Nominated delegate to the second Round Table Conference, 1931, to represent Muslims of Madras. Presidency Nominated as a delegate to the Railway Board and Reserve Bank Conferences, London, in 1933, leader of the Independent party in the Council of State, 1932-36. Address: Madras.

**PAI, K. RAMA, M.A. (Hons.)**, Controller of Patents and Designs, b. Jan. 15, 1893 m. 1913 Sita Bai. Educ.: T. D. High School, Cochin; Maharaja's Coll., Ernakulam; and Presidency Coll., Madras. Professor of Chemistry, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly, 1918-18; Prof. of Chemistry, Maharaja's Coll., Vizianagaram, 1918-19; Asst. Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpur, 1919-20; Examiner of Patents, Calcutta, 1921-24, on deputation to H. M.'s Patent Office, London, 1923. Controller of Patents and Designs, 1924. Address: 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

**PAIKPARA KUMAR JAGADISH CHANDRA SINHA, b.** 3rd Dec. 1920 Son of late Raja Birendra Chandra Sinha of Kuntal and Paikpara, took charge of his Estate on 12th Dec.



1929, a descendant of the celebrated Dewan Gangagovinda Sinha and famous saint "Lalababu", residing at the historic "Belgachia Villa" Calcutta, formerly known as "Auckland Villa" a favourite resort of Lord Auckland, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning—where an august reception of His Late Majesty King-Emperor

Edward VII (when as Prince of Wales His Late Majesty visited India in 1875) was held. Educ.: a student of the Presidency College, Bengal, connected with various educational institutions, one of the proprietors of the Kandi Raj H.E. School, Murshidabad; a patron of the All Bengal Music Conference, Calcutta, his main recreations are motoring, tennis and photography. Address: Paikpara Raj, Belgachia Villa, Calcutta.

**PAKENHAM-WALSH, Rt. Rev. HERBERT, D.D. (Dub.)**, b. Dublin, 22 March 1871; 3rd son of late Rt. Rev. William Pakenham-Walsh, Bishop of Osnabrück, and Clara Jane Ridley. m. 1916, Clara Ridley, y. d. of Rev. Canon F. C. Hayes. Educ.: Chard Grammar School; Birkenhead School; Trinity College, Dublin. Deacon, 1896; worked as a member of the Dublin University Brotherhood, Chibola Nagpore, India, 1896-1903; Priest, 1902; Principal, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly, 1904-07; Head of the S. P. G. Brotherhood, Trichinopoly; Warden, Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore,

1907-14; Bishop of Assam, 1915-23. Principal, Bishop's College, Calcutta. Publications: St. Francis of Assisi and other poems; Nisbet, Altar and table (S.P.C.K.); Evolution and Christianity (C.L.S.); Commentary on St. John's Ep. (S.P.C.K.); Daily Services for Schools and Colleges (Longman's) and Divine Healing (S.P.C.K.); Antiphonal Psalter, Lights and Shades of Christendom (Oxford Univ. Press). Address: Christa Shishya Ashram, Tadagam P. O., Coimbatore.

**PAKVASA, THE HON. MR. MANGALDAS MANOHARAM B.A., LL.B.**, President, Bombay Leg Council b. 7th May 1882; Educ.: Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay Solicitor for thirty years. Address: Hirji Manion, Dubesh Estate, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

**PALITANA, THAKORE SANKH OF, SHRI BAHADUR SINGHJI MANSINGHI** (Gohel Rajput), K.C.I.E. With a permanent dynastic salute of 9 guns. b. 3 April 1900. Invested with full powers 27th Nov. 1919. A member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and of the Rajkot Rajkumar College Council. Address: Palitana.

**PANANDIKAR, SATYASHRAYA GOPAL, M.A.** (Bombay), 1916, Ph.D. (Econ., London), 1921, D.Sc. (Econ., London), 1926. Professor of History and Political Economy, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad b. 14 July 1894. m. to Indira, d. of S. A. Sabnis, Esq.; Solicitor, High Court, Bombay Educ.: Elphinstone College, Bombay and School of Economics, Univ. of London. Some time Professor of Political Economy University of Dacca (1921-22). Publications: Economic Consequences of the War for India, Wealth and Welfare of the Bengal Delta, Banking in India and Industrial Labour in India Address: Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

**PANCKRIDGE, SIR HUGH BAKER, KT, B.A.**, Barrister, Judge, High Court, Calcutta (April 1930), b. Oct. 2, 1845. Educ.: Winchester College and Orl. College Oxford Called to Bar Inner Temple, 1909, Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1910; Standing Counsel, Bengal, 1926; Officiating Judge, 1929; Additional Judge, 1929. Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1914; Capt., 1918, mentioned in despatches by Field-Marshal Lord Allenby; served in France and Palestine. Address: Bengal Club, Calcutta; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, London.

**PANDALAI, RAO BHADR K. KRISHNAN, B.A., B.L.**, Barrister-at-Law, LL.D. (Lond.), 1914 b. April 1874 m. J. Narayani Amma. Educ.: Mavelikara, Trivandrum and Madras Practised law in the State of Travancore from 1896 to 1911. Proceeded to England and was called to the Bar in 1912 Judge, High Court, Travancore, 1912-14; awarded LL.D. by London University for thesis on Malabar Law. Practised at Madras, 1914-19; appointed Judge, Small Cause Court, 1910; Chief Presidency Magistrate 1924; Judge High Court, 1928-1934. Publications: Editor of Series of Science Primers in Malayalam,



author of *Primer on Chemistry*, author of "Succession and Partition in Malabar Law" Address: Lamark Hall, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.

**PANDE, MAJOR, BARDAR, MASHIR-KHAS PANDIT** BHINDSWARI PRASAD, B.A., LL.B., F.R.K.S. b. at Bareilly 1896, had a brilliant all round career at the Muir Central College, Allahabad,



from where he graduated. After joining the Bareilly Bar went to England in 1927 with the late Pt. Moti Lal Nehru, in connection with the famous Lakhna-Raj case where he worked as Junior to Sir John Simon. Soon after his return became an Advocate and was appointed Government Pleader for the Bareilly District, was elected as Chairman of Bareilly Municipal Board which office he held for two terms in succession. Joined Orissa State service in September 1930 as Chief Secretary and was appointed Dewan in 1932, was deputed to attend the 3rd Round Table Conference in 1933 as a member of the Indian States Delegation and has been responsible for inaugurating a number of reforms in the State during his tenure of office, including the conversion of the State currency into Imperial coinage which raised the revenue of the State by over three lakhs per year. Having resigned the Diwanship of Orissa for reasons of health, he has accepted the Chief Ministership of Sachin State in the Bombay Presidency. Address: Dumas.

**PANNA LALL, C.I.E., B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.** Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Commissioner, Allahabad Division, U.P. b. 23rd Nov 1883 in Lakshmi Dal One s. three d. Educ.: Aligarh College, Allahabad and Calcutta Universities, Govt. of India Scholar for higher studies in the United Kingdom, 1904. St. John's College, Cambridge (Foundation Scholar & Prizeman) B.A., 1906; LL.B., 1907 (Double First Class Honours); Natural Science Tripos and Law Tripos (Cama Prizeman), 1907; M.A., 1937. Barrister-at-Law, 1907 (Gray's Inn). Vakil, Allahabad High Court, 1903. Entered Government service, Judicial Deptt., 1903, I.C.S., 1907; Asstt. Magistrate and Collector, 1907. Under-Secretary to Government 1917, Forest Settlement Officer, Magistrate and Collector, 1920. Appointed to investigate customary law in Kumaon, 1919. Secretary, U.P. Excise Committee, 1921; Deputy Secretary to Government U.P., 1927; Secretary to Government Education, Industries and Agriculture Deptts., 1927; Member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1927-28; Political Agent to H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, 1931-37; Chief Secretary to Government, U.P., 1938. Examiner, Allahabad and Benares Universities; Member, Indian Historical Records Commission, 1938. Publications: Joint translator of Bhase's "Ivaprasavadvaita" (Indian Press); "The dates of Skandagupta and his successors," etc. 1918; Address: 19, Thornhill Road, Allahabad.

**PANT, THE HON. PANDIT GOVIND BALLABH** Premier of the U. P. Government, 8. Sept. 1886; Educ.: Almora, Allahabad. Elected to the U. P. Leg. Council in 1923 and was Leader of the Swarajya Party; presided over the U. P. Political Conference in 1927 at Aligarh; member, Working Committee of the Indian National Congress; elected to the Central Assembly (Lucknow) Leader in the Assembly; General Secy., 1909, All-India Parliamentary Board of Press, elected to the U. P. Assembly Memorial Folk Congress Party in U. P. Assen. Thembat, Imperic know

**PARANJPE, GOPAL**, Muktesar U.P. A.I.I.Sc., I.E.S., F.I.A.R.O. attached fessor of Physics, Rofantry, 1915-18 Bombay, b. 30th June, Agricultural Mallal Paranjpe, Ed., 1918-24, Prof. and Berlin, Bombay Institute of Science, Scholar at Bangalore. Numerous for some time Asst. technical journals Chemistry Department of Ceylon of Science, Bangalore of Physics in the INSHAMED YASSEN, at the Royal Institut-Law Minister Fellow of the Indiant of Bombay b. Bangalore Fellow (Nahs Ayesha Bano of Sciences, Calcutta, A O College, papers in the journals, started practice, of Science, Bangalore Vakil of Allahabad Journal of Physics, Calcutta in 1927—Gracientific Journals Joint Edit. Mqyepopular Scientific monthly in Marathi "Bright Dnyan" Address: Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, Bombay.

**PARANJPYE, RAGHUNATH PURUSHOTTAM, DR** M.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Bombay), D.Sc. (Calcutta), b. Mardi, 16th Feb. 1876, Educ. Maratha H. S., Bombay; Ferguson Coll. Poona; St. John's Coll., Cambridge (Fell.), Paris, and Göttingen; Govt. of India scholar; bracketed Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, 1899; Principal and Prof. of Math. Ferguson Coll., Poona, 1902-24, Hon. Associate of the Rationalist Press Association; has taken prominent part in all social, political and educational movements in Bombay Pres. Vice-Chan. for of Indian Women's Univ., 1916-1918, Bombay Leg. Council, 1913-22, 1927. At the Kaimard Hind Gold Medal in 1916, as Secy. for, Bombay Government, 1921-22, 1927. Secy. for, Reforms Inquiry Committee, 1922, Secy. for, Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee, 1924; Indian Taxation Inquiry Com. c. 1924-25, Member, India Council, c. 27-32; Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow Univ., 1932-38. Publications: *Gokhale Kar. 1917*, *The Crisis of the Indian Problem, Rationalist in Practice*. Address: Poona 4

**PAREKH, DIVAN BANADUR MOTILAL LALLBHAI, M.A., LL.B.** Divan, Baria State A. 18th March 1882. Educ.: Elphinstone College and Government College, Bombay. Married Vasantibai (deceased). One son. Publications: Edited "Vallabha Charit." Address: Devgad Baria.

**PARKER, THE HON. MR. RICHARD HERBIE, J.P.** Member, Council of S. C. (elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce); Chairman and Managing Director, Bombay Tele-

one Company, Limited; President, Indian Roads and Transport Development Association Ltd.; a Vice-President, Empire Parliamentary Association (Indian Branch); Fellow, Royal Empire Society and Royal Society Arts, Member, Indian Institute of International Affairs, International Chamber of Commerce, British National Committee, Overseas League, Safety First Council, Ila. b. 1887. *Educ.* Grocer's Company's school, m. to Doris Marjorie, d. of George 'vor Scully, a ward of the Crown, his father being one of the "nine gallant Englishmen" who died in blowing up the Delhi Magazine during the Indian Mutiny. Secretary, The Industrial Bank Ltd. 1919-1922, General Manager and Secretary, Barker & Cooper (Coach Builders India) Ltd. 1922-1925, Secretary, Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd. 1925-1936, General Manager, 1928-36. Represented the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Bombay Improvement Committee, 1929-1933, Member, Committee, Popular Association (Bombay Branch) 1936. *Clubs* Devonshire, London 2-1936, Bombay. *Address* Telephone 4419, Home Street, Bombay.

**IONS, SIR (ALFRED) ALAN (LETHEBRIDGE)** (1932), B.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1925), Indian Civil Service, Member, India Council, 22nd October 1882, m. Katharine, daughter of Eduard Bradfield College and University, Oxford, Indian Civil Service, 1907, Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1912, and to Government of India, Finance Department, 1916, Honorary Financial Adviser, Military Forces, 1920, Deputy Controller of the revenue, Bombay, 1922; Secretary to Government of India, Industries Department, 1925, Financial Commissioner of Iwara, 1926-1931; Secretary, Finance Department of the Government of India (1932). Temporary Member, Governor-General's Executive Council, 1932. *Address* Ila Office, White Hall, London.

**IONS, LT.-COL. SIR ARTHUR EDWARD** ADHERENT, K.C.I.E. et 1938; C.B.E. 1927, O. Indian Political Department, Agent Governor-General, Baluchistan, b. 1884, d. Frederick Parsons, Frouse, Somerset. *Educ.* Bradfield College, Leamington College, Oxford, 2nd Lt. The Sherwood Foresters, 1906, 52nd Sikhs F.F.I., served European War, 1914-19 (patches), Political Dept., 1919; Afghan, 1919 (despatches, O.B.E.), Waziristan, 1921-22 (despatches, D.S.O.), United Service. *Address* Baluchistan.

**ABQARH, H. H. Maharawal Sir RAM** BHABHAR, K.C.S.I. b. 1906, s. l. m. eldest d. of Rao Raja Sir Madho bhai, K.C.I.E., of Sikar in Jaipur, 1924; second d. of Maharaja Sahab of Jaipur in Behar in 1932; third d. of Raja Sahab of Dhargadga (Kathiawar) 1934. *Educ.* Mayo College, Ajmer, and passed his Diploma Examination from that place in 1927. State has an area of 889 sq. m. and population of 76,539; salute of m. *Address* Partabnagar, Rajmatsana.

**PATEL, VALLABHAI JHABHAI, BAR-AT-LAW** Born of Patidar family at Karamand near Nadiad; Matriculated from the Nadiad High School, passed District Pleader's Examination and began practice on the Criminal side at Godhra; went to England and was called to the Bar at Middle Temple. On return from England started practicing in Ahmedabad. Entered public life in 1916 as an associate of Mr. M. K. Gandhi who had established his Satyagraha Ashram at Ahmedabad. Came into prominence as a Satyagraha Leader first at Kaira and then in the Nagpur National Flag agitation and elsewhere, and in the Bardoli No-tax Campaign. Was elected President of the Ahmedabad Municipality in 1924 and continued upto 1928 when he left Ahmedabad for Bardoli. Was elected President of the 46th Indian National Congress held at Karachi in 1931. Negotiated with the Thakore Sahab of Kojkot on the question of reforms in the Government of the State 1938-39. *Address* Wardhaganj.

**PATIL, THE HON. MR. LAXMANRAO MADHARAO**, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Local Self-Government, Government of Bombay, b. 16th July 1907, m. Miss Urmilabai, d. of Major B. S. Chavan, Baroda; *Educ.* Sangamner High School, Deccan College, Poona, Kolhapur Law College. Participated in the C. D. Movement in 1932 practised at Ahmednagar, presided over a number of political conferences held at Vital (W. Khandesh), Karad, Jalgaon; organized Bahrui Taluka Conference and presided over Shetkari Sammelan of the southern part of Ahmednagar District; President of the District Congress Committee, Ahmednagar, edited local Congress paper "Bhangha Shakti" for one year before accepting office under the new Constitution. *Address* Bombay/Poona.

**PATKAR, SITARAM SUNDERRAO**, B.A., LL.B., b. 16 May 1873 m. Mrs. Bhanubai Patkar. *Educ.* Biphinstone High School and Biphinstone College. Pleader, High Court, Appellate Side, 1897, Government Pleader, 1913-26, Member, India Bar Committee, 1923, Judge, Bombay High Court, 1926, Officiating Chief Justice in June 1931; retired in 1933, Vice-Chancellor of the Indian Women's University, 1931; Chancellor of the Indian Women's University, July 1932; appointed by the Bombay Government November 1933 to enquire into the complaint of the Bombay Port Trust against the Bombay Municipality; Umpire in the Wage 'ut Dispute between the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association 1935; President, Commission to inquire into the election petition relating to the Bombay Central Division Mahomedan Rural Constituency, 1935, (Chairman of the Court of Arbitration to decide dispute regarding jurisdiction over Cochin backwaters between the Cochin State and the Government of Madras, 1935. *Address* Hughes Road, Chowpatty, Bombay.

**PATRO, RAO BANADUR SIR ANNEPU PARASURAM**, Kt. (1924); K.C.I.E. (1935); High Court, Vakil, Ganjam; landholder. Member of the Madras Legislative Council from 1920 to 1927; connected with the work

ing of Local Self-Government institutions in rural areas for over a quarter of a century. Minister of Education, Public Works and Excise, 1921-27. President, All-Parties Conference, Delhi, 1930; President, South India Liberal Conference, 1927; President and Leader of All-Indian Committee of Justice Party (Non-Brahmin). Delegate to Round Table Conference, 1930 and 1931 and 1932; also Delegate to England to co-operate with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1933. Delegate to the League of Nations, Geneva, 1931. Member of Council of State (Central) from 1937. Publications: *Rural Economics, A Study of Rural Conditions in the Madras Presidency, Studies in Local Self-Government*. Address: Kesava Bagh, Rovapettah, Madras.

PATERSON, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE DAVID CLARKE, B.A. (Cantab.), Judge, High Court, Calcutta. *b* May 6, 1879. *m* Marguerite Mathew Atkinson. Educ. Oundle and Cambridge. Joined Indian Civil Service 1903. Held various Executive and Judicial posts in Bengal. Appointed Judge of the High Court 1931. Address: High Court, Calcutta.

PAVRY, MISS BAPSA, M.A., *Littérateur*. Educ. Queen Mary High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay, M.A., Columbia University. Visited England every year, since 1924. Presented at Their Majesties' Court, 1928, received by President Coolidge (1924), by Pope Pius XI (1926), by Signor Mussolini, by the Shah of Persia, and by the King of Afghanistan (1934), by President Kemal Ataturk, King Boris and Queen Ioanna, King Carol and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Italy (March-April 1937), by Herr Hitler, King Leopold and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, King George of Greece and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug-Sept 1937), by President Lebrun (1938). Guest of King Gazi in Iraq and of Emir Abdullah in Transjordan (1937). Attended the historic Reception given in Paris by the President of France in honour of King George and Queen Elizabeth (1938). Member of Committee of various Charity Balls, held in London in 1928-34, in the presence of members of the Royal Family, in aid of the League of Mercy, St. George's Hospital, Mount Vernon Cancer Hospital, Lord Mayor and Viceroy's Indian Earthquake Fund, Royal Northern Hospital, Dockland Settlement, University College Hospital, Victoria Hospital for Children, Princess Beatrix Hospital, Disabled Officers' Garden Homes, Plafrow Maternity Hospital, National Society of Day Nurseries, and Institute of Medical Psychology. Delegate to Geneva Conference for Peace through Religion, 1928. Member of Primrose League of Great Britain and British League of Mercy. Publications: *The Heroines of Ancient Persia* (Cambridge), 1930. Address: Malabar Hill, Bombay.



Marie, Prince Regent Paul and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Italy (March-April 1937), by Herr Hitler, King Leopold and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, King George of Greece and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug-Sept 1937), by President Lebrun (1938). Guest of King Gazi in Iraq and of Emir Abdullah in Transjordan (1937). Attended the historic Reception given in Paris by the President of France in honour of King George and Queen Elizabeth (1938). Member of Committee of various Charity Balls, held in London in 1928-34, in the presence of members of the Royal Family, in aid of the League of Mercy, St. George's Hospital, Mount Vernon Cancer Hospital, Lord Mayor and Viceroy's Indian Earthquake Fund, Royal Northern Hospital, Dockland Settlement, University College Hospital, Victoria Hospital for Children, Princess Beatrix Hospital, Disabled Officers' Garden Homes, Plafrow Maternity Hospital, National Society of Day Nurseries, and Institute of Medical Psychology. Delegate to Geneva Conference for Peace through Religion, 1928. Member of Primrose League of Great Britain and British League of Mercy. Publications: *The Heroines of Ancient Persia* (Cambridge), 1930. Address: Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PAVRY, DASTURJI SANKH CURSETJI ERACHJI, First High Priest of the Parsi Parsis, elected 1920, Order of Merit from the Shah of Persia 1929, Honorary Member of the Hungarian Oriental Society. Congratulatory Addresses from six of the world's foremost learned Societies, 1931-33, presented on 9 April 1934 with a Commemorative Volume, by seventy eminent scholars from seventeen countries, and published in England by Oxford University Press, *b* 9 April 1939, *sons*, three, *daughters*, three. Owns large estates in Haroda State. Education. Ordained 1871, High Priest of the Parsis at Lonavla, elected, 1912, Trustee of the Mullian Foundation for betterment of Zoroastrian Community. Presented with a Complimentary Address by the Parsoes of Navsari, 1920. Publications: *Rah-e Zarthosti* Bombay, 1901, *Tarikate Zarthosti* Bombay, 1902, *Resealhe Khurshed (Kassays) and Addresses on Zoroastrian Subjects* Parts 1 to 6, Bombay, 1904, 1917, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1937. *Iranian Studies*, Bombay, 1927. Address: Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PAVRY, JAL DASTUR C. M.A., Ph.D., Orientalist Vice-President, Society for Study of Religions, London, Honorary Member, Institute Littéraire et Artistique de France, Paris. Fellow of Columbia University. Presented to His Majesty at the Levee, (1928). Received by Pope Pius XI (1926), by Signor Mussolini, the Shah of Persia and the King of Afghanistan (1934), by President Kemal Ataturk, King Boris and Queen Ioanna, King Carol and Queen Marie, Prince Regent Paul and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia, and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Italy (March-April 1937) by Herr Hitler, King Leopold and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, King George of Greece, and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug-Sept 1937), by President Lebrun (1938). Guest of King Gazi in Iraq and of Emir Abdullah in Transjordan (1937). Member of Council, World Alliance for International Peace through Religion (Geneva). Publication: *Zoroastrian Doctrine of a Future Life* (New York, 1926). Address: Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PAVRY, MERWANJI ERACHJI, J.P. (Bombay), L.R.C.P. (London), L.M. & S. (Bombay), L.M. (Dublin), Captain (I.M.S.) of the Parsi Pioneer Battalion, Hon. Presidency Magt., Medical Practitioner, Bombay, *b* 14 Oct. 1866. *m* 1876. Educ.: Sir C. Jehangir Navsari Zarthosti Madrasa High School, Grant Medical College of Bombay; Rotunda Hospital of Dublin, and London Hospital. Played for Middlesex County XI in 1896, Divisional Surgeon St. John's Ambulance Brigade Overseas, President, Baronet Cricket Club and John Bright Cricket Club of Bombay since 1882 and 1884, Chairman, Executive Committee and Vice-President, Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League and the Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Gymnasium; Hon. Treasurer, Advisory Committee, Parsi Pioneer Battalion; Vice-President, Bombay Scout Association, Joint Hon. Secretary, Bombay Olympic Associations, Superintendent, Plague Camp at Santa Cruz, 1897; A Trustee of the Petit Gymnasium, President, "Zoroastrian

Orchestra"; Vice-President, B.P.A. Boxing Federation; Chairman, Parsi Gymkhana Tennis Tourney and Athletic Sports Executive Committee. President, Bombay Parsi Gymkhana, 1938. Publications: Parsi Cricket, Physical Culture, The Team Spirit in Cricket, etc., etc. Clubs: Parsi Gymkhana, Willingdon Sports Club, and Ripon Club. Address: Colaba Castle, Colaba, Bombay.

**PEBIEB, Most Rev FERDINAND, S.J.**, Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, since 1924. b Antwerp, 22 Sept 1875. Joined Society of Jesus, 1897, nominated Superior of Jesuit Mission in Bengal, 1913. Consecrated Co-adjutor Bishop, Dec 1921. Grand Cross-Order of the Crown. Grand Cross Order of Leopold. Address: 32, Park Street, Calcutta.

**PETIGARA, KHAN RAHARUD KAVASJI JAM SHEDJI, C.I.E.**, b 24 Nov 1877. m. Awanba.. d of Mr Jehangirshah Ardeschir Tale yarkhan. Educ: Surat and Bombay. Started career as Sub-Inspector of Police in Bombay (City C.I.D.) and gradually went through all grades of the (City C.I.D.) Was promoted to Indian Police Service in 1928, and has since been Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge Special Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. Received medal of the Royal Victorian Order from H. I. M. the King-Emperor, 1912, created Khan Sahib, 1912. Khan Bahadur, 1916, Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, First Class, 1923, appointed Justice of the Peace, 1924, appointed Companion of the Imperial Service Order, 1926, appointed Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire 1931, C.I.E., 1933. Retired November 1936. Now Estate Manager of His Highness the Aga Khan and Prince Ali Khan. Address: Dhun Villa, 21 Pall Hill, Bombay.

**PETIT, Sir DINSHAW MANOCKJEE**, 3rd Baronet *cr.* 1890; b 24 June 1901, s of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, 2nd Baronet, and Dinhal, d of Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, 3rd Baronet. S father 1933, m 1928, Sylla, d of late R. D. Tata, one s one d. Educ: St Xavier's, Bombay. Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Called to Bar, Inner Temple, 1925. *Heir s* Nawarwanjee Dinshaw Petit, b 13 Aug 1934. Address: Petit Mall, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

**PETIT, JEHANGIR**, Merchant, and until recently Mill-owner and agent for the Petit group of mills. b 21st August 1879. Educ: St Xavier's College; Hon. Pro Magistrate (1904-15), Member, Bombay Legislative Council (1921-34), Bombay Municipal Corporation (1901-30), Bombay Improvement Board (1920-30), Bombay Development Board (1920-34), Board of the V. J. Technical Institute (1913-33), the Indigenous Industries Committee (1915-17), the Bombay Presidency Industrial Committee (1918-25), the Industrial Disputes' Committee (1921), the Excise Committee (1921-24), the University Reforms Committee (1924-25), the Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee (1931), and the Committee of Management of all the Petit Charities and Institutions. Fellow of the Bombay University (1928-34); Trustee, Parsee Panchayat of Bombay (1918-34);

Delegate, Parai Chief Matrimony Court, Bombay (1900-20); President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber (1919-20), of the Bombay Millowners' Association—twice—(1915-18 and 1928-29) and has served on several other Public Bodies. Address: Petit Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

**PILLAI, NARAYANA RAGHAVAN, B.A. (Madras)**, 1918, B.A., LL.B., (Calcutta) 1922, Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India. b 24th July 1898. m. to Edith Minnie Arthurs. Educ: Christian College, Madras and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S. in 1922 and served till 1937 in the Central Provinces, Assistant Collector of Customs, 1927, Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1929; Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, 1931, Collector of Customs, 1936; Joint Secretary to the Government of India, 1938. Address: Commerce Department, Govt. of India, New Delhi and Simla.

**PILLAY, T. RIVARAMASWAMY, M.A., B.L.**, First Secretary, Central Board of Revenue. b 24th April 1899. Educ: Madras. Address: Central Board of Revenue, New Delhi.

**PILLAY, The Hon. Mr. Vallabha Iyasaamy Muniaswamy**, Minister of Agriculture, Government of Madras. b 23 Feb 1889. m. Miss N. Parimalakanth Ammal. Educ: Government College, Coimbatore. Office Head under Messrs. Barber and Pascoe, Planting Agents; Building and General Contractor; member, Madras Legis. Council, 1926-37, served on all local bodies in Nilgiris. Address: Sullivan's Gardens, Myslapore, Madras, 8th Villa, Ootacamund.

**PODAR, ANANDILAL J.P.**, a towering personality in the cotton market, the Senior Partner of Messrs Anandilal Podar & Co., Member of the Liverpool and New York Cotton Exchanges, many other local and foreign Exchanges (Chairman, Messrs Podar & Sons Ltd (Agents) The Podar Mills Ltd, The Shree Shakti Mills Ltd; The Podar Trading Co. Ltd born at Nawalgarh (Jaipur State) 1874. Naturally endowed with a keen business acumen and fore-



thought, soon rose to the front rank in the cotton trade and established in a surprisingly short period unassailable credit in the market. Was one of the very few Indian Directors in the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. Director of the Bombay Cotton Exchange, took a leading part in obtaining a proper share for India in the cotton trade; the formation of the East India Cotton Association owes much to his efforts, the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Brokers' Association and the Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association came into existence largely through his initiative. Director, Cotton Contracts Board, 1919-1922; Director, East India Cotton Association, 1921-1932, Vice-President, Marwadi Chamber of Commerce 1925-1926, President, Cotton Brokers' Associa-

tion, 1925-1980; President, the Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association, 1920-1921 is a great social worker with advanced views Self-made, generous-minded and philanthropic, takes great interest in the spread of education and medical relief Has spent over 1,500,000 for various charities Founder and Trustee The Anandilal Education Society, Trustee, The Santa Cruz Education Society, The Laxminarayan Temple, Santa Cruz and many others *Address* "Podar Chambers", Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay

**PRADHAN, SIR GOVIND BALWANT, Kt.** (cr. 1931) B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.) b May, 1874. m Ramabai, d of Mr P B Pradhan, retired Assistant Engineer *Educ* B. J. High School, Thana, Elphinstone College, and Govt. Law School, Bombay Practised at Thana; Public Prosecutor of Kolaba, 1907-20, for 20 years a member of Thana Municipality, for several years its Vice-President and for 7 years its elected President, President, Thana District Boy Scouts Movement, elected to the Bombay Council in 1924, re-elected in 1926, Minister of Forest and Excise, 1927-29, Finance Member of Bombay Government, 1929-32, Chairman, Reception Committee, All Faiths Conference, 1932, and Maha Sabha Conference, Bombay, 1933, Conferred title of "The Promoter of Faith" by Shri Jagadguru Shankaracharya in 1934, and Chairman of the Reception Committee of All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference, Bombay in 1934, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Provincial Land Mortgage Bank, Bombay, substitute Delegate for India for the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1937 *Address* Balwant Baug, Thana, Bombay

**PRAMATHANATH, BANERJEA, Professor, Dr.** M.A. (Cal), D.Sc. Econ. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law; Member, Legislative Assembly, Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, 1920-35, President, Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, Calcutta University, 1931-33, b November 1879 *Educ*, at Presidency College, Calcutta, and London School of Economics, England Professor in the Bishop's, City, Ripon and Scottish Church Colleges, Calcutta, 1905-1913, Delegate to the Congress of Universities, Oxford, 1921; Member, Bengal Legis. Council, 1923-30; Fellow, Calcutta University; Member of the Symlicato, Calcutta University since 1923; Dean Faculty of Arts, Calcutta University, 1929-30; President, Bengal Economic Society, since 1927; Member Bengal Unemployment Enquiry Committee, 1923, President, Bengal Co-operative Organisation Society, 1930-37; President, Indian Economic Conference, 1930, Vice-President, Congress Nationalist Party, Bengal; Member, Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry. *Publications*: A study of Indian Economics, Public Administration in Ancient India, etc *Address*: 4A, Vidyasagar Street, Calcutta.

**PRASAD, HON'BLE KUNWAR SIR JAGDISH, K.C.S.I. (1937), Kt. (1936), C.S.I. (1931), C.I.E. (1923), O.B.E. (1919); M.A. (Oxon.).** Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council,

b. Jan. 17, 1890. *Educ*: Allahabad University, Lincoln College, Oxford, Assistant and Joint Magistrate; Magistrate and Collector 1908-21, Provincial Reforms Officer, 1920; Secretary to Government, U.P., 1921-27; Chief Secretary to Government, U.P., 1927-1931 Resigned Indian Civil Service, April 1933 Home Member to U.P. Government, 1933; Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1st April 1935. *Address* Delhi and Simla.

**PRASAD, RAJENDRA, M.A., M.L.** b 3 Dec 1884 *Educ* Presidency College, Calcutta Vakil, High Court, till 1920 Professor, Univ Law College Calcutta, 1914-16, Member, Senate of Patna University since its foundation, resigned in pursuance of non-co-operation resolution, Secretary and President, Bihar Provincial Congress Committee for several years, President, Bihar Provincial Conference, 1920 and 1929, Vice-Chancellor, "Bihar Vidyapith," founded Patna Law Weekly, General Secretary, Reception Committee, Gaya Congress, 1922, President, 48th Session, Indian National Congress, held in Bombay, October 1934, President, Bihar Central Relief Committee, President, Quetta Central Relief Committee, Karachi, 1935, Secretary, All-India Parliamentary Committee, 1936, Member, Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee The honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Allahabad in 1937. *Address*: Patna

**PREMCHAND, SIR KIRANBHAI, Kt (1931).** Financier, b April 1, 1883 m Lady Lily *Educ* at Bombay Member, Legislative Assembly from January 1927 to September 1930, Member of the Indian Central Committee which co-operated with the Indian Statutory Committee Sheriff of Bombay for 1932 *Address* Premodyan, Byculla, or 63, Apollo Street, Bombay

**PRITAM KUNWAR RANI** comes of the Bedi Family of the Punjab and is the grand daughter of Sir Baba Khem Singh Bedi, b. 1916.

*Educ*: Queen Mary College, Lahore m in 1929 the late Raja Jagat Kumar of Sahasapur Bilari Estate in the Moradabad Dist. who died of a motor car accident in 1933 leaving behind a daughter, Raj Kumari Indira Mohini. The Rani Sahiba is very much interested in the present day problems and contributes to the columns of the "Leader,"

"Landholders' Journal" and "Feudatory and Zamindari India." Her contributions have generally been very thoughtful and inspiring. There are few meetings of the landholders in the Provinces where she is not invited and where members of her class do not look up to her for guidance and help in organising public opinion. The Court of Wards U. P. have recently appointed her an Honorary Assistant Manager of her own estate. Her manners are charming and her heart sincere. The Rani Sahiba takes great interest in the Girl Guide move-



ment and is a Lieutenant of the Nainital branch. *Address*: Sahaspur Palace, Dist. Moradabad.

**PUDUKKOTTAI**, HIS HIGHNESS SRI BRINADAMBIA DAS RAJA RAJAGOPALA TONDAIMANBARADUR, RAJA OF. b. 1923. Installed 10th November 1928. Minor. The State has an area of 1,179 sq miles and population of 400,594 and has been ruled by the Tondaiman dynasty for centuries. Salute 11 guns. *Address*: New Palace, Pudukkottai.

**PUDUMJEE**, NOWROJEE. 1st Class Sardar of Deccan, Bombay, C.I.E. b. 1841. *Educ.*: Poona Coll. under Sir Edwin Arnold, war mem. of Bombay Leg Council; Promoter and Chairman of several Industrial and Banking Companies. *Address*: Pudumjee House, Poona.

**PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS**, Sir, Kt. (1923), C.I.E. (1919), M.B.E. Cotton Merchant. b. 30th May 1879. *Educ.*: Elph. Coll. Bombay Member, Indian Retrenchment Committee, Director, Reserve Bank of India, Member, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1926) Delegate to Round Table Conference (1930-33) President, East India Cotton Association. *Address*: "Sunceta" Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

**QADIR**, KHAN BARADUR SHEIKH, SIR ABDUL, Kt. *cr* 1927, Bar-at-Law, Advocate, High Court, Lahore, formerly Additional Judge, High Court of Judicature, Lahore, Member, Punjab Legislative Council, Lahore, 1923 (Deputy President, 1924), a Fellow, Punjab University, Lahore b. 1874, s of late Sheikh Fatehuddin of Kasur, Punjab, India m d of late Sheikh Muhammad Umar, Bar-at-Law, Lahore, seven s one d *Educ*: Forman Christian College, Lahore. Lincoln's Inn Journalist, as editor *The Observer* and the *Makhzan* Lahore, 1895-1904, study for the Bar in England, 1904-1907, practised as Advocate, 1907-1920, during which period he worked as Public Prosecutor at Lyallpur for eight years, the first elected President of the Punjab Legislative Council, Jan-Sept 1925, when he resigned the Chair on his appointment as Acting Minister for Education, Punjab, on termination of that duty, sat on the Committee of Inquiry appointed to examine the Jails Administration in the Punjab, deputed as a full delegate to represent India at the 7th Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1926, acted as Revenue Member of the Executive Council, Punjab Government, 1927, as Member of Public Service Commission 1929, Member, Council of the Secretary of State for India, 1934-1937, Adviser, 1937-39, *Publications*: The New School of Urdu Literature (in English); Maqam-i-Khilafat (in Urdu) *Address*: High Court, Lahore

**RADHAKRISHNAN**, Sir S., Kt. (1931), M.A. D. Litt. (Hon.); Professor of Comparative Religion, Oxford University 1936, Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair, King George V, Professor of Philosophy and President, Post Graduate Council in Arts, Calcutta University, Member of the International Committee on Intellec-

tual Co-operation. b. 6th Sept. 1888. *Educ.*: at the Madras Christian College; For some time Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Madras, Mysore University, Upton Lecturer in Comparative Religion, Manchester College, Oxford, Hibbert Lecturer, 1929-1930. *Publications*: Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore; The Reign of Religion in Contemporary Philosophy; Indian Philosophy in the Library of Philosophy; Philosophy of the Upanishads; The Hindu View of Life: The Religion we need; Kalki, or the Future of Civilisation; "East and West in Religion on "An Idealist View of Life": article; Indian Philosophy in Encyclopedia Britannica, and several others on Philosophy and Religion in Mind, International Journal of Ethics, Hibbert Journal, etc. *Address*: Ujvalnity, Waltair.

**RAFIUDDIN AHMAD MAULVI**, Sir, Kt. (1932); Bar-at-Law, J.P. *Educ.*: Deccan College, Poona and University College, London. Was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1902; Practised for some years at the Privy Council. As a journalist was a regular contributor to the *Nineteenth Century*; *The Times*, and *The Pall Mall Gazette*; holder of Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Medal. First elected to Bombay Council 1909; appointed Minister, Bombay Government in June 1928 and re-appointed Minister, Bombay Government in Nov. 1930, resigned in 1932. *Address*: Poona.

**RAGHAVENDRA RAO**, K., Barrister-at-Law. *Educ.*: Bilaspur and England. Practised as lawyer in Bilaspur. Ex-President, Provincial Congress Committee. Ex-Leader, Swarajya Party; twice Minister, C.P. Government, appointed Home Member in 1930, Acting Governor 1936, Elected Member, C. P. Legislative Assembly, 1937, Chief Minister, C. P. Govt, April to July, 1937. Adviser to Secretary of State for India (1939). *Address*: Bilaspur, C. P.

**RAGHUNANDAN PRASAD SINGH**, THE HON'BLE RAJA, Sir, Kt., M.C.S., of Monghyr (Bihar). b. November 1882, is an illustrious Haihaya Kshatriya family of Zemindars, honoured with the high distinction of "Raja" four times in three generations. Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh has enriched its noble traditions by his manifold personal virtues and his remarkable public services. The temple of Love at Monghyr and Sri Radhamohan Temple at Brindaban (Muttra) built and endowed at a total cost of Rs. 5,25,000 are unmistakable monuments of Raja Raghunandan's devotion to religion. His inexhaustible patience, indefatigable industry and rare administrative ability enable him to manage his extensive zemindary and other business single handed. He was the sole elected representative of B & O land-holders in the Legislative Assembly for two successive terms and was one of the two elected representatives of



B & O. Non-Muhammadan Constituency in the Council of State. A Knighthood was conferred on him by His Majesty the King Emperor in June 1936. His public charities have run into seven figures. The Stephenson Male Ward and the X-Ray installation in the Monghyr Badr Hospital, the Leper Asylum at Bhagalpur, his large recurring contributions to the Delhi Baby show, his handsome donation to the Imperial Leprosy Relief Fund are but a few of a formidable list of public benefactions standing to his credit. His gifts in the cause of education in his native town and outside have been equally numerous and princely. He is the chief patron of the All-India Halhaya Kahtriya Mahasabha. Kumar Sachinandan Prasad Singh a bright and promising boy of 17 years is his son and heir. Address: Monghyr.

**RAHIM, THE HON. SIR ABDUR, M.A., I.L.D.,** (1919). K.C.S.I. (1924) President, Legislative Assembly, 6. September, 1907. m. Nisar Fatima Begum. Educ. Government High School, Midnapore, Presidency College, Calcutta. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple) 1890; practised as Advocate, Calcutta; Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1900-03; Appointed Judge, Madras High Court, Fellow, Madras University since 1908. Member of the R. Commission on Public Services, 1913-15; officiated as Chief Justice, Madras, July to October 1910 and July to October 1919. Publication, "Principles of Mahomedan Jurisprudence" Member, Executive Council, Government of Bengal, 1920-22. Member, Bengal Legis. Council, 1925-29; Leader of the Bengal Muslim Party; Member, Legislative Assembly 1931. Leader of the Independent Party in the Assembly from 1931, leader of the "Opposition" in the Assembly, 1931-34; Member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in England. President of the Indian Legislative Assembly since January 1935; Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Conference, 1935. Address: 217, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

**RAHIMTOOLA, FAZAL INRAHIM, B.A., J.P.,** G.C.I.E., President, Indian Tariff Board, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919-1930; Trustee, Bombay Port Trust, 1921-1930; Member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1921-1930; Member, Standing Finance Committee for Railways, Railway Board, Member, Haj Inquiry Committee, 1929; Chairman, Reception Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference, etc., Secretary, All-India Minorities Conference; Member, Central Broadcasting Advisory Council; Director, Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., Automobile Acceptance Corporation; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1926-1930, appointed Member of the Indian Tariff Board, 1930. Appointed Acting President of the Indian Tariff Board, November 1932. President, Indian Tariff Board, 1935; Member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937; recipient of Coronation and Silver Jubilee Medals; conducted several inquiries as Member and

President of the Indian Tariff Board from 1930-1938. Address: "Ismael Building," Hornby Road, Bombay.

**RAHIMTOOLA, SIR INRAHIM, G.B.E., K.C.S.I.,** C.I.E., G.B.E. (1935). 3. May 1862. joined his elder brother Mr. Mahomedbhai Rahimtoola in 1880, entered Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1892; President of Corporation 1899. Member of the Bombay City Improvement Trust for 20 years from '98, Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1899-1916; Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1912; President, Fiscal Commission, 1921. Member of Bombay Executive Council in charge of Education and Local Self-Government, 1918-1923; President, Legislative Council, 1923-1926; Member of the Royal Commission on Labour; President, Legislative Assembly (1931); resigned in 1933. Address: Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

**RAIKUT, THE HON. MR. PRASANNA DEV, M.L.A.,** Minister for Excise and Forest, Govt. of Bengal. Sole proprietor of the Baikunthapur Raj Estate in the district of Jalpaiguri b. 1803. m. in the Lakhimpur family in Assam. Educ. Rajkumar College, Balpur (C.P.). Devoted best part of his life in promoting industries and banking in the Province, a member of the Bengal Leg. Council for the last 15 years. Address: 21, Mullen Street, Calcutta.

**RAISMAN, THE HON. SIR ABRAHAM JEREMY** (S.I.), (1938). C.I.E., (1934). Kt. (1939). Finance member, Government of India b. 19th March 1892. m. to Rancee Mary Kelly. Educ. at Leeds University and Pembroke College, Oxford (John Locke Scholar, 1915). Joined I.C.S., 1916. Served in Bihar and Orissa till 1922. Customs Department, Bombay and Calcutta, 1922-28. Commissioner of Income Tax, Punjab 1928-31. Joint Secy., Commerce Dept., 1931-34. Member, Central Board of Revenue 1934-36. Additional Secy. Finance Dept. 1936-38. Director, Reserve Bank of India, 1937. Address: The Secretariat, New Delhi and Simla.

**RAJ KANWAR, LALA, M.A., P.C.B. (retired).** Chief Minister, Patna State, since Oct. 1936 b. March 31, 1882. Educ. Forman Christian and Law Colleges, Lahore. Arnold Gold Medalist and Gulab Singh-Denzil Ibbetson Diamond Jubilee Purseman (Punjab University, 1902); was for short periods on the professional staff of the Central Training College and Forman Christian College, Lahore. 1903. Held appointments in the Judicial and Revenue Departments and as Munshi in the Punjab, 1903-12. Deputed to Gwalior State as Personal Assistant to Settlement Commissioner, 1913. Under-Secretary, Political Department, 1915; Officiating Deputy Secretary, Political Department, 1916; Officiating Member, Bench Appeal (Revenue), 1917; Deputy Commissioner, Customs and Excise, 1918; Officer on Special Duty, Political Department, 1918. Promoted to Punjab Civil Service, 1919. Political Secretary, Gwalior State 1920. Manager, Gwalior State Trust, 1923; Private Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1925; Foreign and Political Minister, 1926;

Reverted to Punjab Civil Service, 1927; Officer on Special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat, 1927-28. Under-Secretary to Government Punjab in the Local Self-Government and Revenue Departments, 1929-31; Secretary, Punjab Sources of Revenue Committee, 1931. Sub-Divisional Officer, Additional District Magistrate, etc., 1932-36. *Publications*. (1) *Miscellany*—A Collection of Political Odds and Ends chiefly relating to Gwalior and (2) *Note on Gwalior Treaties* and (3) *Model Bye-Laws Under the Cantonments Act*. Address: Balangir, Patna State, Orissa.

**RAJA, TRIBHUVANDAS JAGJIVANDAS, M.A.** LL.B., Kx-Dewan, Porbandar State, 6 6th November 1893. m Miss Taralaxmi R. Khandelia *Educ* Bahadurkhanji High



School, Junagad, Bahaud-din College, Junagad, Wilson College, Bombay and Government Law School, Bombay Lecturer in History in Wilson College (1914-16); Nalb, Dewan and Sarnayadishah, Wankar State (1917-20); Deputy Revenue Commissioner, Junagad State (1920-21), Huzur Personal Assistant and Revenue

Minister, Lumbli State (1921-1930); appointed Dewan, Lunawada State (1930), appointed Foreign and Political and Finance Minister, Bikaner, January (1933), reverted to Lunawada, July (1933), appointed Dewan, Porbandar State, August (1934), created a Tarni Sirdar (Dowry) of the Porbandar State, July 1936 Retired with grant of a special Vanshan (annuity for life)—November 1938 Address:—81, Shivaji Park, Cadell Rd, Bombay, 14

**AJAH, M C RAO BHABHUR, M L A** Madras After a brilliant educational career in the Madras Christian College he started life as a school master in 1905. In 1917, he led a deputation on behalf of the Depressed Classes before the late Rt. Hon. E. S. Montague. He gave evidence before the Public Services Commission and the Indian Franchise Committee; was nominated to the Madras Council in 1919 and continued as a member till 1926. In 1927 he was nominated to the Central Legislative Assembly and was a member of that body till 1937. He was a member of the Indian Central Committee of the Simon Commission and visited England in connection with the new reforms. He has been the elected President of the All-India Depressed Classes Association since 1926, presided over the All-India Depressed Classes Conferences in Nagpur, Delhi, Gurgaum, Simla and Bombay and took a prominent part in the Poona Pact. For a short period in 1937 he was Minister for development, Madras, 6 June 17, 1935. Address: "Lallegro," St Thomas Mt., Madras.

**IJAGOPALACHARIAR, THE HON. MR. C. B. A., B.L.** Premier, Government of Madras in charge of Home and Finance portfolios;

b. 1879 in a village near Hosur, Salem District; *Educ*: Central College, Bangalore, Presidency College and Law College, Madras; joined Bar in 1900; had a lucrative practice at Salem. Joined Rowlett Act Satyagraha campaign, 1919 and the Non-co-operation movement in 1930. Edited Mr. Gandhi's paper *Young India* during the latter's imprisonment. General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, 1921 to 1923 and Member, Working Committee of the Congress throughout the Non-co-operation campaign; Member of the Council of the All-India Spinners Association from the beginning up to 1935; Secretary, Prohibition League of India; Member in-charge, Anti-drink campaign of the Indian National Congress. For many years Director of the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha; conducts a village Ashram for reviving hand-spinning and abolition of untouchability. Took charge of the Presidency of the Indian National Congress after the conviction of Dr. Kitchlew but handed over the Presidency to Babu Rajendra Prasad in view of developments arising out of Mr. Gandhi's fast on untouchability-removal issue. Member, All-India Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, and President, Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee till 1935. Elected to the Madras Leg Assembly from the University constituency. Unanimously elected Leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislature. *Publications*. Some Tamil short stories and books on *Moerats*, *Marcus Aurelius*, *Bhagavad-Gita* and *Upanishads* and 'Chats Behind Bars', also written a 'Prohibition Manual' containing all about the drink and drug problem in India. Address: Basullah Road, Thyagarayanagar, Madras.

**RAJAN, SIR P. T. K., B.A. (Oxon)**, Bar at-law, M.L.C. b. 1892. *Educ* Ley's School, Cambridge, Jesus College, Oxford, called to the Bar in 1917 (Inner Temple). Went to England in 1909 and returned to India in 1919 and commenced practice in Madras. Elected to the first, second and third Madras Legislative Councils by Madras (General-Rural) constituency when on all the three occasions he topped the polls, fourth time he was elected to the Council unopposed; Member of M.L.F.; a commissioned officer of the Indian Territorial Force. Address: "Palayam House," Talukulam, Madras.

**RAJAN, THE HON. DR. T. S. SUNDARAR, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. (London)**, 1911. Minister, Public Health and Religious Endowments, Government of Madras. b. August 1880. *Educ* St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Medical College and Medical School, Madras, Middlesex Hospital, London. Government service in Burma for three months in 1905; Practitioner in Rangoon till 1914; Practitioner at Srirangam, Trichinopoly (1914-1920); suspended practice for 2 years doing Congress work; built Rajan Clinic—a private General Hospital with X-Ray and medical and surgical units. *Publications*: A number of medical and surgical papers and some small treatises on religion and nationalism. Address: Minister, Government of Madras; Fort St. George, Madras.



**RAJPUT, JAMNADAS M., F.R. Econ. S. (Lond.), J.P., Government Contractor, Landlord, a keen social worker, a member of various leading Sports and social Clubs, born in November 1904; Educated at Bombay. Address - Purnhottam Nivas, New Queen's Road, Bombay**

**RAJWADE, MAJOR-GENERAL BARDAR RAJA GANPAT RAO RAGHUNATH, C.B.E., Shaikat Jung, Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur, Army Minister, Gwalior Government. b. January 1885, s. at Victoria College, Lashkar. Commissioned Captain by His Highness Maharaja Scindia in 1903 in the third Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry, appointed honorary A.D.C. to His Highness, 1906 and Adjutant-General, Gwalior Army, 1909; Colonel in 1910; Commanded composite Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry Regiment at the Coronation Durbar in 1911, receiving the Coronation Medal. In 1912 was honoured with the privilege of driving under the Palace portico, and awarded the Gwalior Medal, as well as the privilege of a seat on the Ghoshia in Durbar. On 23rd May 1913 he was appointed Inspector-General, Gwalior Army, and a member of His Highness' Council. In recognition of War Services, the title of Shaikat Jung was conferred on him, and on 18th January 1917 he was appointed honorary A.D.C. to His Excellency the Viceroy. He was twice mentioned in despatches during the War and in 1918 His Majesty the late King Emperor was graciously pleased to confer on him the rank of Captain in the British Army, C.B.E. (Military Division) 1919. Succeeded to the estate and hereditary titles of his father, Nov. 1920. He is a first-class Sardar of the Deccan and holds Second Seat in the U. P. Durbar. Major-General, Gwalior Army, 1921. In 1930, Lt.-Colonel in 19th K. G. O. Lanciers Indian Army. Member, Indian Military College Committee, permanent member, Standing Army Experts Committee appointed by the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes. A Donor of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. Promoted Associate Commander of the same order by His Majesty the King on 19th November 1937. Awarded Jubilee Medal in 1935 and Coronation Medal, 1937.**

**RAM, THE HON. SIR SITA, M.A., LL.B., D.Litt., Rai Sahab (1919), Rai Bahadur (1923), Knight Bachelor (1931), President of the U. P. Leg. Council. b. 15th Jan. 1885; m. Srimati Bandadvi, sister of Lal Jagan Nath Aggarwal, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Lahore; Educ. Meerut, Allahabad. Member, Municipal Board (1910-30), Chairman, Education Com., and Vice-Chairman; Hon. Secretary, Meerut College (1923-34) and Trustee for life since 1907; Hon. Sec., Devanagiri High School (1914-37); Hon. Sec., Lyall Library,**

Town Hall, Meerut, since 1911; elected member U. P. Leg. Council (1921-36); President, U. P. Leg. Council (1925-36); member, Executive Council, Allahabad University, for several years; member, Executive Council, Hindu University; founder of Depressed Class schools and Sevak Mandal at Meerut; member, Indian National Congress (1905-19). Address: Meerut, Lucknow.

**RAMDAS PASTULU, V., B.A., B.L., Advocate, Madras. b. Oct. 1878. Educ. Madras Christian College. Member, Council of State since 1925, Leader of the Swarajist Party in the Council of State since 1928, President, Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., President, Madras Provincial Co-operative Union and President South India Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. Member of Senate, Madras University, President, Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks Association and All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association. Member, Central Committee, International Co-operative Alliance, London; Delegate to the 14th International Co-operative Congress held in September 1934 in London; Member, Central Banking Inquiry Committee; Member of the governing body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Member, All-India Congress Committee and President, Madras Andhra District Congress Committee Publications. Commentaries on the Madras Estate Land Act (Land Tenures). Address: Farhatbagh, Mysore, Madras.**

**RAMAIA, A. M. A., Fellow of the Royal Economic Society (London), Advocate, Madras, Adviser, Madras-Ramnad Chamber of Commerce, Director, Bureau of Economic Research. b. 1894 m. Kamalabai d. S. Krishna Iyer of Tiruvavur. Educ. Madras Christian College, and Madras Law College. Gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee (1924-25) and the Currency Commission (1925-26), Secretary, Madras District People's Association, 1925 to 1927. Frequently contributes to the British Press articles on Indian subjects especially economic and financial. Publications. "A National System of Taxation," "Monetary Reform in India"; "Law of Sale of Goods in India." "Commentary on the Reserve Bank of India Act." "Reserve Bank and Agricultural Credits." Address: Lakshmi Vilasam, Sandalpet Street, Madras, S. India.**

**RAMAKRISHNA REDDI, THAMRALLAPALLE NALLAPA REDDI, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Vakil. b. Aug. 1890. m. Syamasamma. Educ. Christian College, Madras, and Law College, Madras. Vice-President, District Board, Chittoor; Member, District Board, Municipal Board, Chittoor; Hon. Asst. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Chittoor; Secretary, Dist. Co-operative Federation, Chittoor;**

President, Temple Committee, Chittoor; President, Taluka Board, Madanappalle; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1930-1934; Secretary, Democratic Party, Legislative Assembly; President, District Board, Chittoor; Elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly, 1937. Address: Chittoor, Madras Province.

**RAMAN, SIR CHANDRASHEKHARA VENKATA, Kt.** M.A., Hon. Ph.D. (Friburg), Hon. LL.D. (Glasgow, Hon. D.Sc. (Paris) F.R.S. Nobel Prize for Physics (1930) b. 7th November 1880 m. Lokasundarammal Educ. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatnam and Presidency College, Madras Officer, Indian Finance Dept., 1907-17; British Association Lecturer, (Toronto), 1924; Research Associate, California Institute of Technology, 1924; Matenool Medallist, Rome 1929; Hughes Medallist of the Royal Society (1930), Hon. Fellow, Zurich Phys. Soc. Royal Hungarian Acad. and Royal Irish Acad. and Royal Phil. Soc., Glasgow Publications: Molecular Diffraction of Light; Music Instruments and numerous scientific papers in Indian British and American Journals. President, Indian Academy of Sciences, 1934. Address: Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

**RAM SARAN DAS, LALA, HONOURABLE RAI** RAHADUR, C.I.E., Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Medal (1914), Chairman, Council of State; Leader of Opposition in the Council b. Lahore,



November, 1870, son of Rai Bahadur Lala Mela Ram, M.L.C. Punjab (1912-1920). Government Delegate to Reserve Bank Committee to London; is Director, Imperial Bank of India, Chairman, Advisory Committee of the Central Bank of India, Ltd. (Punjab Branches); Chairman, Indian Institute of Bankers (Punjab Branch), Director, British India Corporation, Ltd., Calcutta; Director, Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd.; ex Chairman, Northern India Chamber of Commerce; Northern India Chamber of Commerce Delegate to the Federated Chambers of British Empire Session, 1933, in London. Member, All-India Landholders Association, Vice-Chairman, Gwalior State Economic Board of Development; Director, Concord of India Insurance Co., Ltd., Proprietor, Mela Ram Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills, Lahore; Member, Punjab Government Development Board; Director, Suttie Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.; Chairman, Sunlight of India Insurance Co., Ltd.; President, Punjab Sanatana Dharma Pratidhik Sabha, President, Sanatana Dharma College Managing Committee, Lahore; Member, Managing Committee, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi and Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Lahore. Address: Lahore.

**RAMASWAMI AITAN, The Hon. Sir C. F.** K.C.I.E., ex. 1925; C.I.E. 1928; Dewan of Travancore since 1936; Fellow of Madras University; b. 13 Nov. 1879, a. s. of late C. R. Pattabhi Ramayyar, Vakli, High Court and afterwards a Judge, Madras City Court, m. Sitammal, p. d. of C. V. K. Sastri, the first Indian Judge in Madras, three s. Educ. Wesleyan High School, Presidency College, and Law College, Madras. Joined the Madras Bar, 1903, and led the original side soon afterwards, enrolled specially as an advocate, 1923, Fellow of University, 1912; Member of Madras Corporation, 1911, served on many committees; Member of the Indian National Congress and was its All-India Secretary, 1917-18, Madras Delegate to Delhi War Conference; Trustee Pachayappa's College Trusts, 1914-19, gave evidence before the Southborough Commission on Indian Reforms and the Montagu Committee on Finance also before Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford; gave evidence in London before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1919, University Member of Legislative Council, Madras, 1919; Member of Committee to frame Rules under Reforms Act 1919, Member of Legislative Council under Reformed Constitution for Madras, 1920; Advocate-General for the Presidency, 1920; engaged from 1910 in almost all heavy trials in Madras; one of the Indian representatives at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1926 and 1927; Rapporteur to the League of Nations Committee on Public Health, 1927; Law Member of Madras Government, 1923-28; Vice-President, Executive Council, 1924, resigned membership of Madras Government, March 1928 and rejoined the Bar, April 1928, delivered the Sri Krishna Rajendra University Lecture at Mysore, 1928, represented the State of Cochin before the Butler Enquiry Committee, 1928; member of the Sub-Committee to draft constitution for uniting British India and the Indian States in a Federation, 1930; Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and member of the Federal Structure Committee of the B.T.C. 1931, Acting Law Member, Government of India, 1931; Legal and Constitutional Adviser to the Government of Travancore; Member of the Consultative Committee of the B.T.C.; delivered the Convocation Address of the Delhi University, 1932; Tagore Law Lecturer, Calcutta University, 1932; Acting Commerce Member of the Government of India, 1932; Chairman of the Committee appointed by Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper, 1933; Member of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms, 1933; Delegate to World Economic Conference, 1933; drafted a new constitution for Kashmir, 1934; Member of the Government of India Committee on Secretariat Procedure, 1935, Dewan of Travancore, 1936; Conferred the title of "Sachirothama" by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, was instrumental in implementing the Tem-

ple Entry Proclamation of His Highness, 1936; Chief Commissioner, Travancore Boy Scouts Association, 1937; Vice-Chancellor, Travancore University, 1937. Was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, 1937. *Publications*: Contributions to various periodicals on political, financial and literary topics, interested in French literature. *Recreations*: lawn tennis, riding and walking. *Address*: Trivandrum, Travancore, India; The Grove, Mysapore, Madras; Dellsale, Ottacamund, India. *Clubs*: National Liberal, Royal Automobile, Madras Cosmopolitan.

**RAMANATHAN, THE HON. MR. S. M. A. B. L.**, Minister of Public Information, Government of Madras. b. 30th December 1895. *Educ.*: Pachayappa's College, Christian College, Law College, Madras. *Address*: Tyagarajapuram, Madras.

**RAMESAM, SIR VERA, B.A., B.L.**, retired Judge, High Court, Madras. b. 27 July 1875. m. Lakshminarasamma. *Educ.*: Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam; Presidency Coll., Madras, and Law Coll., Madras. Practised as High Court Vakil at Vizagapatam from 1896 to 1900; at Madras, 1900-1920; Govt. Pleader, 1918-20, appointed Judge, 1920. *Address*: Gopal Vihar, Mysapore, Madras.

**RAMJI PHANAD, RAI BAHADUR**, Zemindar and Pensioner, b. 31 March 1865. *Educ.*: Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur and Patna.



Ent Government Service as Moharrir, 1883, Appt. Sub-Registrar, 1885, Retd. as P. A. to I. G. of Registration (B & O), 1921. Twice acted as Inspector General of Registration between 1918 and 1920. During active service associated with various public works in addition to his own duty, e.g., in Municipalities, Local Boards, District Board and

as Hony. Magistrate. Held first class Magisterial powers, 1926-1939. Visitor, Sitamarhi Jail since 1928, Honorary Treasurer, Sitamarhi Central Co-operative Bank, 1924-1930. President, Sitamarhi Municipality, 1930-1933. President All-India Bhanut Mahasabha (Muzaffarpur), 1932. President, Sub-Divisional Agricultural Advisory Committee, 1938-1939. Made Rai Sahib, 1916 and Rai Bahadur, 1921. Recipient of the Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals. Has an only son—Mr Jagannath Prasad, B. L. Pleader. *Add*: Sitamarhi (Bihar).

**RAMPUR, CAPT. HIS HIGHNESS ALJAB FARISAND-I-DILPIR-I-DALAT-I-INGLESIA, MUKHIS-UD-DULAH, NASIR-UL-MULK, AMIR-UL-UMRA NAWAB, SIR SAYED MOHAMMAD RAZA ALI KWAN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I.**, D. Litt., LL.D., MUSTAID JUNG. b. 17th Nov. 1906. Succeeded 20th June 1930. State has area of 892.54 square miles and population 464,919. Permanent Salute 15 Guns. *Address*: Rampur State, U.P.

**RAMUNNI MENON, SIR KOKKOTU, Kt. cr. 1933**; Dewan Bahadur 1927; M. A. (Oxforb); LL.D. (Hony. Madras). b. Trichur, 14 Sept.

1872; m. V. K. Kalliani Amma, of Trichur, two s. and one d. *Educ.*: Maharaja's College, Ernakulam; Presidency College, Madras; Christ's College (scholar), Cambridge. Entered the Madras Educ. Department, 1898; Prof. of Zoology, 1910; retired 1927. Connected with the Madras University since 1912; Vice-Chancellor, 1928-34; Life Member of the Senate, nominated Member of the Madras Legislative Council on two occasions; represented the Madras University at the Congress of the Universities of the Empire at Edinburgh, 1931, Chairman, Inter-University Board, 1932-33, Member, Council of State, 1934-36. *Address*: Vepery, Madras, Konkoth House, Trichur, Cochlin State, South India.

**RAJA, TRIMHAYARAI D. RAO BAHADUR, B.A., LL.B.**, Senior Advocate, Federal Court, ex. Dewan Junagadh and Radhanpur. b. 1870.

*Educ.*: Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagadh, Wilson College and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Appointed Asst. Durbar Agent, Alienation Settlement Office, Junagadh, 1897; Durbar Agent, 1899, granted by Junagadh State hereditary annuity of Rs 360 in 1899; Legal Remembrancer, Junagadh State, 1900-1919, Political Secretary, 1920, Dewan, 1921-23; Shifted to Rajkot for practice as pleader, 1924; Nominated Member, Civil Station Committee, Rajkot, 1927. Member of Waterworks Committee, Vice-Chairman, Bench of Hon. Magistrates, 1927-1936, Chairman, 1936. Dewan, Radhanpur State, 1936-1937; President, Kathiawar Orphanage, 1937; President, Panchmah Temple Institute, Honorary Secretary and trustee, Sheth Govindji Tulsiadas Trust Institutes, Rajkot; Honorary Secretary, Red Cross Centre, Rajkot, Created Rao Sahib, 1931; Rao Bahadur, 1935. *Address*: Rajkot, C.S.



**RANCHHODLAL, SIR CHINUBHAI MADHOLAL**, Second Baronet, cr. 1913. b. 18 April 1906. s. of 1st Baronet and Sulochana, d. of Chunilal Khushhalrai, s. father, 1916. m. 30th November 1924 with Tanumati, d. of Jhaverilal Bulakhiram Mehta of Ahmedabad. (Father was first member of Hindu community to receive a Baronetcy). *Heirs*: Sons, (1) Udayan, b. 25 July 1929 (2) Kirtidev, b. 15 March 1932. *A dau* b. 1926, d. 1927. *Address*: "Shantikunj", Shahibag, Ahmedabad.

**RANGAGHARIAE, DEWAN BAHADUR TRIVERNKATA, B.A., B.L., C.I.E.** (1925). Vakil, High Court, Madras. b. 1885. m. Ponnammal, d. of S. Rajagopala Aiyangar of Srirangam. *Educ.*: S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly; Law College, Madras. Schoolmaster for 3 years; enrolled as Vakil, High Court, Madras, 1891; Professor, Law College, 1898-1900; Member, Madras Corporation, since 1908; Member, Madras Legis. Council, 1916-1919; Elected Member, Leg. Assembly till 1935; Member, Indian Bar Committee; Member, Marine Committee; Editor

Committee, Elected Dy. President, Leg. Assembly; Member, Indian Colonies Committee on deputation at London with the Colonial Office; President, Telegraph Committee, 1921; Member, Frontier Committee, Chairman, Madras Publicity Board, Represented India at the opening by H. R. H. the Duke of York of the Federal Parliament at Canberra, Australia, 1927, Chairman, Indian Cinematograph Committee, 1928, Vice-Chairman, Madras Bar Council, Chairman, Army Retrenchment Committee, 1931. *Publications*. A book on Village Panchayats, Address: Hitherton House, Vepery, Madras.

**LANGANATHAM, ARCOT, B. A., B. L. & 20th June 1879** Educ. Christian and Law Colleges, Madras. Entered Government Service in 1901, resigned Deputy Collectorship in 1915, entered Legislative Council in 1920 for Bellary District, re-elected in 1927, 1928 and 1930. Went to England as a member of the National Convention Deputation in 1924. Minister for Development, Madras, December 1926 to March 1928, Hon. Secretary, Young Men's Indian Association, Madras, from 1916, Hon. Organising Secretary and Treasurer, Reconstruction League, 1928. Member, General Council, Theosophical Society, 1934. Director, India Sugars and Refineries Ltd, Hosapet Commissioner for Tirupati Tirumalai Devasthanams, *Publications* Editor, (1923-32) "Prabandhu," a Telugu Magazine devoted to the education of the electorate. Author of "Indian Village—as it is," "The World in Distress," "India, from a Theosophists Point of View." Address: Nandakuti, Adyar, Madras, 8; Tirupati, 8.

**LANGNEKAR, SAJHA SHANKAR, B. A., LL. B.,** Barrister-at-Law. Retired Punes Judge, Bombay High Court, 6 20th December 1878. Chief Presidency Magistrate, 1924. Acting Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1926-1927 and again in 1928, confirmed, April 1929. Address: 15, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

**LANSFORD, Lt. COL. ALISTER JOHN, C.I.E.,** June 1938, mentioned despatches, 1918 (Lt. Col. Royal Engineers); Mint Master, H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 6 January 5th, 1905 to Lucy Torrida (Née Walford) 1927. Son 1936 daughter 1938. Educ. at Pettes College, Edinburgh, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, Commissioned, R. E., 17-7-14, European War, 1915-18 in France and Belgium (despatches, 1914-15, star, two medals). Entered Finance Department, Government of India, 1924 as Dep. Mint Master, Bombay, Promoted Major, 9-5-29. Appointed Mint Master, Bombay, 1931; Promoted Lieut.-Col., 14-5-37. Address: Mint House, Ballard Road, Bombay.

**RAO, THE HON. DR. U. RAMA, President, Madras Leg. Council, 6 17th September 1874,** Educ. Madras Christian College and Madras Medical College. Medical Practitioner, Madras, Councillor, Corporation of Madras, member, Madras Leg. Council; member, Council of State; resigned membership of Council of State in 1930. Was member, Madras Medical Council and its Vice-President;

was Honorary Presidency Magistrate; was a member of the Senate of the Madras University; was President of the Indian Medical Association, Editor of "The Antiseptic" and "Health," District Superintendent, St. John's Ambulance Association, Madras, Organizer, Madras Ambulance Corps, Director, United India Life Assurance Co. Ltd; organized Congress Hospital in Madras during the C.D. Movement in 1930. *Publications*: "First Aid in Accidents," "First Aid in Child Birth" and "Health Tracts" (in English, Tamil, Telugu and Canarese). Address: "Hawarden", Lauder's Gate Road, Vepery, Madras.

**RAO, VINAYAK GANPAT, B. A. (Born), 1908, B. A., LL.B. (Cantab.), 1913,** called to the Bar, 1914. Professor of French at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, 6 24 Sept., 1924, m. Miss B. R. Kothare. Educ. Elphinstone Middle School, Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College, St. John's College, Cambridge, Grenoble University (France), Hon. Professor of French at the Elphinstone College, 1914-1917. Hon. Professor of French at the Wilson College, 1914-1917, 1921-1923. Officer d'Academie, Prof. of Law at the Government Law College, Bombay, 1923-1924 (June); Asst. Law Reporters India Law Reports, Bombay Series for some time, Prof. of French at the Elphinstone College from June 1924, Justice of Peace, 1927, Nominated member of the Bombay Corporation; Ex-Chairman of the Schools Committee, Bombay Municipality, District Commissioner, Municipal Boy Scouts Association; Chairman, Junior Red Cross Society; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Bombay University; Lieutenant in the University Training Corps. Address: 347, Kalhadevi Road, Bombay (2).

**RASUL, BHOOM AIZAZ, Deputy President, U. P. Leg. Council, m. Syed Aizaz Rasul, Taluqdar, Jalaipur, Oudh, and member U. P. Leg. Assembly. Educ. Queen Mary's College, Lahore. Sole elected woman member of the U. P. Legislative Council; Unanimously elected Dy. President of the Council; member of the Sandila Municipal Board; Vice-President of the All-India Women's Conference; Hon. Secretary, Oudh Ladies' Club; member of the Lady Haig Needlework Guild and U. P. Girl Guides' Association. Address: Sandila, Hardoi Dist., Oudh.**

**RAU, SRI (KERNAL) NARSING, B. A. (Madras), B.A. (Cantab, C.I.E. (1934), Kt (1938), I.C.S.,** Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 6 26th Feb. 1887. Educ. The Presidency College, Madras and Trinity College, Cambridge. Entered the Indian Civil Service, 1910; District and Sessions Judge, Murshidabad, 1919-20. District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar 1920-25; Secretary to the Govt. of Assam Legislative Dept. and to the Assam Legislative Council, 1925-33; Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India Legislative Dept. 1934-35; Offg. Judge, High Court, Calcutta 1935; on special duty with the Govt. of India for the revision of the Indian Statute Book, 1935-38; Officiating Reforms Commissioner, 1938; Judge, High Court, Calcutta Jan. 1939. Add. Calcutta Club, 241, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

**RAU, SIR RAGHAVENDRA, M.A. (Madras Univ.).** Created Knight Bachelor in Feb. 1937. *b.* 24 May, 1889, m. Satyabhama Rau Educ.: Kundapur High School, Mangalore Govt. College and Madras Christian College. Entered the Indian Audit and Accounts Service in 1912 as the result of a competitive examination. After serving in various accounts offices, entered the Government of India Secretariat Finance Department in 1921. After 5 years during which he was Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary in that Department and was attached to the Lee Commission as an Assistant Secretary on the financial side, joined the Railway Department in 1926. Became Director of Finance in 1928, and officiated as Financial Commissioner of Railways for the first time in 1929 and was appointed substantively to that post in 1932. On completion of the prescribed tenure of 5 years in that post appointed Accountant General, Bombay, in 1937. *Address:* Accountant General, Bombay.

**RAVI PRATAP NARAYAN SINGH RAJKUMAR,** is the youngest son of Raja Bahadur Raja Braj Narayan Singh of Padrauna Raj. *b.* February 1920. *Educ.* Allahabad University. He,



along with his brother Rajkumar Krishna Pratap Narayan Singh, is the Managing Director of the Vishnu Pratap Sugar Works, Khada. He is a Director of the Padraunara Krishna Sugar Works, Padrauna. He is betrothed to the youngest daughter of General Ananda Shamshere Jung Bahadur Rana son of Late H. H. Maharaja Sir Beer Shamshere Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal. He is interested in Tennis, riding and Sitar. Under the able guidance of Shree Raja Bahadur the young Rajkumar promises to be a good administrator. *Address:* Padrauna Raj, P. O. Padrauna, Dist. Gorakhpur.

**RAZA ALI, SYED SIR, B.C.E. (Kt 1935).** Es-B.A., LL.B. (Allahabad University). *b.* 29 April, 1882. *Educ.* Government High School, Moradabad and Mahomedan College, Aligarh. Started practice in Moradabad, 1908; elected as Member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1912, 1916 and 1920; elected Trustee of Aligarh College; took active part in negotiating the Congress League Compact in 1916, same year settled at Allahabad; identified himself with Swaraj and Khilafat movements but strongly differing from non-co-operation programme; became independent in politics 1920; member of Council of State 1921-1926, elected member of Delhi University Court, was member of North West Inquiry Committee and signed majority report; headed two deputations of Muslim members of Indian Legislature to Viceroy in 1922 and 1923 in connection with Turkish question; President, All-India Muslim League, Bombay Session, December, 1924; Member, Govt. of India's Deputation to South Africa, (1925-1926) Substitute Delegate Government of India's Delegation to Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1929. Agent of the Government of

India, 1925-28. *Publications:* *Essays on Muslim Questions* (1912); "My Impressions of Soviet Russia" (1930). *Address:* Moradabad.

**RAY, SIR PROFULLA CHANDRA, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc. (Edin.), Ph.D. (Cal.),** Palit Prof. of Chemistry, Univ. Coll. of Sc., Calcutta, *b.* Bengal, 1861. *Educ.:* Calcutta; Edinburgh Univ. Graduated at Edinburgh, D.Sc., 1887; Hon. Ph.D., Calcutta Univ., 1908; Hon. D.Sc., Durham Univ., 1912. President, National Council of Education, Indian Chemical Society; Founder and Director, Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd. *Address:* College of Science, Calcutta.

**READYMONEY, SIR JEHANGIR COWASHI JEHANGIR;** *see* JEHANGIR.

**REDDI, SIR VENKATA KURMA. (See under VENKATA KURMA REDDI.)**

**REDDY, C. RAMALINGA,** Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, 1928-30 and since 1936. Member, Legislative Council of Madras since 1935, nominated to Upper Chamber of New Provincial Legislature, 1937, *s.* of C. Ramaswami Reddy of Kattamuchi in Chittoor District *b.* 1880, unmarried. *Educ.* St. John's College, Cambridge, 1902-1906. Government of India Scholarship to England, 1st class in History Tripos, Vice-President of Cambridge Union Society, 1906, being the only Indian to be elected to that office, Secretary of Cambridge University Liberal Club, toured in America, 1906, second tour to England and America, and tour in Europe, Canada, Japan, Philippines, and Hong-Kong, 1913-14. Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore, 1916-18, Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, 1918-21, resigned office, 1921. Member of the All-India Advisory Board of Education, 1921. Deputy Leader and Organizer of the United Nationalist Party, 1924. Hon. D. Litt., 1936. *Publications:* *Speeches on University Reform; Political Economy in Telugu, for which the Madras University Prize for a work of modern interest in Telugu was awarded. Enquiry into the Principles of Poetry (Telugu) Recreation Tennis.* *Address:* Andhra University, Waltair, S. India. Padma Prabhasa (Chittoor, N.A., S. India, Redford, Bangalore, S. India.

**REED, SIR STANLEY, Kt., K.B.E., LL.D. (Glasgow), M.P.,** Aykeshay Division 1938. Editor, *The Times of India*, Bombay, 1907-1922. *b.* Bristol, 1872. *m.* 1901, Lillian, *d.* of John Humphrey of Bombay. Joined staff, *Times of India*, 1897; Sp. Correspondent, *Times of India* and *Daily Chronicle* through famine districts of India, 1890; tour of Prince and Princess of Wales in India, 1904-06; Amr's visit to India, 1907, and Persian Gulf, 1907; Jt. Hon. Sec. Bombay Free, King Edward and Lord Hardinge Memorials; *As. Lt.-Col. Command.* Bombay L. H. Represented Western India at Lm. Conv. Canton., 1909. *Address:* *The Times of India*, Salisbury Square House, Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4.

D. His EXCELLENCY SIR ROBERT NIEL, M.A. (com.), K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1924, Governor of Assam, & 15 July 83. m. Amy Helen Disney, 1909. *Educ.*: Malvern and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; I.C.S., 1906; arrived in India, 1907.



Asst. Magte., Bengal; Under-Secretary, 1911-14; I.A.R.O., 1916-19; Magte. and Collector, 1920-27; Secretary, Agriculture and Industries Department, 1927-28; Commissioner, Rajshahi Division, 1930; Offg. Chief Secretary, 1930-31; Member of Executive Council, Bengal, from Jan. 1934.

Governor of Assam, 1937-38; Governor of Bengal, from 25th June 1938 to 24th October 38; Governor, Assam, from 25th October 38. *Address*: Government House, Shillong; m. Warren, Therpence, Suffolk.

LLY, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR BERNARD RAWDON, C.M.G. (1934), C.I.E. (1926), O.B.E. (1918), Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Aden, since April 1937, & 25th March 1882. *Educ.*: Bedford School. Joined Indian Army, 1902; entered Indian Political Department, 1908; served in India and Aden in various appointments. Official as Political Resident, Aden, 1925 and 1926, and Resident and Commander-in-Chief, Aden, in 1930 and 1931. Appointed Resident and Commander-in-Chief in March 1931, and Chief Commissioner, Aden, in April 1932. Appointed His Majesty's Commissioner and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Yemen in December 1933 and concluded a treaty with the Yemen in February 1934. *Address*: Government House, Aden.

ILLY, HENRY D'ARCY CORNELIUS, Chief Justice of the High Court of Mysore, 1934, & 15th January 1876. m. to Margaret Florence Wilkinson (1903). *Educ.*: Merchant Taylors' School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Indian Civil Service (Madras), arrived November 890; Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 1910-1913; District and Sessions Judge, 1916. Ag. Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras, 1924, 1925 and 1926; Temp. Addl. Judge, 1927; Permanent Judge, 1928. *Address*: Hillside, Race Road, Bangalore.

MEDIOS, MONSIGNOR JAMES DOS, B.A., P. (Oct. 1918); Dean, Vicariate of Bombay (1929); Chaplain, St. Teresa's Chapel and Principal, St. Teresa's High School since 804. Diocesan Inspector of Schools, 1920, & 8th August 1875. *Educ.*: at St. Xavier's College and at the Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon. *Address*: St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum, Bombay.

HEMOND, SIR (ROBERT) DANIEL, Kt. (June 1886), C.I.E. (June 1932), & 29 Oct. 1878. m. Emma, only d. of Sir James Davy, K.C.B. *Educ.*: Royal Indian Engineering College, Bangalore. Joined Indian Forest Service, 1901, served in various capacities including Principal, Madras Forest College; Asst.

Inspector-General of Forests to Government of India, 1919-1922; Conservator of Forests, 1923; Chief Conservator of Forests, 1927. Retired, 1932; appointed Member, Madras Services Commission; Chairman, 1934. *Address*: Madras Club, Madras.

RIVETT-CARNAO, JOHN THURLOW, retired Dy. Insp.-General of Police, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and d. of late Charles Forbes Rivett-Carnao, Bengal Civil Service, and g. s. of Sir James Rivett-Carnao, Bart., Governor of Bombay, 1895-91. & 1884, m. 1887, Edith Emily, d. of late H. H. Brownlow and has four sons and one daughter. Entered Indian Police, 1877, retired 1911, served in Burma campaign 1886-7 (medal), and in China Lunhai Expedition, 1890-90 (clasp). *Address*: Shillong, Assam.

RIZVI, SYED WAKIL AHMAD, B.A., LL.B., (C.B.E. (1934)); Advocate, Minister, Interior Ministry, & Nov. 1885. *Educ.*: Govt. College, Jubbulpore, M. C. C. Allahabad and Morris College, Nagpur. A staunch Advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity and a nationalist in politics; entered Legislative Council, 1927; elected President, Legis. Council, 1931. *Address*: Raipur, C.P.

RIZVI, SYED AHMAD HUSAIN, KHAN BANADUR, M.B.E., M.L.C., U.P., is a leading seminar, business magnate, and is a honorary special first class life Magistrate. He is a former (Chairman and Trustee of the Lucknow Improvement Trust, ex-senior Vice-Chairman of the Lucknow Municipal Board, and ex-member of the Northern India Local Board of Indian National Airways Ltd., Delhi, is the Proprietor of Messrs. Ahmad Husain Miskar Humain, Betel-Tobacco Manufacturers, Lucknow. He was appointed as a member of the Benares Municipal Inquiry Committee in 1931; is a Director of the Camptanj Sugar Mills Ltd., the Pipraich Sugar Mills Ltd., and the Skopus Electric Supply Co., Ltd. He is also a member of the Advisory Local Board of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Lucknow, the Committee of Oriental Studies in Lucknow University, and the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University, Honorary Secretary, Muntas Orphanage, Lucknow; is a partner in many Mills, and is a member or patron of many public institutions. & in 1883. *Address*: Abdul Aziz Road, Lucknow, U.P.



ROERICHS, PROFESSOR NICHOLAS K.; Commander, Order of Imperial Russians of St. Stanislaus, St. Anne and St. Vladimir; Commander, First Class of Swedish Order of the Northern Star; French Legion of Honour; Yugoslavian St. Sava I. C. Grand Cross; Hon. President, Roerich Museum, New York; Hon. President, Union Internationale Pour le Paix Roerich, Bruges; Hon. President, Permanent Peace Banner Committee, New York; Hon. Member of Yugoslavian Academy

of Art and Science, Vice-President of Archaeological Institute of America, Member of Academy of Rheims, Sociétaire of Salon d'Automne, Paris. b. St Petersburg, 10th Oct. 1874, s. of Konstantin Korich and Marie V. Kalashnikoff. m. 1901, Helena Ivanovna Shaposhnikov, St Petersburg, two sons. *Educ.*: School of Law, University of St Petersburg. Studied drawing and painting under Michail O. Mikhelise, also under Kulindjy at Academy Fine Arts, St Petersburg and under Cormon and Puvis de Chavannes in Paris. *Address*: Estate in Naggar, Kulu, Punjab, British India.

**ROUGHTON, NOEL JAMES, B.A. (Oxon), 1908** C.I.E. (1932), C.S.I. (1938) I.C.S., Govt. of Central Provinces b. 23 Dec. 1885. m. Muriel Edith Hoar. *Educ.*: Winchester and New College, Oxford, Joined I.C.S. 1909 Central Provinces Commission; Under Secretary, 1918; Dy. Commissioner, 1919, Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, 1920, Director of Industries and Registrar Co-operative Credit, 1923, Dy. Secretary, Government of India Department of Commerce, 1925, Finance Secretary, C.P. Government, 1928, Commissioner, 1933, Chief Secretary, 1933; Temporary Member of Council, Revenue and Finance, 1934, Temporary Member of Council, Home, 1936; Chairman, Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee, 1936-37; Officiating Financial Commissioner, 1937 Member, Tariff Board, 1938; Establishment Officer, Finance Dept., Govt. of India, 1939. *Address*: New Delhi.

**ROWJEE: MAHOMEDHOY INRAHIMHOY, J. P.** ex-Sheriff of Bombay, Vakil to H. H. The Aga Khan. *Born*: 1900. He is a leading member of the Ismaili Khoja Community and comes from a family wellknown for its charities. He became a member of the Ismaili Khoja Council in 1921 and was chosen as Secretary of the Ismaili Khoja Council a few years later, was Vice-President and President of the Ismaili Khoja Council; elected member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the last six years and is at present a member of the Standing Committee. He recently built a sanatorium at Matheran for the use of the Ismaili Khoja Community. *Address*: 185-187, Samuel Street, Bombay.



**ROWLANDS, WILLIAM SHAW, B.A. (Oxon),** Hon. Med. and Lit. Hum., Principal, Robertson College, Jubbalpore. b. Mar 1, 1888. m. Gladys Irene Scotland. *Education*: Beaumaris Llandoverly College and C.C.C. Oxon., Professor of Philosophy, Robertson College, 1912-1933; Head of the Department of Philosophy, Nagpur University, since 1934; 2nd Lieut., I.A.E.O., attached to 1st Vth Jat Light Infantry, 1918-1919. *Publications*: A Guide to General English (with N. R. Navikar); Commentaries on Newman's "Idea of a University" and Walker's "Selected Short Stories." *Address*: Robertson College, Jubbalpore.

**ROY, SURENDRA NATH, BASTRA VACHASPATHI, B.A., B.L., (Calcutta Univ);** Vakil, High Court, Calcutta, and Landholder. b. April 1862. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Enrolled as Vakil of the High Court, 1883; Advocate, 1924; Commissioner, Calcutta Corporation, from 1895-1900, elected member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1913-1929; first Deputy President of the Reformed Council in Feb. 1921, President, May 1921 to Nov 1922, was elected representative of the Bengal Legislative Council to the Indian Institute of Science, nominated by Bengal Government to the High Court Retrenchment Committee presided over by Sir Alexander Muddiman, served as Deputy President, Bengal Legislative Council, was Chairman of the All-Bengal Ministerial Officers' Conference held at Burdwan. *Publications*: (1) "A History of the Native States of India" Local Self-Government in Bengal, etc. *Address*: Behala, Calcutta.

**ROY CHOUDHURY, BIRENDRAKISHORE, B.A., M.L.A., Zemindar, Gouripur (Mymensingh),** Bengal b. June, 1903. only son of Babu Brojendra Kishore Roy.

Choudhury, a patriotic Zemindar whose munificence in support of national cause, education, religion and various charities are widely known. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta. m. Sm Indira Devi Choudhury, a talented artist. Particularly interested in music, sports and cultural movements. Vice-President Bengal Gymkhana, Indian Art School, Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School, Mymensingh Landholders' Association, Indian Weight Lifting Federation, All-Bengal Music Conference, Jt. Hon. Secretary Sangit Sammilan; Member Indian Central Jute Committee, Bengal Rice and Paddy Sub-Committee, British Indian Association, Jadavpur College of Engineering and Technology, Director-in-charge, Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.; Managing Director, Gouripur Industries, Ltd., etc. Has many interests and is an accepted master of music, is a frequent contributor to political and musical journals and author of several books on the Land System of Bengal. *Residence*: 55, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta.



**RUSSELL, COL. SIR ALEXANDER JAMES HUTCHISON, Kt. (1839), C.B.E., K.H.S., M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.,** Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, b. 30th August, 1882. m. Jessie Waddell Mair. *Educ.*: Dollar Academy, St. Andrew's University, Cambridge University, School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool. Military Service, 1907-13. Prof. of Hygiene, Medical College, Madras, 1915-17; Director of Public Health, Madras, 1921-28; Royal Commission on Labour, Medical Assessor, 1929-31; Public Health Commissioner with Government of India. *Publications*: McNally's Sanitary Handbook

for India, 5th and 6th Editions 1917 and 1922. Various publications on Cholera. Address: New Delhi and Simla.

**LUSSELL, Sir GUTHRIE, K.C.I.E (1937), Kt.** (1932), Commander of the Order of St John of Jerusalem (1937). B.Sc., A.M. Inst. C.E., M. Inst. E. (India), J.F., Chief Commissioner of Railways, Hon. Col., N. W. Ry. Regiment, Member of the Council of State. s. of the Rev John and Mrs Russell, Lochwinnoch, Scotland b. 19th Jan. 1887. m. Florence Heggie, d. of the late Rev. Peter and Mrs. Anton Kilguth, Scotland. Educ.: at Glasgow Academy and Glasgow University; graduated B.Sc. in 1907. Appointed Asstt. Engineer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 1913, Asst. Secretary to the Agent 1920; Deputy Agent Junior 1922, Controller of Stores 1923, Deputy Agent Senior 1925; appointed offg. Agent, Great Indian Peninsula, Railway, 1926, confirmed as Agent 1927, appointed Member Engineering, Railway Board since 1928, Chief Commissioner of Railways, 1929. President of the Institution of Engineers (India) 1933-34. Address: Government of India, Simla and Delhi.

**LUTNAGUR, SORABJI MUNCHERJI, J. P.** M.R.S.A. (Lond), Journalist and Technical Adviser. b. 21 January 1865 m. 7th Jan 1893, Dhunbhai M. Banaji. Educ. Fort High School, Bombay. Founder and Editor of the *Indian Textile Journal* since 1890. Publications "Electricity in India" (1912) "Bombay Industries The Cotton Mills" (1920) "Men and Women of India" (1926), etc. Joint Editor, *Indian Municipal Journal and Sanitary Record* (1900 to 1908). Member of the first Managing Committee of the "Bombay Sanitary Association" inaugurated by H.K. the Governor in 1905. Nominated on the Board of Bandra Municipality by Government for 1917-1920 and Chairman of the War Publicity Committee for the Bandra Mahal in 1918. Author of several patented inventions and Director of the Patents Department of M. C. Rutnagar & Co. since 1890. Address: Perry Cross Road, Bombay.

**LAWNIS, RAO BHASUDR SIR RAGHUNATHRAO V. Kt.** (1926), B.A., C.I.E. b. 1 April 1857. Educ.: Rajaram H.E. Kolhapur; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Est. Educ. Dpt.; held offices of Huzur Chitais and Ch. Rev. Officer, Kolhapur; Diwan, Kolhapur State, 1896, 1926, retired (1926). Hon. Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Kolhapur, 1931, Fellow of Royal Society of Arts, Asiatic Society, Bombay B.; President of the Ilakha Panchayat (District Local Board), Kolhapur; Chairman of the Board of Director, of the Bank of Kolhapur Ltd., Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd. Address: Kolhapur, Shahapur.

**LACHSE, Sir FREDERIC ALEXANDER, B.A. (Contab.), Knighted (1938); C.S.I. (1935); C.I.E. (1930); I.C.R. (retired) b. 27 Feb. 1878. m. Hilda Margaret Gately, d. of Joseph Gately, K.C. Esq.; Liverpool College and Oriel College, Cambridge. Settlement**

Officer, Mysenagh and Director, Land Records, and Rev. Secretary. Publications: "Mysenagh District Gazetteer." Address: c/o Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

**SADIQ HANAN, S., B.A., Bar-at-Law,** Member, Legial. Assembly, India, 1932-33, 1930-34. President of Messrs. K. M. Shaikh Gulam Hussain & Co., Carpet Manufacturers. b. 1888. Educ.: Govt. College, Lahore and Gray's Inn, London; President, Anjuman Islamia, Amritsar; President, Literary Club, Amritsar; President, Tanzeem Orphanage, Amritsar; takes active interest in Moslem education and political movements; President, Punjab and N. W. F. Provinces Post Office and R. M. S. Association, 1924-25; Presided over All-India Moslem, Kashmiri Conference, 1925. For several years Chairman, Health and Education Committee of Amritsar Municipality. Address: Amritsar.

**SAHA, MEGHNAD, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.A.S.B.,** Head of Physics Dept., Allahabad Univ. b. 1893. Educ.: Dacca and Presidency College, Calcutta. Lecturer in Physics and Applied Mathematics, Calcutta Univ. 1916; worked at the Imperial College of Science, London, 1921-22 and in Berlin. Khaira Prof. of Physics, Calcutta Univ., 1921-23; Prof. of Physics, Allahabad Univ., 1923-1938, founded U.P. Academy of Sciences and elected First President, 1931; Dean of Science Faculty, Allahabad Univ., (1931-1934). Member of Governing Body, Indian Research Fund Association (1930-1933), Member of Council, Indian Institute of Science (1931-1934). President, Indian Science Congress, 1934. President, National Institute of Sciences, India, 1937-1938. Carnegie Travelling Fellow, 1936. Founder of a School of Research in Physics at Allahabad; Paik Professor of Physics, Calcutta University (1928); Member of the National Planning Committee, of the Indian National Congress. Publications: On the Fundamental Law of Electric Action deduced from the Theory of Relativity, 1918. On Measurement of the Pressure of Radiation, 1918; Selective Radiation Pressure, 1919; etc. and numerous Scientific papers. English, Continental and American. Author of a treatise on the Theory of Relativity, Author of a Treatise on Modern Physics; a Treatise on Heat; a Junior Text Book of Heat. Founder-editor of "Science and Culture". Address: University College of Science, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

**SAILANA, His HIGHNESS RAJA SAKTI BHARAT DHARMA NIDHI DILIP NUGH BHASUDR b. 18 March 1891. Succeeded the Gadi, 14 July 1919. m. first to the d. of d.H. the Maharawat of Partabgarh and after her death to the d. of the Rawat of Majia Udai-  
pur. Educ.: Mayo College, Ajmer. Saints 11 guns. President of Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares and the Kuruksatra Restoration Society. Address: Solana, C. I.**



**SAKLATVALA, SORABJI DORABJI, M.L.A., B.A., J.P.,** Director, Tata Sons Ltd. b March 1879



ma. Meherbai, d. of late Major Divocha, I.M.S.; one daughter. Educ. at St. Xavier's College Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1924, Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1929-30 and 1930-31, Elected Member, Bombay Legislative Council, representing Millowners' Association, Bombay (Aug. 1934). Now Legislative Assembly.

**Publications:** History of Millowners' Association, Bombay. Stamp Collecting (Member, Royal Philatelic Society of London) Clubs Willingdon, Roatary, Cricket Club of India and Ripon. Address: Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.

**SAKSENA, MOHAN LAL, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate** b. 24th October 1890, Educ. Church Mission High School, Lucknow, Canning College, Lucknow, University School of Law, Allahabad, Joined N.C.O. in 1920, member, Municipal Board, Lucknow, 1923-25, member, U. P. Legislative Council and Chief Whip, Swaraj Party, 1924-26, General Secretary, U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1928-35, member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1935. President U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1938-39, m. Srimati Bhakuntala Devi Sakseena, B.A. (Cal). Head Mistress Arya Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Calcutta, 12th Nov. 1938. Address: Amlinudaula Park, Lucknow

**SAKSENA, RAMJI RAM, B.Sc., M.A., LL.B.,** Imperial Customs Service, Indian Government, Trade Commissioner in Japan since April 1937. b June 15, 1897, Sultanpur, U.P. Ed. Allahabad University Career Professor of Economics, Allahabad University, 1920-21. joined Income-tax Department, 1922, Imperial Customs Service, 1923, First Secretary, Central Board of Revenue and Under Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, 1934, Officer on Special Duty, Finance Department, Government of India, for the revision of the official publication "Handbook of Commercial Information for India, Third Edition," 1936. Recreation. Tennis, bridge. Club membership. German Sports Club, Kobe, India Club, Kobe; and the British Association of Japan. Address. Osaka Building, No. 1, Bome-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka, Japan

**SALAR JUNG BAHADUR, NAWAN, b 13 June 1889, Educ.** at Nizam College, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, 1912-14. Address Hyderabad Deccan.

**LAMBAMURTI, THE HON. MR. B.,** since 15th July 1938, was born on 4th March 1886. Was Lecturer in Physics on the Maharaja's College, Vislanagaram 1909. Practised profession of Law from 1911 to 1920 and enjoyed a very lucrative practice. Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly gave up law practice to join N.C.O. Movement, (1921). General Secretary, Reception Committee, N Congress 1923; President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, 1928. General-Secretary, Andhra

P.C.C. 1935, '36 and '37. Worked as Secretary, Madras Presidency Composite Parliamentary Committee, 1936, organised Volunteer training camps as President of the Hindustan Seva Dal, President, Bengal Volunteer Conference, Member, Congress Working Committee, (1929), was convicted and imprisoned four times in the years, 1921, 1928, 1930 and 1932 respectively in connection with his political activities. Elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly, (1937). Address. Coconada, Legislative Assembly Hall, Madras.

**SAMIULLAH KHAN, M., B.A., LL.B.,** Advocate Vice-President, Government Press Employees' Union, (1929-1930) b. 1880. m. Miss Irasunnisa A. Jalil Educ. M.A.O. College, Aligarh Worked on many war committees during the war, Secy., Prov. Khilafat Committee, C.P. 1920-24., Secy., Anjuman High School, Nagpur (1923), and 1931-32 and its General Secretary 1932-33. Vice-President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1921-28, one of the secretaries of the Silver Wedding Fund at its start, was Member, All-India Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee from 1921-23; non-co-operated from practice from 1921-23, a member of Swaraj party. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1924-26 Whip of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly, 1925, and a Member of the Executive Committee of the Anjuman High School Institute since 1915. Hon. Secretary, District Bar Association, Nagpur, 1927-32. President, Railway Mail Service Association (Branch) Nagpur, (1926). President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1932 to 1934. Address. Sadar Bazar, Nagpur, C. P.

**SAMPURNANAND, THE HON. MR. B.Sc. (ALLD), L.T. (ALLD),** Minister of Education of the U. P. Government b 1 Jan 1891, m. Savitri Devi, Educ. Queen's College, Benares, Training College, Allahabad. After graduating worked as a teacher in the Prem Mahavidyalaya, Brindaban and the Harishchandra High School, Benares, worked at the Daly (Rajkumar) College, Indore, 1915-18; Headmaster, Durgam College, Bikaner, 1918-21, Professor, Kashi Vidyapith since 1922, member A. I. C. C. since 1922 with one break; 4 times Secy., U.P. Provincial Congress Committee, President, second All-India Socialist Conference, Bombay. Publications Nine books in Hindi on political and historical subjects. Address. Secretariat, Lucknow, Jalpa Devi, Benares.

**SAPRU, THE RIGHT HON'BLE, SIR T.J. BAHADUR, M.A., LL.D., K.C.,** 1923 P.C.C. (1934). b. 8 Dec. 1875. Educ. Agr. College, Agr. Advocate, High Court, Allahabad, 1898-1926; Member, U.P. Leg. Council, 1913-16; Member Imperial Leg. Council, 1916-20; Member, Lord Southborough's Functions Committee, 1918-1919, Member of Moderate Deputation and appeared as a witness before Lord Selborne's Committee in London, 1919; Member, All-India Congress Committee (1906-1917); President, U.P. Political Council, 1914; President, U.P. Social Conf. (1913); President, U.P. Liberal League, 1918-20; Fellow, Allahabad Univ., 1910-1930; Member, Benares Hindu University Court and Senate and Syndicate

Law Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, retired (1922). Member of the Imperial Conference in London (1923), presided over the All-India Liberal Federation, Poona (1928). Member of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924; Member of the Round Table Conferences (1930-1932) and the Joint Parliamentary Committee (1933); President, United Provinces Unemployment Committee (1934-35) and author of a monumental report on the problem of unemployment. *Publications* : has contributed frequently to the press on political, social and legal topics; edited the *Allahabad Law Journal*, 1904-1917. *Address* : 19, Albert Road, Allahabad.

**SARDAR MOHAMMEDALI SHAH, KHAN BAHADUR HASANALI SHAH** **BYED** b. 1906. A descendant of a noble family of Sayeds, well known since the reign of TIMUR, when one of the ancestors was raised to Governorship.



During the Talpur reign in Sind, his great-grandfather Sayed Jisand Shah distinguished himself as the most capable Prime Minister and left an ineffaceable mark in history for qualities of head and heart in the administration of his portfolios. His illustrious father Khan Bahadur Hasanally

Shah, apart from his being an esteemed citizen was Special Magistrate. Sardar Mohommmedali Shah is an educated young Zamilindar of active habits. He owns an extensive agricultural estate, where revenue assessment bordering upon Rs. 40,000 is annually charged. A fresh entrant in the field of politics, an acknowledged "Nardar" of his Raj, he follows in the footsteps of his forefathers in public service. *Address* : P.O. Matlari, Hyderabad (Sind.).

**SARKAR, SIR JADUNATH, Kt., C.I.E., M.A.** Premchand Roychand Scholar D. Litt., Hon. Member of Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain (1923); Member of the Indian Hist. Record Comm., Corr. Member, Italian Institute of Mid. and Extr. East (Rome), Corr. Member, R. Hist. S. (London). Sir James Campbell Gold Medalist (Rom. Br. R.A.S.). Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1926-28, Indian Educational Service (ret.) b. 10 December 1870. *m* Kadambini Chaudhuri. *Educ.* Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Professor of Modern Indian History, Hindu University, of Benares (1917-19). Sir W. Meyer Lecturer, Madras University (1928). Reader in Indian History, Patna University (1920-1922 and 1932). *Publications* : *India of Aurangzeb—Statistics, Topography and Roads*; *History of Aurangzeb*, 6 Vols., Shrivaji and His Times; *Mughal Administration*; *Studies in Mughal India*, *Anecdotes of Aurangzeb*, *Chakranya*; *Economics of British India*, *India Through the Ages*; *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, 3 Vols. Edited *Later Mughals* and *Poona Residency Records*. *Address* : Darjeeling.

**SARKER (THE HON'BLE) NALINI BANJAN, M.L.A.,** Bengal. Finance Minister, Government of Bengal, General Manager (on leave) and Director of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Calcutta. He was the President of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Commissioner of Calcutta Port Trust, Mayor of Calcutta, Councillor of Calcutta Corporation; Fellow of Calcutta University, President of the Indian Life Officers' Association, and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, member of the Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal, member of the Central Jute Committee, I.C.M.L.C. of Bengal; formerly Chief Whip of the Swaraj Party, member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly; Secretary, All-India Congress Exhibition in Calcutta, 1928. Ex-Member of the Board of Industries, Bengal, Ex-Member of the Central Cotton Committee, member of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, member of the Executive Committee of the Employers' Federation of India, Ex-President of the Indian Insurance Institute; President of the Indian Economic Institute, Ex-Member of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee and Railway Retrenchment Committee, member of the Consultative Committee of the Government of India for the revision of Company Law, 1935, Member of the Board of Income Tax Referees, Bengal and one of the non-official Indian Delegates to the Indo-Japanese Trade Conference b. 1886; *Address* : "Ranjani," 237, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.



**SAHMA, NIR (KAMASWAMI) SRINIVASA, Kt.,** cr 1936, C.I.E. 1926. Member of the Legislative Assembly since 1920, b. 1890. *Educ.* Madras. Started life as Sub-editor of the *Bengalee*, Calcutta, 1913, left it to join as Calcutta Correspondent of Associated Press of India, 1916, visited Europe, 1919, 1926, 1929 and 1934; went back to India as Associated Press and Reuter's Correspondent in Calcutta, 1920, Editor-in-Chief of *Bengalee* and *New Empire*, and Managing Director of Liberal Newspapers, Ltd., started the Whip, Calcutta Weekly political newspaper, 1944, now Managing Editor *The Whip*. *Recreation* Tennis. *Address* 20, British Indian Street, Calcutta, Durayalaya, Tirunavari, 81 Railway, Madras Presidency.

**SASTRI, THE RT. HON. V. S. SRINIVASA, P.C. 1921; C.H. (1930).** b. Sept. 22, 1866. *Educ.* : at Kumbakonam. Started life as a School-master; joined the Servants of India Society in 1907; succeeded the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale in its Presidency in 1915; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1913-16; elected from Madras Presidency to Imperial Legislative Council, 1916-20. Closely associated with Mr. Montagu during his tour in India in 1918; Member, Southborough Committee; gave evidence before Joint Parliamentary Committee

on Indian Reform Bill, 1919; served on Indian Railway Committee; represented India at Imperial Conference, 1921, and at the meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva and the Washington Conference on the reduction of naval armament during the same year. Appointed Privy Councillor and received the freedom of the City of London, 1921, undertook a tour in the Dominions as the representative of Government of India, 1922; elected Member, Council of State, 1921, delivered the Kamala Lectures to the Calcutta University on the "Rights and Duties of Indian Citizenship" since published in book form. High Commissioner for India in South Africa 1927-29. Member, Royal Commission on Labour 1929. *Address*: Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, S. India.

**HATIS CHANDRA SINHA, BAI BAHADUR, M.L.C.** b. Nov. 1880, son of Ram Charan Sinha, Government Pleader. *Educ.*: Purulia Zillah School, Presidency College,



Calcutta and Ripon College, joined Bar in 1907. Member, Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council from 1929. District Board, Manbhum from 1924 and Chairman of the same in 1933. Visitor to the District Jail from 1919. Municipal Commissioner from 1916 and Chairman in 1924. He was Hony Magistrate, Director, Central Co-operative Bank and Secretary, Manbhum Postal and B. M. S. Union for several years and elected member by the B. & O. Council to the B. N. Ry. Advisory Committee in 1933, and is actively interested in all public movements. Made a Rai Bahadur in 1928. Among his charities are the Hemangini Scout Hall, built in memory of his mother, a bathing ghat in memory of his father at Purulia. A charitable dispensary and a primary school at his native place. Founded the Union Club and President of the Friends Evening Club, in Purulia. In 1937 he was appointed President of the Council by His Excellency the Governor of Bihar to administer oath and holding election of the office bearers. *Address*: Purulia, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Orissa.

**SATTYAMURTHI, S., B.A., B.L., M.L.A.** Advocate, High Court, Madras & Senior Advocate Federal Court, India. b. 10th August 1887. m. Sri Balasundar Ammal. Only child Sri Lakshmi. *Educ.*: Maharajah's College, Pudukotah; Christian College and Law College, Madras. Member, Madras Leg. Council (1923-30); Alderman Corporation of Madras (Deputy) Leader, Congress Party. Went to prison twice 1931 and 1932 in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement. Member, Indian Leg. Assembly since 1935. Member, All-India Congress Committee. *Publications*: "Rights of Citizens". *Address*: "Sundara", Tiyagarayanagar, Madras.

**SAUNDERS, MAJOR-GENERAL, MACAN, C.B.** D.S.O., Dy. Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters, b. 9 Nov. 1884. m. Marjory, d. of Francis Bacon. *Educ.*: Malvern College. B.M.A., Woolwich. Lieut., Royal Field

Artillery, 1903; Lieut., Indian Army, 1907; Capt., 1912; Major, 1918; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 1919; Col. 1923, in India till 1914, except for a year in Russia. Staff Capt., 2nd Royal Naval Brigade, 1914, operations in Belgium and siege of Antwerp. Operations in Gallipoli 1915, from 1st landing to evacuation: G.S.O. 3 in Egypt to March 1916; Brig-Major, Eastern Persian Field Force to April 1917; Operations in Mesopotamia, 1917-18; G.S.O. 2 and Intelligence Officer with Major-Genl. Dunsterville's Mission through N. W. Persia to the Caucasus, 1918; G.S.O. 1, Caucasus Section, G.H.Q. British Salonika Force, 1919 (wounded, despatches five times), D.S.O. 1st Lt.-Col. P.S.C. Camberley, 1920; Military Attache, Teheran, Persia, 1921-24, D.D.M.I., Army Headquarters 1924-29, D.M.O., 1930; Comdr Wana Bde, 1931-34, Comdr Delhi Independent Bde, 1934-36, A.D.C. to H.M. the King, 1932-35. *Address*: Army Headquarters, India.

**SAYED MOHAMAD, SAHIBZADA SIR, MEHR SHAH NAWAB**, Member, Council of State. Elected Member of the Punjab Legislative Council at the age of 25, elected twice as member of the Council of State; A delegate to the Round Table Conference. *Address*: Jalal, Fur Sharif, Jhalum District, Punjab.

**SCHOFIELD, ALFRED, B.Sc. (Econ.)**; His Majesty's Trade Commissioner, Calcutta. b. 1889. m. Gladys Eleanor, d. of A. E. Hawkes Hurton-on-Trent. *Educ.*: Manchester School of Commerce, and University of London. In business in Manchester, 1909-12, Lecturer in Economics, London County Council, 1912-14, served with British Expeditionary Force, 1915-18, Lecturer in Economics, etc. to Bankers' Institute, 1919-20, appointed to Inland Revenue Department, London, 1921-23 and Department of Overseas Trade, 1923-1930. *Publications*: "Routine of Commerce" and "Commercial Practice". *Address*: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

**SCOTT, JOHN GORDON CAMERON, M.A. (Cantab.)** Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos (1911); Principal, Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. b. 14 March 1888. m. to Audrey, youngest d. of Colonel J. Scully. *Educ.*: Marlborough College, and Pembroke College, Cambridge. Appointed to the Chief's College Branch of the Indian Educational Service in 1912, Assistant Master, Daly College, Indore, 1912, Principal, Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, October 1921. *Address*: Prince of Wales's R.I.M. College, Dehra Dun, U.P.

**SEN, JYENDRANATH, M.A.** Calcutta Univ. Emeritus Senior Professor of Phys. Sci., City Coll., since 1903 to 1935. b. 1878. m. 1899. *Educ.*: Hindu Sch.; Presidency Coll., City Coll. and Sc. Assoc., Calcutta. *Publications*: Elementary Wave Theory of Light and other small books. *Address*:—Retired from City College, in 1935. 74/1/1, Ambros Street, Calcutta.

IN, SIRDAR D. A., M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon), LL.B. (Dublin), Bar-at-Law & 25th of July 1897 at Shillong (Assam). Son of Mr B. N. Sen, late Finance Minister and Chief Secretary, Nabha State. M. Dlane, *dr* of Late Arthur Giddons, Member of the London Stock Exchange & at the Former Christian College, Lahore, Oriel College, Oxford, University of London, and Gray's Inn, London. M.A. in English, and Economic, University of



the Punjab. Stood First in the M.A. Examination in English with First Class. Denzil Ibbotson Prizeman, Punjab University, 1921. The first Indian to obtain First Class Honours in Law at Oxford. Senior Professor of English, D. A. V. College, Lahore. Special Education Officer, Nabha State, 1921. Legal Adviser, His Highness' Government, Patiala, 1926. Legal Adviser to the Delegation of the Chamber of Princes in England, 1927. On deputation to the Special Organization, Chamber of Princes, Delhi, 1927-28. Legal Remembrancer and Secretary, Law Department, Patiala State, 1928. Foreign Minister, Patiala, 1929-32. Chief Minister, Mandi State, 1933. Special Representative of the Chamber of Princes in England, 1934. Adviser to the Chamber of Princes in England, 1935, 1936 and 1937. Author of "The Indian States: Their Status, Rights and Obligations" (Sweet and Maxwell, London). Address: Mandi State.

ETALVAD, SIRCCHINMAL HARILAL, K.C.I.E., (1924) LL.D., Advocate, High Court, Bombay & July 1866. m. Krishnaravi, d. of Nurbheram Rughnathdas, Govt. Pleader, Ahmedabad. Educ.: Elphinstone College, Bombay. Pleader, High Court, Bombay. Admitted as Advocate, High Court, Member, Southborough Reforms Committee, 1918. Member, Hunter Committee, 1919. Additional Judge, Bombay High Court, 1920. Member, Executive Council of Governor of Bombay, Jan. 1921 to June 1923; and Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1917-1929. Address: Setalvad Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SETHI, RAJA BISHENSHWAR DAYAL RAI BHADUR, B.Sc., M.L.C., F.C.S. (London), M.B.A.S. (Lond.), Taluqdar of Muizuddinpur. Educ.: at Canning College, Lucknow. Member of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U.P. Member of the Court of Lucknow University. Member of the managing body of Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow. Member of the Board of Agriculture, U.P. Member of U.P. Cattle-breeding Committee, Member of U.P. Agricultural Research Committee, Member of the Court of Wards Advisory Committee, Sitapur, Member of U.P. Legislative Council, Member of U.P. Finance Committee, 1928-29. Member of U.P. Simon Committee, Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London. President of the All-India Kshatriya Conference at Lahore, Hony.

Special Magistrate, Gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee in 1925. Address: Kotra, Sitapur District, Sitapur, Oudh.

SETHI, RAM LAL, RAI BHADUR, M.Sc. (Punjab) 1917, B.Sc. Agriculture (Edinburgh) 1921. Selected I.A.S. in December 1921. Assistant Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi & 20th April 1894. Educ.: at Government College, Lahore, and University of Edinburgh. Economic Botanist to Government, U.P., from 1922-30. Secretary Adviser to Sir John Russell, 1936-37. Assistant Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, 1937 onwards. Awarded title of Rai Bahadur, June 1937. Publications: about a dozen scientific papers on different aspects of rice and sugarcane cultivation in the U.P. Address: Assistant Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi.

SHADI LAL, Rt. Hon. Sir, M.A. (Punjab), 1895, B.A. Honours (Oxford), 1898, B.C.L. Hon. (Oxford) 1899, Hon. LL.D. (Punjab), Boden Sanskrit Scholar, (Oxford), 1896, Arden Law Scholar (Gray's Inn) 1899; Honourman of Council of Legal Education, 1899, Special Prizeman in Constitutions, Law, 1899; Appointed Member of the Privy Council, 1934. Resigned 1939 & May 1874. Educ.: at Govt. College, Lahore, Balliol College, Oxford. Practised at the Bar 1899-1913. Olig. Judge, Punjab High Court, 1913 and 1914, Permanent Judge, 1917, Judge High Court, Lahore, 1919, First Indian to be appointed permanent Chief Justice, May, 1920-1934. Elected by Punjab University to the Leg. Council in 1910 and 1913. Fellow and Syndic, Punjab University, Dean, Law Faculty, Bench for the Hon'ble Society of Gray's Inn. Publications: Lectures on Private International Law, Commentaries on the Punjab Alienation of Land Act and Punjab Pre-emption Act, etc. Address: Lahore.

SHAHAB-UD-DIN, THE HON'BLE KHAN BHADUR, SIR CHAUDHARI, Kt. (1930), B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Speaker, Punjab Legislative Council, Founder and Proprietor, "Indian Cases," and "Criminal Law Journal". Member, Legislative Assembly, for 3 years; President, Municipal Committee, Lahore, for 4 years and elected President, Punjab Legislative Council; re-elected President, Punjab Legislative Council, in January 1927. Educ.: Government College and Law College, Lahore. Started Criminal Law Journal of India in 1904 and Indian Cases in 1900. Was first elected member, Lahore Municipal Committee, in 1913. President, of the Corporation in 1922. Elected member, Punjab Legislative Council, re-elected President, Lahore, Municipal Committee, 1924. Publications: The Criminal Law Journal of India; Indian Cases and two Punjabi poems. Address: "A Mumtaz," 3, Durand Road, Lahore.

SHAHUPURA, RAJA DINJAS UNAIID SINGH, RAJA SAHIB of 6, 7th March 1876. Seconded to *sadi* in 1932. Permanent salute 9 guns. Address: Shahpura (Rajputana).

**SHAIKH, MAHMOOD HASAN KHAN HAJI, KHAN**  
**BAHADUR**, Landlord, Magistrate, Barh, Dist.  
 Patna, Bihar and Orissa. b 1895. m  
 Musammil Bibi Marjan-un-Nisan. Educ  
 at M A O. College, Aligarh. 1 P Was  
 Chairman of the Barh Municipality for three  
 years and Chairman of the Local Board for  
 three years. Secretary of the central co-  
 operative Bank, Barh, Director of the  
 Provincial Co-operative Bank, Bihar and  
 Orissa, Member of the Patna District Board,  
 Member, Legislative Assembly and Deputy  
 Leader of Opposition Party. Family enjoys  
 the hereditary title of "Khan" from the time  
 of Shah Alam II, Moghul Emperor, and  
 had been granted considerable landed  
 properties with 10,000 cavalry and infantry.  
 The late Ahmad Ali Khan, his great-great-  
 grandfather, was the Commander in Chief to  
 the Moghul Emperor. Besides other ancestors  
 were Ministers in the Moghul Court and  
 Governor of Bihar during Moghul Emperor's  
 time Khan Sahib (1924), Khan Bahadur  
 (1931). Address Mahmood Garden, Barh,  
 District Patna, Bihar and Orissa

**SHANKAR RAO, HATTINGADE, B.A., C.I.E.**  
 (1931); b. 29 September 1887. m Uma Bai.  
 Educ Government College, Mangalore and  
 Presidency College, Madras. Superintendent,  
 Government of India, Finance Department,  
 1922-24. Indian Audit and Accounts Service  
 1924. Asst. Secretary, Government of  
 India, Finance Department, 1924. Under-  
 Secretary, 1925. Deputy Secretary, 1926.  
 Budget Officer, 1926-31. Member, Legislative  
 Assembly, 1927, 1930 and 1931. Dy. Controller  
 of the Currency, Bombay, 1931. Controller  
 of the Currency, 1935. Secretary, Saraswat  
 Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., Bombay.  
 1915-19. President, Kanara Saraswat Associa-  
 tion, Bombay, 1931-32. President, Maha-  
 sabha of Chitrapur Saraswats, 1932.  
 President, Karnatak Association, Bombay.  
 1937-38. President, Bombay Homoeopathic  
 Medical Association, 1937-38. Publications  
 Indian Thought in Shelley and Tennyson.  
 Tales from Society; The Chitrapur Saraswat  
 Directory, 1933. Address 2, Laburnum  
 Road, Bombay

**SHANKARSHASTRI, NARASIMHASTRI**  
**PANDIT JOTIKHARJAN**, "Dalvananuk-  
 talankar"; President, Sanatan Maha Mandal,  
 (May 1934); Astronomer, Astrologer and  
 Landlord b. 19 Dec. 1884. m. Annapurnabai.  
 d. of Vedamurti Chidramadixit of Laxmesh-  
 war. Educ.: Hwaritli, compiler of the  
 Annual Indian Calendar known as "Hos-  
 ariki Punchang"; Publisher of the annual  
 general predictions. Publications: Annual  
 Indian Calendar; Bhamini-Dipika in  
 Sanskrit (a treatise on Astrology); Kala-  
 chandrika in Sanskrit, Sanhita Tajak-Sara  
 (a treatise on Astrology) with Commentary  
 in Marathi; Dalvanja Ratnakar in Sanskrit  
 (a treatise on Astrology); Griha Ratna Mala  
 in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astronomy), and  
 booklets regarding the administrations of  
 H. E. Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India  
 and Lives of Pant Hake-Kundri Mahara) of  
 Belgaum, and Shreemat Paramahansa  
 Vasudevnanand Saraswati (Tombhe Mahara).  
 The History of Canopus (Agasty) in English.

History of Ursa Major (Saptarushi-Mall)  
 Author of booklets "Vizayanagar Kingdom"  
 author of "Kuslata" and "Udmakargal"  
 Address - Haveri, Dharwar Dist.

**SHARMA, H. C., M.P.F. (Lond.)**, Meml  
 B.F.M.P. and PATRA\* (London), Ce  
 Press Technology (London), Superintendent  
 Stationery and Printing Department, Hol  
 Govt. Indore s of late  
 Pandit Shambhulal Sharma,  
 Prof., Daly College, Indore  
 b 1901 Educ at the Ajmer  
 High School & P M V  
 College, Brindaban, m Sh  
 Saraswati Devi, 1921. En-  
 tered in life as store-keeper  
 and specialised in the art of  
 printing, Superintendent,  
 "The Indian Daily Tele-  
 graph," 1921-1924, Man-  
 ager, "The Independence  
 and the Indian Printer," 1923-24, Supe-  
 rintendent, Stationery & Printing Departmen  
 Indore, since 1924. Ex-Officio superintenden  
 "The Government Central Book Depot", sin  
 1936; Secretary, "The All-India Ahilyasav  
 Committee", since 1925. Secy. The Ahilya  
 sava Statue Committee, Indore. Municip  
 Councillor, Indore City, since 1937. Awarde  
 title of Sahitya Manishi by Jagat Guru, 1937  
 Chairman, The Arya Samaj Golden Jubili  
 Celebrations, Indore, 1938. Member, Boar  
 of "The Trustees for the Improvement  
 of the City of Indore," 1939. Also associate  
 with various public institutions and Societies  
 Address - Indore, C.I.



**SHARMA, PANDIT PYARE LAL, M.A., LL.B.**  
 M.L.A., ex-Minister for Education, U.I  
 b Feb 1873. Educ Meerut Schools  
 Agra College and Meerut College. Took  
 M.A. degree as a private candidate while  
 serving as Reader to the Seasons Jugg  
 of Meerut in 1898. Joined the Meeru  
 Bar in 1910 and took LL.B. degre  
 soon after Non-co-operated in 1920, re  
 joined the profession in 1925-26, has been  
 associated with Congress activities since 1905  
 worked as Secretary, Provincial Congres  
 Committee, for a number of years during  
 N.C.O. Movement; was elected as a Membe  
 of the Legislative Assembly, U.P., 1937  
 Resigned Ministership in March 1938  
 Address Tilak Road, Meerut.

**SHASTRI, PRAPEU DUTT, Ph.D (Kiel), B.Sc.**  
 Litt Hum (Oxon), M.A. B.T. Hon. M.O.L.  
 (Punjab), Vidyasagar (Calcutta), Shastri  
 Vachaspati (Nandia), I.E.S., Principal,  
 Rajshahi College, 1933-37; Sen. Prof. of  
 Mental and Moral Phil. in Presidency Coll,  
 Calcutta, since 1912; Principal, Hooghly  
 Govt. College, 1927. b 20 June, 1885  
 Educ.: Universities of Lahore, Oxford, Kiel  
 Bonn and Paris. Del. to and Sectional Pres  
 at 4th Int. Congress of Philosophy held at  
 Bologna, 1911. invited to lecture in  
 Universities of Geneva, Florence and Rome,  
 1915-16. Visited the U.S.A. and Canada in  
 1920-22 and invited to address the University  
 of Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, Yale, Johns  
 Hopkins and Toronto. Invited as Sectional  
 President at 5th International Congress of  
 Philosophy, Naples, 1924. Delivered a series

of lectures before the University of Geneva by special invitation in January 1935. *Publications*: Several works and articles on philosophical, educational, literary, religious and social subjects. *Address*: Bharati-Bhawan, 3, Multan Road, Lahore.

**SHEIKH, MAHAMADBAHAI, C.I.E.** (1931) MADAN UL-MAHAM AMIR. b. 18th October 1901 First Class Amir of the Junagadh State, holding a hereditary Jagir *Educ.* at the Mayo College, Ajmer; visited England in 1913-1914 with His Highness the Nawab Sahib. Entered Junagadh State Service in 1920 as Military Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Sahib and subsequently was appointed Private Secretary to His Highness, and then Huzur Secretary, Dewan, Junagadh State, 1923-1932. Retired from Junagadh State Service in February 1932. *Address*: Agatral, via Keshod, Junagadh State.

**SHEPPARD, SAMUEL TOWNSEND**, London Correspondent of *The Times of India* b. Bath, Jan. 1890. *Educ.*: Bradfield and Trinity Coll., Oxford, m. 1921, Anne, d. of the late J. H. Carpenter (died 1934). Joined the staff of *The Times* (London) as Secretary to the Editor in 1902. Assistant Editor, *The Times of India*, 1907-1923. Editor, 1923-1932; Temporary Capt. in the Army, 1917-18, employed on the staff of Bombay Brigade, Corresponding Member, Indian Historical Records Commission. *Publications*: Contributed to *The Times* History of the War in South Africa, "The Myculla Club a history", "Bombay Place-names and Street-names", "A History of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles" and "Bombay" Edited "Bombay in the days of Queen Anne" for the Hakluyt Society. *Address*: *The Times of India*, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, EC 4.

**SHIB SHEKHARESWAR RAY, KUMAR, B.A.**, M.L.A., b. 4th December 1887, m. to Annapurna Devi, d. of Mal S. N. Majumdar Bahadur of Bhagalpur. *Educ.*: Central Hindu College, Benares and graduated from the University of Allahabad. Is the eldest s. of Raja Sati Shekhareswar Ray Bahadur of Tahripur, Bengal, elected member of Rajshahi District Board (1915), elected member, Bengal Legis. Council (1916) by the Landholders of Rajshahi Division; re-elected to Council by the same body in 1920, 1923 and 1929. Elected to the Assembly, 1936. Appointed senior Chairman of the Bengal Legislative Council in 1924 and became its first elected President in 1925. Has served on numerous official Committees, and has been Vice-President of the British Indian Association, and President, Bengal Hindu Conference. Minister, Government of Bengal, 1929. *Address*: P. O. Tahripur, District Rajshahi.

**SHILLIDY, GEORGE ALEXANDER, C.I.E.** (1931), King's Police Medal (1922); Inspector-General of Police, Province of Bombay, Poona. b. 7th March 1866. m. to Mabel Catherine, d. of Robt. Steven, J.F., Barnhill, Dundee. *Educ.*: Campbell College, Belfast, Ireland. Joined Indian Police in 1906 as Asst. Superintendent of Police, promoted District Superintendent of

Police, 1916, Deputy Inspector-General of Police in 1922, and Inspector General of Police, 1935. *Address*: Poona.

**SHIRNAME, DR. TUKARAM GOPAL, B.A.** (Bom.), Ph.D. (Wales), F.R.S. (Lond.), F.R.Econ.S. (Lond.). Marketing Officer, Government of India, Delhi. b. November 12, 1899, m. to Shantabai, d. of G. S. Darekar of Poona. *Educ.* at Poona, Aberystwyth (Wales) and London. Demonstrator and Lecturer in Agricultural Economics, Agricultural College, Poona (1925-30); sent on study leave by the Govt. of Bombay to England for advanced studies (1930-32), attached to work with the Indian Trade Commission, London, (1932); Professor of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural College, Poona, from Oct. 1932, on deputation to the Govt. of India as Marketing Officer from Feb. 1935; travelled widely in Europe and all Provinces and States in India, Burma and Baluchistan studying agricultural, social, economic, educational and marketing conditions. Correspondent for India, International Conference of Agri. Economists (1932-34), organised the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics and its first Secretary (1939), Secretary, Bombay Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Committee (1934), Examiner in Bombay University for B.A., B.Sc. (Agri.) and M.Com. Secretary, Devan Maratha Education Association, Poona (1927-34); Chairman, Shri Shivaji Marathi Society, Poona (1934-35), Member of the Executive and Rural uplift Committees of the Deccan Agricultural Association, Poona, 1934-35. *Publications*: Marketing of some of the agricultural products exported from Bombay to the United Kingdom. Studies in the cost of production of crops in the Bombay Deccan; several papers on marketing, financial and social analysis of farming, cost of production of crops, etc. *Address*: Marketing Officer, Old Secretariat, Delhi.

**SHROFF, RAO BANEN CHUNILAL MOTILAL, B.A.**, Late Dewan, Rajkot State. Born on 22nd November 1871, he was educated at Surat, Bombay, Nadiad, Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar. Passed Matric, 1887. B.A., 1891. He started life as a teacher in Wadhwan High School, 1892 and served for 15 years. He was then appointed Educational Superintendent, Dhrangadhra State, 1907. Head Master of Alfred High School, Rajkot and Educational Inspector, Rajkot State, in 1911. Appointed General Karbhari, Rajkot State, in 1919 and Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State, 1921. Accompanied the late Thakor Sahib of Rajkot to England in 1924 and had the honour of being presented to H. M. the late King Emperor on the occasion of a levee at St. James' palace. Retired from Rajkot State service, 1931. The Western India States Agency conferred upon him the powers of a Bench Magistrate (1st Class) in Rajkot Civil Station. Created Rao Sahib, 1931. Appointed Dewan, Parbhani State, Rajputana, on 20th March 1934. Retired



Dewanship of Partabgarh on 21st August 1937. Appointed Dewan, Ratlam State, Central India, on 28th September 1937. *Permanent Address:* Civil Station, Rajkot, Kathiawar. *Present Address:* Ratlam, Central India

**SHUJA UDDIN, KHALAFIA, M.A. (Punjab), B.A., LL.B. (Cambridge), LL.D. (Dublin), Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn) b. 27 Sept. 1887. Coll. Prof. English Literature, Islamia Coll., Lahore, 1906-1908; Lecturer, University Law Coll., Lahore, 1917-1919; Fellow, Punjab Univ., since 1917. Member of the Syndicate of the Univ. since 1921. Hon. Secretary, Islamia College, Lahore. Founder and Hon. Secy Punjab Muslim Educational Conference, Lahore, since 1922. Member of Council All-India Muslim League. Municipal Commissioner, Lahore, 1927-1930. Member, Bar Council, High Court, Lahore. Member of the Court of Muslim Univ., Aligarh. Chairman, Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference 1933, appeared before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London on behalf of the All-India Muslim Conference, 1933, awarded Jubilee Medal, 1935. Member, Council of Law Reporting, High Court, Lahore. *Publications:* Published a Commentary on the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1934. *Address:* 3, Begum Road, Lahore**

**SHUKLA, THE HON'BLE PANDIT RAVISHANKAR B.A., LL.B. Prime Minister, C.P. Government b. 1870 m. to Shrinati Bhawani Bai Educ. at Nagpur Hindu College and Jubbulpore Law School. Head Master, Khairagarh High School for 3 years. Joined Bar in 1910. Was arrested as a non-co-operator in 1921 but released due to popular upheaval. Sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment in 1930, to 2 years' imprisonment and fine Rs. 500 in 1932. Practice licence cancelled by Government in 1932 but restored in 1935. Elected Legislative Council, 1923 as member, Swaraj Party. Chairman, District Council, Raipur, from 1926. Minister for Education, July 1937 and sponsored Vidya Mandir scheme. Prime Minister from August 1938. *Address:* Secretariat, Nagpur.**

**SHUTTLEWORTH, GRAHAM DENNISON, Senior Partner, Croft & Forbes, Exchange Brokers, Bombay, b. 17 June 1889 m. Margaret Ellen Anderson (15 March 1917). Educ. St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate, and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned**

**SIKANDER HYAT-KHAN, THE HON. MAJOR, SIRDAR SIR, K.B.E., K.B. (1933), M.B.E. (1929), Prime Minister of the Punjab, (1937) b. on 6th June, 1892. Educ.: M.A.O. College, Aligarh, and University College, London. During War was Recruiting Officer Commission in 2-67th Punjab (now 1/2nd Punjab); served on N.W.F. and the 3rd Afghan War. Appointed to Brigade Headquarters Staff, was the first Indian to command a company on active service, returned to the Punjab Legislative Council by landholders' constituency, non-official Member of Police Enquiry Committee, 1926. Personal Assistant to Mela Officer, during Prince of Wales' visit, elected by the Punjab Council to the Provincial Simon Committee**

which elected him as its Chairman; was connected with the Boards of 11 Companies Revenue Member, Punjab Govt., 1929, for 3 months and permanent Revenue Member in 1930. Acting Governor of the Punjab, July to October, 1932 and 15th February to 26 June, 1934. Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, 1935. Revenue Member, Punjab Government, 1936. *Address:* Wah P.O. (District Campbellpur), 1, Zafar Ali Road Lahore

**SIKKIM, MAHARAJA OF, H. H. MAHARAJA SIR TASHI NAMGYAL, K.C.S.I. (1930), K.C.I.E. (1923). b. 26 Oct 1893. s. of late Maharaja Sir Thutob Namgyal, K.C.I.E. of Sikkim m. grand-daughter of Lounchen Sholokhang (Regent of Tibet). Educ. Mayo College, Ajmer, St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. *Address:* The Palace Gangtok, Sikkim.**

**SIMHA, BROHAR BAGCHUIS, Zamindar and Jagirdar Educ. Government College, Jubbulpore, Has been Hon. Magte., First Class, sitting singly; has been member of the C.P. Council on behalf of Zamindars for two terms, has been elected Member, Legislative Assembly, on behalf of C.P. Zamindars. Title Brohar recognised by Government—hereditary distinction Khos Am Darbari of H. E. the Governor, C.P., exempted from Arms Act. Has been Chairman of the District Council and Member, Village Uplift Board, C.P. and Barar Member of Communication Board, C.P., is member of Debt Conciliation Board. *Publications:* Hindi Shastra Siddhanta Sar. *Address:* Jubbulpore**

**SINGH, DURGA NARAYAN, MAJOR, RAJA c. at Mayo College and entered public life in 1915, presided over the Joint Conference of the Taluqdars and Zemindars of the U.P. 1922, the U.P. Social Conference**

In 1923, the U.P. Kshatriya Sabha, etc., was President of the U.P. Hindu Sabha, 1933-36 and the A.I. Suddhi Sabha. He was Chairman of the District Board, Farrukhabad from 1923-27. Member of the U.P. Legislative Council from 1924-27. Member of the Court of Wards, U.P. 1924-27 and 1934-37, and member of the U.P. Delimitation Committee. He is connected with the U.P. College, Benares, the U.P. Liberal League, B.E. College, Agra, Padrauna High School, Kshatriya High School, Hardoi and President and founder, A.K.K. High School, Tirwa. He is the General Secretary of the N.A. Party in the Agra Province, the Chairman of the Indian Insurance Co., and Director of the A.I. United Assurance Co. He visited Europe in 1928. He got a commission in the regular army in 1919 and was promoted to Captain in 1924 and Major in 1936. He was a member of the U.P. Interim Cabinet, b. 1896. *Address:* Tirwa, Dt. Farrukhabad.

**SINGH, KUNWAR SIR MAHARAJ, M.A. (Oxford), Bar-at-Law, C.I.E., Member, U.P. Legis. Assembly, 1937, b. 17 May 1878. m. to Gunwadi Maya Das, d. of the late**



**Rai Bahadur Maya Das of Ferozepur** (Punjab). *Educ.*: Harrow and Ball. Coll. Oxford. *Bar-at-Law*, Middle Temple, 1902. *Ent.* U.F. I.C.S. 1904; *Asst. Sec.* to Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, 1911; *Mag.* and *Collr.* of Hamirpur, U.F., 1917; *Deputy Commissioner*, Hardoi, 1918; *Secy* to U.F. Govt., 1919; *Dy. Secretary*, Govt. of India, Education Dept., 1920-23; *Dy. Commissioner*, Bahraich, 1923; *Commissioner*, Allahabad, 1927; *Commissioner*, Benares, 1928; Allahabad, 1929; *Chief Minister*, Jodhpur, 1931; *Agent-General* to the Government of India in South Africa, 1932; *Member*, Executive Council, U. P. Govt., 1935; *Member*, U. P. Legislative Assembly, 1937. *Publications*: Annual Report on Co-operative Credit Societies in the U. P., 1908-1910; Reports on Indian Emigration to Mauritius and British Guiana and on Mission to East Africa and various contributions to the press. *Address*: Lucknow.

**SINGHANIA, LALA PADAMPAT, M. I. A. (U. P.)** b. 1905. *Governing Director* of Messrs Juggla Kamalpat (Group of Mills, Cawnpore). A great pioneer of Textile, Jute, Sugar,



Woolery and Oil Industry and ardent believer in developing all the industrial prospects of U. P. and the country. His latest acquisitions are Steel, Cardboard and Plastic Products Industries and has offices in Calcutta, Bombay, etc. He is a great philanthropist and public worker and a patron of a large number of social, educational,

political and literary institutions. Holds a prominent position in India. Is the founder of the Merchants' Chamber of Commerce, U. P. Ex-President of the All-India Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, Representative of the commercial community of U. P. in the Assembly as an Independent. President of All-India Marwari Federation, All-India Vaish Mahasabha, Chairman of U. P. Industrial Financing Corporation. *Hobbies*: Riding, Music, Building and Studies. *Address*: Kamla Tower, Cawnpore.

**SINHA, 2nd Baron of Balpur, cr. 1919; AROON SINHA**, Barrister-at-Law, b. 22 Aug. 1887, es of 1st Baron, m. 1st, 1916, Prytama (d. 1920), c.d. of Rai Bahadur Lall Mohan Chatterjee, two d., 2nd 1920, Nirpuama, gr d. of Rai Bahadur Lall Mohan Chatterjee, two s. *Hon.* s. Hon. Sudhindro Prosanno Sinha, b. 29th Oct. 1921. *Address*: 1, Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. 1; 17, Elysium Row, Calcutta.

**SINHA, THE HON. MR. ANUGRAH NARAYAN, M.A., B.L.** (Honours in English in B.A. 1912), Minister, Bihar Government, in charge of Finance, L.S.G. and P.W.D. b. July 1889; *Educ.*: Patna College and University Law College (Calcutta). Professor of history, T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur (1915-16), enrolled vakil, Patna High Court and practised till 1921, non-co-operated after Nagpur Congress; worked with Mr. Gandhi in his

famous Champaran agrarian enquiry in 1917; was elected Asst. Secretary and then Genl. Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee for several years; elected Vice-Chairman, Patna City Municipality, 1924, and Chairman, Dt. Board; elected President, Bihar Provincial Conference, 1928; elected Working General Secretary, Bihar Central Relief Fund, (in connection with Bihar earthquake) 1934; elected member of the Council of State (1926-29); elected member of the Central Assembly (1935-37); elected to the Provincial Assembly, Bihar, 1937. *Address*: Patna.

**SINHA, BHUPENDRA NARAYANA, RAJA BHADUR** (1918), B.A. (Calcutta) of Nashipur and Zailindar b. 15th Nov. 1888. m. first Hani Prem Kumari and on demise Hani Surya Kumari. *Educ.*: Presidency College, and University Law College, Calcutta. 1st Class Hon. Magt. Trustee of the Indian Museum, President of the India Art School and re-elected in 1929; elected to the Bengal Council in 1926, elected as a co-opted member of the Royal Statutory Commission, Member of the E. B. Railway Local Advisory Committee and Minister to the Govt. of Bengal, Leader of the Landholders' party in the Council, Vice-President of the Bengal Olympic Association, Calcutta, of Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School, of the Hindu Mission, Bengal and of the Calcutta Orphanage, Director of several Joint Stock Companies, Patron of the Bratachari movement. *Address*: 54, Garbhat Road, Ballygunge, P. O. Calcutta, or Nashipur Rajpatti, Nashipur P. O. Dist. Murshidabad, Bengal.

**SINHA, KUMAR GANGAVAND, M.A. (Bihar)**, M.I.A. (1924-1930), elected to the Bihar Legislative Council from Darbhanga General Constituency (1937), Hon. Research Scholar of the Calcutta University (1923-23), Proprietor, Srinagar Raj b. 24 Sept. 1896, *Educ.*: Presidency College (Calcutta), Govt. Sanskrit College, Calcutta, and Post-Graduate Department, Calcutta University. Joined the Swarajya Party in the Assembly (1925). Elected a Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly, 1928; Life Member of the Empire Parliamentary Association; Member of the Executive Committee of the All-India Hindu Sabha, 1926-35, President of the Bihar Provincial Hindu Sabha for several years, visited Europe 1930-31, was in England during the first Round Table Conference. Elected Deputy Leader of the opposition in the Bihar Legislative Council (1937), Member, Bihar Sanskrit Council and Bihar Sanskrit Convocation, Dist. Commissioner (for Darbhanga) of Boy Scouts Association (1937). *Publications*: Author of several papers and books. *Address*: P. O. Srinagar, Dist. Purnea (Bihar).

**SINHA, SACHCHIDANANDA, Barrister, First Elected Dy. President, Indian Leg. Assembly, first Indian Finance Member, Ex-Member Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa Govt., 1921-1926; also President of Leg. Council, 1921-22. Vice-Chancellor Patna University, 1936 b. 10 Nov. 1871. m. Brismati Radhika (decd.).** *Educ.*: Patna College and City College, Calcutta. Called to the Bar



(Middle Temple), 1893; Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1898; Allahabad High Court, 1899; Patna High Court, 1916. Founded and edited *The Hindustan Review*, 1899-1921. Twice Elected Member, Imperial Legislative Council. Elected Legislative Assembly, 1920. Was especially invited while in England in 1933, to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms and submitted a lengthy memorandum on the White Paper from the standpoint of constitutional nationalists. Convocation Lecturer at the Lucknow University, 1935, and the Nagpur University, 1937, received from Allahabad University degree of Doctor of Letters, *honoris causa*, in 1937. *Publications* "The Partition of Bengal or the Separation of *dakhil*," Speeches and writings of Sachchidananda Sinha, (1935). *Address* Patna.

**SIRCAR, SIR NILRATAN**, M.A., Kt. cr. 1918, M.A., M.D. (Med.), D.C.L. (Edin), LL.D. (Edin). Consulting Physician. Fort b 1 Oct. 1861; s of Nandalal Sircar and Thakomoni; m. Nirmala Majumdar (Calcutta), one s five d. *Educ.* Calcutta University. Founder and Proprietor of National Soap Factory, and National Tannery Co., one of the Founders College and President of the Carmichael Medical College and Hospitals and Medical Club, Calcutta; President, Chittaranjan Seva Sadan, Jadavpur Tuberculosis Hospital, Chittaranjan Hospital and Post Graduate Department in the Science of the Calcutta University, sometime Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University. IF Member, Legislative Council, Bengal. *Address* 3 address 7, Short Street, Calcutta Club Medical, Calcutta.

**SIRCAR, SIRDAR** (1922-23), SIR NRIKENDRA NATH, Kt. K.C.S.I. (1914-15), M.A., B.L., m. Nabinalini Basu, s of Prasad Durgadas Basu *Educ.* Presidency College, Calcutta, Lincoln's Inn Practised at Biharpore in Bihar as pleader since 1897. Member of Subordinate Judicial Service, 1902-05, First Honours man in Bar Final Michaelmas Term, 1907; Honours in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry in B.A.; M.A. in Chemistry. Holder of Foundation Scholarship, Presidency College, Law Member, Government of India, 1934-39. Advocate-General of Bengal, 1929-34; Delegate to Third Round Table Conference and Joint Select Committee. *Address* Government of India, Simla and New Delhi.

**SIRDAR JAJOIT SINGH**, President, India Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc., New York, U.S.A. b in Rawalpindi on October 5th, 1897, son of the late Sirdar Rup Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, NW F.F. Single Member, All-India Congress Committee and Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, 1921-1922, Vice President, Indian Merchants' Association, London (England), 1925. Member, Advisory Committee India Section, Philadelphia Sesqui-centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, U.S.A., 1926; Director, India

Exhibit Chicago World's Fair, 1934; silent, Singh Singh & Co. Inc. of New York (U.S.A.), with branches in Toronto (Canada) (England); The leading importer India Textiles in United States and Canada President, India Arts and Crafts, Inc., New York New York *address* 580, 6th Ave New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

**SIROHI, H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ, MAHA SIB SARUP RAM SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.** K.C.S.I. b. Sept. 27, 1888. s. to the ga April 29, 1920. *Address* Sirahi, Rajputa

**SITAMAU, H. H. SIR RAJA RAM SINGH, RAJ OF, K.C.I.E.** b. 1880; descended from Rathi House of Kachi Baroda. m. thrice. *Educ.* Daily Coll., Indore, Hindi and Sanskrit po and keen student of science and ancient a modern philosophy, is entitled to a salute 11 guns. s. by selection by Govt. of Ind in default of direct issue, 1900. *Address* Ramnivas Palace, Sitamau, C. I.

**SIVASWAMI AYYAR, SIR P. S., K.C.S.** 1915, U.S.I. (1912); C.I.E. (1908) LL.D., Madras University, 1932; LL.B. Benares Hindu University, 1933, Ret Member, Executive Council, Madras, b Feb 1884 *Educ.* S P G College, Tanjore Government College, Kumbakonam; Presidency College, Madras, High Court Vakil 1885, Asst Professor, Law College, Madras 1893-99, Joint Editor, Madras Law Journal 1893-1907; first Indian Representative of the University of Madras in the Madras Legislative Council, 1904-07, Advocate-General 1907. Member of Executive Council, Madras 1912-17, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, 1916-18; Vice-Chancellor of Benares Hindu University, 1918-19, Elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly by the district of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, 1920, President of the Second and Ninth Sessions of the National Liberal Federation at Calcutta, 1919 and Akola, 1926. Member of the India Delegation at the Third Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1922. Nominated Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1924. *Publications* Indian Constitutional Problems (1928), Evolution of Hind Moral Ideals (1935). *Address* Sudharna Edward Elliot Road, Mysapore, Madras.

**SKEMP, FRANK WHITTINGHAM, M.A., M.A.** B.A., Hst. Honours (1900); Indian Civ Service, Punes Judge, Lahore High Court b. 13 Dec. 1880 m. Dorothy Fraser. *Educ.* University of Manchester; Peterhouse Cambridge. Joined I.C.S. (Punjab Commission), 1904; Officiating D.C. 1910-1913 Sessions Judge, 1918-1927; Additional Judge Lahore High Court, 1927; Punes Judge, 1924. *Publications*: Multani Stories. *Address* 21 Racecourse Road, Lahore.

**SKRINE, CLARMENT PERCIVAL, B.A. (Oxon).** O.B.E. (1935), Resident, Punjab States Madras States. b 1888; m. Doris Forbes, 2nd d. of James Whitelaw of Nungate, North Berwick; *Educ.* Winchester, New College Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1912. Assistant Magistrate Anamgarh, Cawnpore Gorakhpur (U.P.) 1913-15; Asst. Political Agent, Sibi, Baluchistan, 1915-16; a

political service in the South Persian War area, 1916-18; Consul, Kerman, 1918-19. Under-Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, 1919-20; Political Agent, Chagai, Baluchistan, 1921-22, officiated 6 months as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, Consul-General in Chinese Turkestan, Kashgar, 1922-24, Secretary to the A.G.G., Punjab States, 1926-27; Consul in Seistan and Kalin, 1927-29, Political Agent, Kalat and Chagai, Baluchistan, 1932-35, Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan, 1935-36. Resident, Madras States, 1936-1938. Awarded O.B.E. in Quetta Earthquake Honours List 1935, awarded Gill Memorial by Royal Geographical Society, 1928. Publications: Chinese Central Asia, 1926, papers on Central Asia, Iran and Baluchistan and the Quetta Earthquake, etc. Address: Mashobra Simla Hills.

SLADE, MEAD, C.I.E. (1938), I.C.S. Member, Central Board of Revenue, Delhi Simla, b. 24th January 1894. Educ. Immanuel School, Somerset, and University College, London. Military Service, 1914-1923 (Captain, Indian Army). Appointed to I.C.S., 1923, and posted to Burma, collector of Customs successively at Calcutta, Rangoon and Bombay, 1930-36. Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, June 1936. Officiating Secretary ditto, April-Oct., 1938. Officiating Member, Central Board of Revenue, October 1938. Address: Central Board of Revenue, Delhi, Simla.

BLOAN, TENNANT, M.A. C.S.I. (1936), C.I.E. (1930); Settlement Commissioner, United Provinces b. 9 November 1884. m. Gladys Hope d. of R. Hope Robertson, Glasgow. Educ.: Glasgow Academy, Glasgow University and Christ Church, Oxford. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1909, served as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer, Under-Secretary to Government, Magistrate and Collector, Deputy Secretary and Secretary to Government in United Provinces and also as Under-Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Joint Secretary in Home Department of Government of India. Address: Lucknow, U.P.

SMITH-PEARSE, THOMAS LAWRENCE HART, M.A. (Oxon), I.C.S., Principal, Rajkumar College, Raipur b. July 1893. m. Miss Katherine Waghorn, two sons b. June 1926 and June 1932. Educ.: Marlborough College and St John's College, Oxford. Addresses: Rajkumar College, Raipur. C/o Messrs Lloyds Bank Ltd., Cox's and King's Branch, 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1. and Lawnceston, Cornwall.

SMITH, SIR THOMAS, Kt. (1921), V.D. (1914), Chevalier of the Order of the Crown (Belgium) (1919), a Dy. Chairman of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Managing Director, Main Mills Co., Ltd., Cawnpore, 1915-1935, b. 28 Aug. 1876. m. Elsie Maud, d. of Sir Henry Legdard in 1907; 2 s. 1 d. Member of the Hunter Committee on Punjab Disorders, 1919. Presdt., Upper India Chamber of Commerce, 1918-1921; Member, U.P. Leg. Council, 1918-26; Fellow of Allahabad University, 1913-22; Commandant, 16th

Cawnpore Rifles, 1913-20. Representative of Employers in India at International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1926. Address: Westfield, Cawnpore, and Merlewood, Virginia Water, Surrey.

SMITH, WALTER ROBERT GEORGE, C.I.E. (1937) Bar-at-Law, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, b. 5th Nov. 1887. m. Ellen d. of the late John Cochrane. Educ. Grove Park School, Wrexham and Gray's Inn. Joined Police Service, Dec. 1908, as Assistant Superintendent; Superintendent of Police, March 1921; Dy. Commissioner of Police, Bombay, 1923; Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, March 1932, Commissioner of Police, Bombay 1933; awarded King's Police Medal, 1933. Address: Head Police Office, Bombay.

SODHIAN, SIRDAR PREM SINGH, F.L.A.A., (Lond.), R.A., Lahore, b. 20th July 1888. Ed.: Hannu and Han Nagar. Served in army.

A.L.A., London, 30th September 1911, and Fellow on 12th December 1922. Member War League, Gujranwala, 1917-1919. Founder and Secretary of the Central Sikh League, 1919-22, President, Lahore Dist. Gurdwara Committee, 1920-21, Member, Executive Committee of S.O.P.C., 1921-1923, Host to Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Gandhi and M. Shaukat Ali on their visit to Nankana Sahib after massacre of 125 Sikhs, 1921. Vice-President and President, Lahore City Congress Committee and Member A.I.C.C., 1921-22. Founder and Editor "Indian Accountant", since July 1922. Hony Secretary, Indian Institute of Professional Accountants, Lahore, since 1923. Approached Government of India along with 16 Professional Accountants of Bombay, Calcutta, U.P. and Punjab for establishment of Indian Accountancy Board in January 1924. Represented Punjab Flying Club at first and second conferences of Indian Flying Clubs at Delhi, 1930-31. Presented sword to H.M. Capt. Sir Bakardar Hyat Khan, Acting Governor, along with other Ex-soldiers, 1934. Member, Executive Committee of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1932-35 and 1937 and of Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore and also its Hony. Secretary since 1928 and of the Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, 1932-33, '35, '37 and 1938. Member, Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab, since 1934, Member of N.W.E. Advisory Committee, 1933-36. Member of H. M. King George Lahore Silver Jubilee Central Committee, 1936. Member of Indian Delegation to 20th Session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1936. Guest of Honour at Luncheon at Midland Hotel given in his honour at Manchester by the Master Cotton Spinners' Association, 1936. The First Indian Delegate and Guest of Honour to the 5th International Congress on Accounting held at Berlin, 1936 and Elected on the Panel of Presidents on 23rd September, 1938 Session. Guest of Honour at Luncheon by Deutscher Orient Verein, Berlin;

President, Society of Registered Accountants in N. India, 1937-38; Gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Reforms, 1928; Franchise Committee, 1932; The Delimitation Committee, 1935; The Income-tax Inquiry Committee, 1936; The Wedgwood Railway Inquiry Committee, 1936; The Indian Sugar Tariff Board, 1937; The Punjab Unemployment Committee, 1938; The Punjab Land Revenue Committee, 1938. *Publications*—"Indian Accountant", "Economic Planning of India", "German Problem in Europe", "India and League of Nations", "Industrial Development of India", "Development of Accountancy Profession in India", the National Paper submitted to the 5th International Congress on Accounting held in Berlin, 1938, etc., etc. Senior Partner of Messrs Sodhbans & Co., Registered Accountants and Auditors. *Addresses*: 7A, Nisbet Road, Lahore and Commercial Buildings, The Mall, Cawnpore.

**SOLA, THE REV. MARCIAL, S. J., Ph. D., M.A.** Former Principal of the Ateneo de Manila Institution from 1916-1920. Professor of Logic and Philosophy at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, 5, Nov. 7, 1872 in the province of Barcelona, North of Spain. Ordained at St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A. in 1906. *Educ.*: Vich Spain and at St. Louis University, Mo., U. S. A. Went to the Philippines On the staff of the Manila Observatory under the Spanish and the American Governments from 1897 to 1903. A Delegate to the World's Fair held in St. Louis, U. S. A., in 1904. Prof for several years at the Ateneo de Manila, Philippines, and Principal of that Institution from 1916 to 1920. On the Staff of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, since 1922. *Publications*: Author of "The Meteorological Service of the Philippine Islands," "A Study of Seismic Waves". Contributor to the monthly review "Razon y Fe" edited at Madrid. Author of "A Compendium of the Science of Logic." *Address* St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Fort, Bombay.

**SOMAN, RAMCHANDRA GANESH,** District Pleader, Deputy President, Bombay Leg. Council 5, 24th November 1876, m. Mrs Sitabai Soman; *Educ.* Satara Started practice at Satara (1900); edited a Weekly named *Purash* for 15 years; was member of Bombay Council for Satara Dist 1924-26 and 1934-36; was a follower of Lok Tilak; member of the Congress for more than 30 years; elected in 1937 on Congress ticket to the Bombay Leg Council. *Address* Pleader, Shanwar Peth, Satara City.

**SOMJEE, THE HON'BLE MR JUSTICE MAHOMEDALLY ALLADINHOY, M.A., LL.B.** Bar-at-Law, Judge, Bombay High Court 5, 10th Jan 1889, m. to Jaloo, only of late Mr Nowroji Kalkohad Panthakey and Mrs Panthakey of Bandra. *Educ.* at Elphinstone College, Bombay (called to the Bar (Inner Temple) Jan 1922 Vakil, Bombay High Court, 1916-1920, Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1922-1937, Prof. of Law, Govt. Law College, Bombay, for 3 years, Appointed Judge, Bombay High Court, March 1939. *Address*: "Glenridge," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

**SONI, RAI BAHADUR, SETH BHAG CHA M. I. A.**, a leading banker and merchant pri of Rajputana, comes of a noble family renowned for their charities,—one of its members great grand father of the Rai Bahadur built the magnificent red stone Jain temple at Ajmer—and is the proprietor of the firm of Seth Joharnal Gumbhirmal b 11th Nov 1904. *Educ.* Government High School, Ajmer, Director, Bind Mills Co., Ltd., Rutlam Electric Co., Ltd., Ajmer Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Amalgamated Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Jaipore Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Mewar Textiles Ltd., Treasurer B. I. & C. I. Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur State Railways, Bharatpur and Dholpur State Jaipur, Gwalior and Bharatpur Residence Honorary Magistrate since 1930 and Municipal Commissioner for several years till 1935; Vice-Patron, Girl Guides Association, India Life Member, Red Cross Society, President, All India Digambar Jain Mahasabha, Nov. 1935-36, was made a Rai Bahadur, 1935. The All-India Digambar Jain Community honoured him by awarding the title, Dharau Veer in 1936 at its Indore Session, and the All-India Khandolwal Mahasabha by the title Jati Shikromani in 1937. He was also awarded Tasim and Gold Honour by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Jodhpur in 1935. *Address*: Tikain Niwas, Ajmer



**SORABJI, CORNELIA Kalsar-i-Hind** Gold 1st class medal (1909) Bar 1st Class (1921), Legal Adviser to Purdahshahs, Court of Wards, Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Amam, and Consulting Counsel from 1904 to 1922. *Educ.*: Somerville Coll., Oxford, Lee and Pemberton, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London; Bachelor of Civil Law, Oxford, 1892; Bar-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn, 1923. *Practising* High Court, Calcutta. *Publications*: "Sun-Bables" (1904); "Between the Twilights" (1908); "The Purdahshah" (1916); "Sun-Bables" (2nd Series Illustrated), 1920; "Therefore" (1924); *Gold Mohur Time*, (1930). "Susie Sorabji"—Le (1932), "India Calling" (1935), "India Recalled" (1936), contributions to the *Nineteenth Century Westminster Gazette*, *The Times*, other newspapers and magazines. *Address* Hak-yon Club, 14, Cork Street, London, W. 1.

**SOUTER, EDWARD MATHESON, C.I.E.**, (1925); Managing Director Ford and Macdonald Ltd; Cawnpore, and Hon. Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust, 26 January 1891, m. Dorothy Mary Andreae. *Educ.*: Inverness Academy, Scotland. Joined Ford and Macdonald Ltd in 1908, represented Upper Indian Chamber of Commerce on U.P. Legislative Council, 1926-1936, now representative on the Legislative Assembly of the U. P.; Hon. Chairman, Cawnpore, Improvement Trust, since 1931. *Address*: Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

**SPACEMAN, LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM COLLE.**  
I.M.S., M.B. C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B. B.S. (Lond.),  
F.R.C.S. (Ed.), F.C.O.G. (Eng), F.C.P.S.,  
J.P., Bombay Professor of Midwifery and  
Gynaecology, Grant Medical College, Bombay  
b. 23 Sept 1889 m. Audrey Helen Smith.  
Educ Trent College, and St Bartholomew's  
Hospital, London War Service 1914-18.  
Mesopotamia and Turkey (Prisoner of War  
1916-18) Wounded, twice mentioned in dis-  
patches Frontier Medal 1923 Transferred to  
Civil Employ, 1924, Bombay Presidency  
Publications numerous articles of professional  
subjects in various Journals Address  
Rocky Hill, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Kodak  
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**SPENCE, SIR GEORGE HEMMING, M.A.**, Oxon,  
Kt., 1939, C.I.E., 1941, C.B.I., 1937, Secretary,  
Legislative Department, Government of India  
b. 6th Nov 1888 m. to Constance Isabel  
daughter of the Rev T. V. H. Smith Pearce  
Educ at Marlborough College and Trinity  
College at Oxford Entered I.C.S., 1912.  
Served in the Punjab till 1919, and thereafter  
under the Government of India Address  
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Simla

**SRINIVASA IYENGAR, S.** b. 11th Sept. 1874,  
m. a daughter of late Sir V. Bhaskar  
Iyengar Educ. Madras and Presidency Col-  
lege, Madras Vakil (1898), Advocate and  
Member, Madras Bar Council. Member of  
Madras Senate 1912-16, President, Vakils'  
Association of Madras, President,  
Madras Social Reform Association, 1916-20,  
Fellow of the Madras University; Member,  
All-India Congress Committee, Member,  
Indian Legislative Assembly; Advocate  
General, Madras, 1916-20, President, Indian  
National Congress, 1926-27 Publications  
"Law and Law Reform" (1909), (Swara)  
Constitution for India, 1927. Address  
Mylapore, Madras.

**SRINIVASA MURTI, CAPTAIN G. B.A. B.L.**  
M.B., C.M., Vaidya Ratana b. 1887 m.  
Srimati Srirangamm Educ. Madras  
University, awarded 2 State scholarships, the  
Johnstone and many other medals and  
prizes Served as Lecturer, surgeon, and  
Superintendent in Madras Medical Schools and  
Colleges and in many Civilian and War hos-  
pitals; Secretary, Usman Committee on  
Indigenous Medicine. Elected President,  
Ayurveda Mahasandal, Nashik Session, 1929,  
one of the founders of the Madras Medical  
Association, for many years Secretary of the  
Association and Editor, *Madras Medical  
Journal*; Principal, Government Indian  
Medical School since 1924 Awarded "Vaidya  
Ratna" Birth day Honour 1932, Director,  
Adyar Library and Editor, Adyar Library  
Series; Adviser to Govt. in Department of  
Indian Medicine and President, Central Board  
of Indian Medicines, Madras. Address:  
Adyar, Madras.

**SRIVASTAVA, DR. SIR J.P., Kt., D.Sc.**  
(Agra), D. Litt. (Lucknow), M.Sc., Techn.  
(Vicat.), A.M.S.T., A.I.C., M.L.A., son of late  
Munshi Janki Prasad Srivastava, Rana and  
Landlord, Banai District,  
Basti, b. 16th August,  
1889. m. on 2nd Feb-  
ruary, 1907, Kalish  
daughter of the late  
Munshi Mahadeo Prasad,  
two sons and five daugh-  
ters Educated at Christ  
Church College, Caw-  
npore, Muir Central Col-  
lege, Allahabad, and Man-  
chester College of Techno-  
logy Large business in-  
terest in Cawnpore Controls the New Vic-  
toria Mills Co., Ltd. and the Indian Turpen-  
tine & Resin Co., Ltd. Director, Allahabad  
Bank Ltd., Western India Match Co., Ltd.,  
the "Pioneer" Ltd. and the Raza Textiles  
Ltd. Represented Upper India Chamber of  
Commerce in U.P. Legislative Council,  
1926-36 Elected unopposed to the new  
U.P. Legislative Assembly from same  
constituency, Chairman, U.P. Simon Com-  
mittee, 1928 Honorary Chairman, Cawnpore  
Improvement Trust, 1928-31, Minister for  
Education, U.P. Government, 1931-1937,  
Minister for Finance and Industries, U.P.  
Government 1937, Knighted 1934 Awarded  
honorary D.Sc. (Agra University) and  
honorary D. Litt. (Lucknow University) 1936.  
Address: Kailash Kutir, Cawnpore.



**SRIVASTAVA, RAM CHANDRA, B.Sc., O.B.E.**  
Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Techno-  
logy (Govt. of India), Cawnpore, b. 10th Sept.  
1891 m. to the late Radha Pyari Srivastava  
and again to Nawal Kishori Srivastava,  
Educ. Muir Central College, Allahabad;  
Municipal School of Technology, Manchester,  
Royal Technical College, Glasgow and  
University College, London Manager, Caw-  
npore Sugar Works Distillery, Manager, Behar  
Sugar Works, Pachrukhi; and Deputy  
Director of Industries, U.P. Address: "Nawal  
Niwas," Civil Lines, Cawnpore

**STEPHENS, IAN MELVILLE, C.I.E., M.A.**, As-  
sistant Editor, *The Statesman*, Calcutta, b.  
February 1903 Educ. Winchester and King's  
College, Cambridge (foundation scholar); Took  
1st Class honours in the Natural Sciences  
Tripos and again in the Historical Tripos;  
E. J. Smith Research Student, and Supervisor  
in History, King's College, 1925-26, Private  
Secretary to Sir Ernest Clark, K.C.B., 1926-28;  
and then to Sir Ernest Debenham, Bart 1928-  
30, Deputy Director of Public Information  
with the Government of India, 1930-32, Publi-  
city officer to the Indian Franchise Committee,  
1932, Director of Public Information 1932-37,  
Awarded C.I.E. and Jubilee Medal in 1935  
and Coronation Medal 1937. Joined Staff of  
*Statesman* 1937 Address: The "States-  
man," Calcutta.

**STEWART, THE HON. SIR THOMAS ALEXANDER,**  
K.C.I.E. (1937), C.B.I. (1935), I.C.S., Governor  
Designate of Bihar b. 29th Feb. 1868.  
m. 1914, Ethel, d. of Cranston Gill; one s.  
two d. Educ. George Heriot's School,  
Edinburgh, Edinburgh University, Entered

Indian Civil Service 1912 and served as Asst. Mgt. & Coll., U.P.; Asst. Coll. Imp. Customs Service, 1919; Commissioner of Rice, Rangoon, 1920; Coll. of Customs, Rangoon, 1923; Coll. of Customs, Madras, 1925; Coll. of Customs, Bombay, 1928; Coll. of Salt Revenue, 1932; Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India, Commerce Dept., 1934; Member of Council, 1937; Ag. Governor of Bihar, 1938. Address: Simla and New Delhi.

STONE, THE HON. SIR GILBERT, Bar at-Law, Chief Justice, Nagpur High Court, 1886. Educ. Caius Coll., Cambridge, called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn, 1911. Practised at the Common Bar, did considerable amount of work on the Chancery side and some in Admiralty courts, Secretary, Coal Industry Commission, 1915-20, Legal Adviser to the Imperial Institute, contested various Parliamentary constituencies during the period of the coalition on behalf of it and afterwards on behalf of the National Liberals, member of Mr. Lloyd George's Coal and Power Committee, appointed Puisne Judge, Madras High Court, 1930. Publications: 15 volumes on Mining Law in the British Empire; Editor of Porter on Insurance and of the workmen's compensation section of country Courts' Practice, also on Rents Restriction Act, a Case Book on Insurance and several historical books. Address: High Court, Nagpur, C.P.

STOW, VINCENT AUBREY STEWART, M.A. (Oxon.); C.I.E. (1934); Literae Humaniores, (1906) (July 1931); Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer, 1897; 27th July 1893. m. Marie Edinor Morier (1912). Educ.: Winchester Coll. and Exeter Coll., Oxford, Asst. Master, Marlborough Coll., 1906; appointed to Chiefs' Colleges Cadre, I E 8, 1907; Asst. Master, Daly Coll., Indore, 1907; Principal, Rajkumar Coll., Rajpur, 1912; I. A. R. O., Active Service, M. E. F., 1918, attached to Civil Administration, Iraq, 1919; Principal, Rajkumar Coll., Rajpur, 1919; Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer, July 1931. Retired from I E 8 Cadre, 1938. Publications: Educational Works. Address: Mayo College, Ajmer, Rajputana.

STRETTELL, Major-General CHAUNCEY BATHO DAWKWOOD, C.B. (1935), Commander Peshawar District, India, since 1936. 6th Aug. 1881. m. Margery Gillian de Hane, d. of H. H. Brown, Esq., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S. Educ.: Wellington College and R. M. C. Sandhurst, U.L. Indian Army, Jan. 1900; 13th Rajputa, 1901; Waziristan Blockade, 1901-2 (medal); 3rd Punjab Cavalry F.F.F., 1902; A.D.C. to G.O.C., 4th Quetta Div., 1910. Burma Mil. Police, 1912; NMAI HKA. Exp. 1911-12, received expression of thanks of Government of India and Government of Burma, King's Police Medal Jan. 1, 1914. Raised Service Squadron 6th Inniskilling Dragoons 1914-15. Great War Mesopotamia, Exp. Force, Despatches 3 times. Brevet of Lt.-Col., Brig. Ma. 7th Mesopotamia Cav. Bde., 1917. D.A.Q.M.G. Karachi 1919; G.S.O. 2 Karachi 1919; Brig. Maj. 10th Cav. Bde. Palestine 1920; Command. PAVO Cav. F.F. 1924; Cpl. 1923, A.A.G. Norcom, 1923; Commander 3rd Mesopotamia Cav. Bde., 1929; B.G.S.

South Com., 1932, D.Q.M.G. 1935, D.A.G. 1936. Publications: Contributions to magazines, Professional and others. Address: Flagstaff House, Peshawar, N.W.F.P.

SUBBAYAN, THE HON. DR. PARAMANVA, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Dublin), Zeminadar of Kumaramangalam, 11th Sept. 1899. m. Radhabai Kudmal, d. of Rai Sahib K. Rangarao of Mangalore. Three sons and 4. Educ. Newington School, Madras, the Presidency and Madras Christian Colleges and Wadham College, Oxford. Was Council Secretary for a few months in the first reformed Legislative Council, has been a member of Madras Legislative Council representing South Central Landholders from 1920. Was a member of All-India Congress Committee, in 1920. Was Chief Minister, Government of Madras, 1920-30. Elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly unopposed for Tiruchengodu rural, Member, All-India Congress Committee, 1937, Minister, Education and Legal, Madras, President, Madras Olympic Association, Indian Cricket Federation, Madras, and Madras Hockey Association and Madras Cricket Association. Address: "Tiruchengodu," Salem District, "Fairlawn," Egmore, Madras.

SUBEDAR, MANU, B.A. (Bombay), Dakshin Fellow of the Elphinstone College, B.Sc. (Eco.), London, First Class honours in Public Finance, Banking and Currency, Barrister-at-Law, Gray's Inn, 1912. Educ. New High School, Bombay, First in Matric from the School, Elphinstone College, Bombay, James Taylor Scholar & Prizeman, London School of Economics, London University, South Kensington, Gray's Inn, Lecturer in Economics, Bombay University, Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, Examiner for M.A. Bombay and Calcutta. Partner, Lalji Naranji & Co., gave evidence on behalf of the Indian Commercial Community before the Balington-Smith Committee, wrote separate dissenting report on Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and also on Housing Scheme, Member, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, Official Adviser on matters of technical finance to various Indian States, Nominated Member, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, (1930). Wrote separate Minority Report on the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, 1931, Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932 and 1934, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1935, Financial Adviser to the Chamber of Princes, 1934-1939, Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1937. Address: Kodak House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SUBHAWARDY, SIR HASSAN, Kt. (1932). Lt.-Colonel, I.T.F. O.B.E. (1927), Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, 1st Class (1930), L.M.S., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.D.P.H., Hon. LL.D. (Lond.), D.S.C. (Cal.). Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, 19 Dec. 17 Nov. 1884, d. of Moulana Obaidullah of Obaid Subhawardy Educ.: Dacca Madrasah, Dacca College, Calcutta Med. College. Post-graduate—Dublin, Edinburgh and London. Deputy President, Bengal Legislative Council, 1923; Leader, Indian Delegation, British Empire

University Congress, Edinburgh, 1931. Commanding Officer, Calcutta University Corps. Associate Commander of the Order of St. John; Organising Member, Indian Field Ambulance Bays Water, London, 1914 (Founded by Mahatma (Gandhi)). Ex Member, Bengal Public Services (Commission). Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1930-34. Hon Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy. Publications: Mother & Infant Welfare for India (Calcutta and Environs), Manual of Post Operative Treatment, etc. Address: India Office, London.

**UHRWARDY, SIR ZAHADUR RAHIM ZAHID, M.A., B.L. Kt.,** Bar-at-Law, President, Railway Rates Advisory Committee, Government of India; late Judge, Calcutta High Court, b. 1870. Educ. Dacca and Calcutta. Address: 3, Wellesley 1st Lane, Calcutta.

**SUKTHANKAR, VISHNU SITARAM, M.A.** (Oxamb), Ph.D. (Berlin), *Mahabharata* *Adyaka*, Kalar-i-Hind Medallist, Corresponding Member, Oriental Institute in Prague, Czechoslovakia, formerly Fellow of the Bombay University, Honorary Member, American Oriental Society, Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society (Bombay Branch), Founder and Member, Bharatiya-Vidya-Bhavan Lecturer in the Post-graduate Department of the Bombay University, Editor-in-chief of the Critical Edition of *The Mahabharata*, b. 4th May 1887, m. Eleanora Bowling (died 6th Aug. 1926) Educ. Maratha High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay, St. John's College, Cambridge (England), Edinburgh University and Berlin University. Formerly Asst. Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle Secretary, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. Publications: *Die Grammatik Nakatawanas* Leipzig, 1921. *Vasavadata*, Oxford Univ. Press, 1923, First Critical Edition of the *Mahabharata*, 1933, *Studies in Bhasa*, *Epic Studies*, Editor-in-Chief, Journal of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society. Address: Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

**SULAIMAN, THE HON'BLE SIR SHAH MUHAMMAD, Kt** (1929), M.A. (Oxamb), LL.D. (Dublin and Aligarh), D.Sc. (Allahabad), Barrister-at-Law, Judge, Federal Court b. 3 Feb 1886 m. Maqbool Fatimah Begum Educ. Muir Central College, Allahabad, Christ's College, Cambridge, Trinity College, Dublin, Bar from Middle Temple (Chief Justice, High Court, Allahabad, 1932-37, Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh, in 1929 and 1930) Address: New Delhi.

**SUNDRA RAJ DEWAN BANADUR DR. B. M.A.** (Madras), Ph.D. (Liverpool), Director of Fisheries, Madras b. 1888 Educ. Madras and Liverpool, Assistant to the Piscicultural Expert, 1915, Asst. Director of Fisheries, (Madras), 1920, m. Phyllis Meymour Darling, M.B.E.T., F.R.G.S. Publications: The occurrence of the Bank Myna, (*Acridotheres ginginianus*) near Madras, Bombay Natural History Society Journal, XXIII, Note on Trygon kuhlii, Mull and Henle,

Records of the Indian Mus. Vol. X; Note on the breeding of *chiloscyllium griseum* Mull and Henle, Records of Indian Museum Vol. XII; Remarks on the Madras Species of *Haplochilus*, read before the Indian Science Congress, 1915; Notes on the Fresh Water Fishes of Madras, Records of Indian Museum, Vol. XII, On the habits of *Hilina* (*Cupezilina*) and their artificial propagation in the Coleroon, Asiatic Society Journal, Vol. XIII, 1917, The value of fish as natural enemies of mosquitoes in combating malaria, Leaflet issued by Fisheries Department, A new genus of Lernaeid fish parasite from Madras, read before the Science Congress, Nagpur, 1920, etc. Address: "The Anchorage," Adyar, Madras.

**S'RRINDAR SINGH BEDI, CAPTAIN TIKKA,** Hon'y Magistrate and Hon'y Civil Judge of Kallar in Rawalpindi District of the Punjab, Gt Hon'y. King's Commission in 1925, He is Captain in A.R.O., Recruiting Staff. He is the eldest son of Raja Sir Gurbakhsh Singh Bedi, K.B.E., Knight, C.I.E., Hon'y E.A.C., and Grand son of the late Hon'ble Raja Sir Khem Singh Bedi, K.C.I.E., C.I.E., Raja Azam of Kallar, He is the direct descendant of Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikh religion, b. 22nd February, 1897, His son Awinadar Singh Bedi got his commission from the Indian Military Academy, Dera Dun, in the year 1928, and is attached to the Suffolk Regiment at Mhow, in Central India. He is a great sportsman, is fond of public service and an advocate of temperance movement. Address: Pila Vlla, Murree Road, Rawalpindi.



**SURVE, DADARAHAB APFASAHEN, RAO BANADUR** (1934), Prime Minister of Kolhapur, b. 7th February 1908, m. Kumari Pramillabai (dead), d. of Mr R. T. Powar, J.P., Bombay; m. Kumari Shantadevi, d. of the late Aklajirao Nimalkar, Inamdor of Nej Educ. Haldwin High School, Bangalore, Chief Secretary to H. H. 1925 to 1929, Acting Dewan, 1929-31, Appointed Dewan, 1931, Prime Minister, Jan. 1932, Rao Sahab, 1930, Attended First Indian Round Table Conference in London as Advisor to State's Delegation and third Round Table Conference as a delegate, Address: Premala House, Kolhapur (Residency).

**SUTHERLAND, REV. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, M.A., B.D.** (Glasgow University); Kalar-i-Hind Gold Medal (1920); Missionary Superintendent, Lady Willingdon Lepers Settlement, Chingleput, S. India, b. 15 July 1877, in Invernesshire, Scotland, m. Elsie Ruth Nicol, M.A. of Melbourne, Australia, Educ.: Garnthill School, University of Glasgow and Theological College of the United Free Church of Scotland at Glasgow, Missionary of the Church of Scotland in Chingleput District since 1908; appointed Supdt. of Lady Willingdon Lepers Settlement in 1925, Address: Church of Scotland Mission, Chingleput, S. India.

**SYED ABUL AAS**, Zamindar. b. 27th Sept 1880. m. Bibi Noor-i-Aysha. Educ.: Govt. City School, Patna; studied privately English, Arabic, Persian and Urdu. Appd Hon Magr. at Patna 1906; member of Council of All-India Muslim League, Hon. Asstt. Secy., Bihar and Orissa Provincial Muslim League; unanimously elected President, Bihar Provincial Muslim League in 1936, joined Muslim Deputation which waited upon Lord Hardinge in 1914; elected Member of Alligarh Muslim University Assocn., 1914; elected Vice-President of Bihar Students' Association and Anjuman-Islamia, Patna, 1914; served 2 years as Director, Bihar and Orissa Provincial Co-operative Bank, Patna, 1917-18. Appointed non-official member of the Patna Mental Hospital, 1929. Nominated Member of Governing Body of the Madrasah Islamiya, Patna, 1935. Nominated Member of the Oriental Public Library, Patna, 1936. Address: Abul-Aas Lane, Bankipur, Patna.

**SYED AMJAD ALI**, B.A. (Hons.), O.B.E., M.L.A., Punjab Educ at Government College, Lahore, and the Middle Temple, London. Took the B.A. (Hons.) degree in 1927. Went to England in 1931 and worked as Hon.



Joint Secretary of the Muslim Delegation and Hon. Publicity Officer of the Round Table Conference. Was elected Secretary of the All-India Muslim Youth League. Went to England again and worked as Hon. Secretary of the Muslim Delegation to the Round Table Conference and Hon. Secretary of the British India Delegation to the Joint Select Committee. Was Hon. Private Secretary to His Highness the Aga Khan during his three successive visits to India in 1934, 1935 and 1936. O.B.E. 1936. Was Resident Secretary of the Unionist Party from its inception and relinquished it on becoming the Parliamentary Private Secretary of the Premier. Went to Sydney for the Second British Commonwealth Relations Conference 1938 as Delegate and Secretary of the Indian Group. b. July 5, 1908. Address: "Ashiana", Lahore.

**SYED, THE HON. SIR MUHAMMAD SA'ADULLA**, Kt. (1928), M.A. (Chemistry) 1906; B.L. 1907; Advocate, First Grade, Calcutta High Court. b. May 1886. Educ.: Cotton College, Gauhati, Assam (F.A.), Presidency College, Calcutta, (M.A.), Ripon College, Calcutta, (B.L.), Asst. Lecturer in Chemistry, Cotton College, Gauhati, 1908. Practised as a Lawyer in Gauhati Courts, 1909-19. In the Calcutta High Court, 1920-24. Member, Assam Legislative Council, 1913-20; again since 1923. Minister, Assam Government in charge of Education and Agriculture, 1924-29. Member, Executive Council, Assam Government in charge of Law and Order and P.W.D., 1929-30; Member in charge of Finance and Law and Order from Nov. 1930 to April 1934. Advocate First Grade, Calcutta High Court, from May 1934. Address: 216, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

**SYED SHAUKAT ALI KHAN**, B.A. (Allg.) b. 1875 Educ at Bhopal, was the first to appear at any public examina-



tion from Bhopal State. Was the first graduate from the state, 1895. Was first to take active steps towards the spread of education in the State. At the instance of the late Mr Beck, principal, M.A.O. College, took out a census of boys in Bhopal fit to receive education and Mr Beck referred to it in his address to the Educational Conference, 1893. Began as Naib Tehsildar, C.P. and rose to Extra Assistant Commissionership. Deputed as Superintendent, Khilchipur State, during minority administration, 1914, and after investiture, 1918, Darbar retained him as Dewan in which capacity served till end of 1923. Was granted title of Khan Sahib. Reverted to Government service, C.P. but was soon deputed to Rajgarh State as Dewan 1926. Retired from Government service, 1930 but continued as Dewan of Rajgarh and retired in 1936. Was made Khan Bahadur Recreation Cultivation and gardening. Address: Diwan Khana Schore, (Bhopal), C.I.

**SYED, SIRDARALI KHAN**, created Nawab Sirdar Nawab Jung Bahadur, 1921; Postmaster General of H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions, 1922-1929 (retired) b. 26th March 1879. Eldest surviving s. of late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung, Sirdar Diler-ud-Dowla, Sirdar Diler-ud-Mulk Bahadur, C.I.E., some time Home Secretary at Hyderabad in 1896, six s. two d. Educ. privately. Entered the Nizam's service, 1911, has held several responsible positions, including the Commissionership of Gulburga Province, presented Georgian and Queen Mary Historical Furniture to the National Collection at Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, 1908. Publications: Lord Curzon's Administration of India, 1905. Unrest in India, 1907. Historical Furniture, 1908. India of To-day, 1908; Life of Lord Morley, 1923; The Earl of Reading, 1924. British India, 1926. The Indian Moslems, 1928. Address: Hyderabad, Deccan.

**SYEDNA TAHER SAIFUDDIN SAHEB**, HIS HOLINESS SARDAR (Mulla) Saheb, High Priest of Dawoodi Bohra Shia Mahomedan community and First Class Sardar of Deccan. Fifty-first incumbent of the post of Dal-tar Mutlag, which has been in existence of nearly 900 years having been founded in Yemen where his predecessors were once Sultans. They have enjoyed many privileges and received high honours from various Ruling Princes in India from time to time and also from the British Government. Address: Surat; and Safi Mahal, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

**SYKES, PAUL**, B. Com. Canadian Govt. Trade Commissioner for India, Burma and Ceylon b. Dec. 22, 1897. m. to Jean Campbell, d. of late Lt.-Col. H. R. Duff, B.C., A.M.C. Educ. at Queen's University, Kingston, (Ont.). Served with Canadian Expeditionary Force,

1916-1919, in business 1919-21, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, 1922-26, has served in present capacity in New Zealand, Hongkong, Manchuria, North China and Germany.  
*Address:* Victoria House, Calcutta.

**TAGORE, ABANINDRA NATH, C.I.E.**  
Sanskrit College, Calcutta; A. 1871  
*Educ.*: Sanskrit Coll., Calcutta, and at home  
Designed Memorial Address to Lady Curzon.  
Quoted presented to King by Corp. of Calcutta  
1913; principal work consists in reviving  
School of Indian Art. *Address:* 8, Dwar  
Kamala Tagore's Lane, Calcutta

**TAGORE, MAHARAJA BHABUR SIR PRADYOT  
OOMAS, Kt. & 17 September 1873**  
*Educ.*: Hindu Sch., Calcutta; afterwards  
privately, Sheriff of Calcutta, 1909; Trustee,  
Victoria Mem. Hall, Trustee, Indian Museum.  
Fellow, Royal Photographic Society of Great  
Britain. Mem. of Asiatic Soc. of Bengal,  
formerly Mem. Bengal Council. *Address*  
Tagore Castle, Calcutta.

**TAGORE, SIR RAHIMUNATH, Kt, Hon D  
Litt** (Calcutta, Dacca and Benares Hindu  
University) Poet and Playwright Founder  
of School at Shantiniketan, Bolpur, 1921,  
which has become a Centre of inter-  
national culture b 1861 *Educ.*: Visited  
England 1912, and translated some of his  
Bengali works into English. Nobel Prize for  
Literature, 1913 *Publications:* In Bengali  
about 35 political works, dramas, operas  
about 38, story books, Novels, 19, over 50  
collections of Essays on Literature, Art,  
Religion and other subjects, and composed  
over 3,000 songs published periodically in  
small collections with notations. In English  
—Gitanjali, 1912, etc. etc. Took to painting  
at the age of 68 Pictures exhibited in  
Moscow, Berlin, Munich, Paris, Birmingham  
and New York *Address* Santiniketan,  
Bengal

**TAIRSEE LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE (See  
Lakhmidas-)**

**TAMBE, SHENPAD BALWANT, B.A., LL.B.**  
b. 8 Dec. 1878. *Educ.*: Jabalpur (Hikari-  
nri School), Amroli, Anglo-Vernacular and  
High School and Bombay Elphinstone  
College and Govt. Law School. *Member* at  
Amroli Member and Vice-President of  
Amroli Town Municipal Committee; Presi-  
dent, Provincial Congress Committee; Mem-  
ber, C. P. Legis. Council, 1917-1920 and 1924,  
President, C. P. Legis. Council, March 1925  
Home Member, Central Provinces Government;  
Ag Governor, Central Provinces, 1929  
Member, Indian Franchise Committee, 1932.  
*Address:* Nagpur, C. P.

**TANNAN, MOHAN LAL, M. Com (Birm).**  
Bar-at-Law, I.E.S., J.P., General Manager,  
the Punjab National Bank, Lahore; Principal,  
Sydenham College of Commerce and  
Economics, Bombay, 1920-27; on deputation  
to the Government of India, Commerce  
Department, as Secretary, Indian Account-  
ancy Board and Under Secretary, 1927-25.  
b. 2 May 1886. President, 10th Indian  
Economic Conference, 1927. Vice-President,  
the Indian Economic Society, 1921-23.

Syndic of the Bombay University, 1923-24 to  
1927-28. Secretary, Accountancy Diploma  
Board, Bombay. Director, Bombay Central  
Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bombay. Member  
Council Indian Institute of Bankers, Principal  
and Professor of Banking, the Sydenham  
College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.  
*Publications:* "Banking Law and Practice in  
India," "Indian Currency and Banking  
Problems," jointly with Prof. K. T. Shah,  
and several pamphlets such as the "Banking  
Needs of India," "Indian Currency and the  
War," "Regulation of Banks in India," etc.  
*Address:* 1, Golf Road, Lahore.

**TASKER, SIR THEODORE JAMES, Kt, cr 1937,  
C.I.E. 1932, O.B.E. 1910, I.C.S.** services  
lent to Hyderabad Government as Member of  
Council (Revenue and Police Portfolio); b.  
20 Jan. 1844. s. of late Rev. John (Greenwood  
Tasker, D. D. m 1915, Jessie Helen Mella-  
Smith, (Kaiser I Hind (Gold Medal), three s.  
one d *Educ.* King Edward's School,  
Birmingham. Trinity College, Cambridge,  
(Major Scholar in Classics, First Class Honours  
(Classical Tripos) Entered I.C.S. 1908.  
Under Secretary to Madras Government,  
1913-16, District Magistrate, Civil and  
Military Station, Bangalore, 1917-22;  
Commissioner of Coorg, 1923-26 services  
lent to Government of Nizam of Hyderabad,  
1927, as Director General of Revenue and  
Revenue Secretary, Member of Council, 1935.  
*Address* Begumpet, Hyderabad Deccan,  
India, South Barn, Swanage, Dorset.

**TAUNTON, IVAN HOPE, B.A. (Oxamb.), I.C.S.**  
b. 19, Dec. 1890 *Educ.*: Uppingham and  
Clare College, Cambridge. Asst Collector  
and Magistrate in Sind, 1914 on military  
service, 1917-19. Offg Collector and Dist  
Magistrate, 1923. Offg Dy. Commissioner,  
1924. Offg Collector and Dist. Magistrate,  
1925. Chairman, Cattle Theft Commission,  
1925. Offg Collector and Superintendent of  
Stamps, 1926. Offg. Deputy Secretary to  
Government, Home and Ecclesiastical Depart-  
ments, 1926; Offg Deputy Secretary to  
Government, Finance Department, 1927, in  
foreign service as Finance and Revenue  
Member, Khairpur State Executive Council,  
1927. Offg. Collector, Sholapur and Political  
Agent, Akalkot, 1932; Collector 1932, appointed  
Commissioner, Bombay Municipality,  
1934 Chief Secretary to Government,  
Sind, 1939 *Address:* Karachi

**TAYLOR, SIR JAMES BRAID, K.C.I.E. (1889),  
M.A., Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), Kt.**  
(1935), C.I.E. (1932). Governor, Reserve  
Bank of India, July 1937. b. 21 April 1891  
m. Betty s. of H. Coler Esq., Indian Police.  
*Educ.*: Edinburgh Academy and University.  
Indian Civil Service, 1914, Under Secretary,  
Central Provinces Government, 1920, Com-  
merce Department, Government of India,  
1920-22 Deputy Controller of Currency,  
Calcutta, 1924, Bombay 1925 Controller of  
Currency, Calcutta, 1929 Additional Secre-  
tary, Finance Department, Government of  
India up to 1936 *Address:* Bombay.

**TEHRI, LT.-COL. H.H. MAHARAJA SIR NARSH-  
DAS SHAH, K.C.B.I., LL.D., of Tehri-  
Garhwal State. b. 2 Aug. 1898. m. 1916.**



Heir-apparent born 1921. Succeeded 1918 Educ. Mayo College, Ajmer. Address: Narandranagar, (Tehri-Garhwal State).

TEMPLE, LIEUT-COL (HON COL) FREDERICK CHARLES, C I E (1931), V D, A D C, M I C E. M I M E Chartered Civil and Consulting Engineer (Williams Temple and Bartholomew) b 25 June 1879 m Francis Mary Copleston Educ Rugby School and Balliol College, Oxford Asst Engineer, Birmingham Welsh Waterworks Military Works Services, India, Punjab Canals, District Engineer, Muzaffarpur, Superintending Engineer, Public Health, Bihar and Orissa, (Chief Town Engineer and Administrator, Jamshedpur, Relief Engineer and Supply Officer, Govt of Bihar and Orissa Publications "Manual for Young Engineers in India" and "Sewage Works" Address 7, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, and 28, Victoria Street Westminster, S W 1

TEMPLE, LIEUT-COLONEL, SIR RICHARD DURAND, 3rd Bt ex 1876, D S O 1918 late 60th Rifles, late commanding 5th Batt Worcesters Regt (S R) b 27 Dec 1880. ex of Lt-Col Sir R C Temple, 2nd Bt, and Agnes Fanny, 2nd d of late Major-General G A Searle, M S C, s father 1931, m 1912 Katherine Marjorie (d 1932), d of late F de la F Williams, and widow of F S B Anderson of Bolton Royd, Bradford one s Educ Harrow, Royal Military College, Sandhurst Entered Army 1900, served South African War, 1901-02 (Queen's Medal and four clasps) European War, 1914-18 (despatches six times D S O, Croix de Guerre with Palm, 1914 Star Bt Major and Bt Lt Col) Address Bombay Talkies, Ltd, Malad, Bombay

THAKORRAM KAPILRAM, DIWAN BAHADUR B A, LL B, C I E, Advocate, (O S) Dist Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Surat, (retired, 1938) b 16th April 1868 m Ratangavri d of Keshavrai Amritrai Educ at Bhavnagar, Alfred High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay, Appointed teacher in Govt Sorabji J J High School of Surat and began practice at Surat in 1894 Entered Municipality in 1904 Chairman Schools Committee, 1907, 1909 and 1911 Chairman, Managing Committee, 1908-09 and 1917-18 Vice-President, 1914-17 and 1928-31 Chairman, Committee of Management 1922-25, Chairman, School Board, 1925, 1931 and 1932, President, Balchand Depchand Girls' School Society since 1928, Chairman People's Co-operative Bank, 1930-33, District Scout Commissioner, Surat, since 1922, Member, Pratt Committee, Witness before Royal Reforms Commission, 1919 Vice-President, Surat Sarva Janik Education Society, 1927-28 Government Advocate, Bardoli Inquiry, 1931 President, Home for Destitute Children since 1921, Jubilee Medals in 1935, Silver Medal, Coronation of King-Emperor George VI, Medal of Merit for Scout work, 1936 Address Sanghadia-wadi, Surat.

THAKUR DATT SHARMA VAIDYA (PANDIT K V V B) A famous Ayurvedic physician, Lahore, inventor of the world renowned panacea for everyday ailments, viz, AMRITDHARA author of several medical books, also editor of a medical journal for 25 years Vice President of the All India Ayurvedic & Unani Conference, presided over the first Sind Ayurvedic Conference and 3rd Punjab Ayurvedic Conference, lecturer on health and hygiene, social and religious worker, late President of the Arya Samaj, Lahore, and Secretary of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha Punjab, founded a chair for vedic research in the Gurukul Kangri, Haridwar, donated Rs 30,000 He is of philanthropic disposition and has recently created a Trust for medical relief and industries amounting to Rs 2½ lacs He owns a big Pharmacy known as Amritdhara Pharmacy for the preparation of Amritdhara and other Ayurvedic medicine Address, Amritdhara Lahore



THAKUR, MR PROMATHA BANJAN, M A Barrister-at-Law M L A, Third Hereditary Religious Leader and Gurm of a large section of people known as "Matuas", a great Schedule



Caste leader of Bengal 2nd January 1904, Orkandi Faridpur, Bengal One grand son of Sri Sree Ha Thakur, grand son of Sri Sree Guru Chand Thakur son of late Sasi Bhusa Thakur Succeeded his grand father and ascended "Thakur (Gaudi)" March 1937 Belongs to an old noble family of Bengal Educ in Calcutta and London (called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn 1929 Travelled extensively all over Europe Asia Minor and Egypt Joined High Court Calcutta Takes active part in politics, and social, moral and educational uplift of the Scheduled Castes Elected member, Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1937 Visited different provinces of India to study conditions of Scheduled Castes and measures adopted by the provincial Governments for their amelioration 1938 m Devi Binapani Thakurane 1934 Address "Thakur House, Orkandi, Faridpur, Bengal

THAKURDAS, SIR PURSHOTAMDAS, Kt C I E M B E (See under PurshotAMDAS)

THOM, LT-COL SIR JOHN GIBB, Kt, (1837 D S O (1917), M C, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court b 1891 Educ Edinburgh University Graduated M A LL B; called to Scottish Bar, 1919, Advocate-Depute 1931-32, M P (C), Dumbartonshire, 1926-2 and 1931-32, Pukane Judge, Allahabad High Court, 1932-37, commanded 8, 10th and 6th Batta, Gordon Highlanders, European War 1914-18, (D.S.O., M.C., Bt, 14-Cd Despatches four times) Address 31 Thornhill Road, Allahabad, U.P.

**THOMBARE, BAO BHADUR Y. A. I.A.**, Actg. Diwan, Sangli State. Raj Sahib (1934). Rao Bahadur (1937). Educ. Bombay University. Joined Sitamaul State service (1904) and worked as Judicial Secretary, Jail Superintendent, etc., twice officiated as Dewan. Joined Indore State service and held position as Judge, Nazim Adalat Court, Judge, Small Causes Court and Additional District and Sessions Judge, Indore District, Dewan Sitamaul, 1912-21, practised as Pleader at Poona, 1921-22, was Legal Adviser to Mherban Shrimant Captain Fattessinhrao Raja Sahib of Akalkot, State Karbari and Dewan of Akalkot State, 1923. Joined Sangli State service, 1923, accompanied His Highness of Sangli to the First Round Table Conference, 1930, and Second Round Table Conference, 1931, was delegate to Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, 1931. Address: Sangli.

**THORNE, JOHN ANDERSON C.S.I.** 1918. C.I.E. 1931. Secretary Governor General's Secretariat (Public) & 18 Oct 1908 & of James Oros Thorne in 1914, Dorothy Horton, one of the Educ. Mundell's School, Tiverton, Bathol College, Oxford. Indian Civil Service, 1911. Madras Presidency, 1912. Address: Delhi Simla.

**TIWANA, THE HON. MAJOR NAWANZADA MAJID KHAN HAYAT KHAN, O.B.E.** (1931) M.L.A., Minister of Public Works Punjab. 7th August 1900, only son of General Nawab Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana. Educ. Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, stood first in the Diploma Exam (1916). While at College was deputed to Delhi Darbar of which he possesses a medal, volunteered for service during the Great War while still a student of the Govt. College, Lahore, helped in recruiting work, was given a commission in the Army on 17th April 1918 and is now attached to the 19th Lancers, saw active service in 3rd Afghan War and mentioned in despatches, took up management of Kalra Estate—one of the biggest estates in the Punjab. A keen horse breeder, was sometime President and is now a leading member of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India, possesses 1st class magisterial powers, an acknowledged leader of the Punjab martial classes, saw active service again in the N.W.F. disturbances and secured the N.W.F. 1930-31 clasp. A former Vice-Chairman of the Shahpur Dist. Board, President of the Northern India Wild Life Preservation Association, Chairman, Council and Committee of Management, Aitchison Chiefs' College; was present in London at the Jubilee celebrations of His Late Majesty, was awarded the Silver Jubilee and the Coronation Medals. was returned unopposed to the Punjab Assembly. Address: Kalra, Dist. Shahpur.

**TIWARI, PANDIT CHANDRINA PRASADA, RAI SAHEB Kanyakubja Brahman & 1888**, served Indian State Railways 1877-1916, retired from the post of Assistant Traffic Superintendent 1916, Elected Municipal Commissioner Ajmer 1909-1912. Title of Rai Sahib conferred by the Governor of India in 1910, Coronation Medal for Delhi Durbar 1911. Travelled through Europe 1911 and 1914. Founded Provincial Congress Committee, Ajmer Merwara 1915 and carried on work as Secretary and subsequently as President till 1920. Member All India Congress Committee, 1916-1920. Vice Chairman Reception Committee Indian National Congress, Delhi, 1918. Waited upon Mr. E. S. Montague, Secretary of State for India in Deputation of Hindu Maha Sabha at Delhi in 1917. President All India Railwaymen's Federation 1920 and 1922 to 1926. President, All India Trade Union Congress 1927. Member, Advisory Council, Jarkwar & Baroda State Railways 1925 and 1930. Edited *Kanyakubja Sadhark* Monthly Journal, 1901-1902. Edited *Bani of Soomra Dauda Dargah* 1907. Author of *Agricultural Co-operation in Denmark* 1917. Author of *Indian Railways Administrative, Historical and Economic Aspects* 1921. Gave Evidence before Several Royal Commissions on India, such as the Public Services Commission 1912, Indian Industrial Commission 1916, Indian Railways 1920, State Railway Workshops 1920, Indian Labour 1920. Address: Ganesha Ganj, Ajmer.



**TODHUNTER, SIR CHARLES GEORGE, K.C.S.I.** (1921). Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, Officer of St John of Jerusalem & 16 Feb 1869. Educ. Aldenham Sch. and King's Coll., Cambridge. Members prizeman, Cambridge University, 1888; m. Alice, O.B.E., K.-I.H. & of Captain C. Losack, 93rd Highlanders. Served in I.C.B., Madras, also conducted special inquiries into Customs and Excise matters in Kashmir, the C.P. and C.I. States Sec., Indian Excise Committee, 1906; I.O. of Excise and Salt to the Govt. of India, 1909-1910. President, Life Saving Appliances Committee, 1912; Secretary to Govt. of Madras, 1915. Member of Board of Revenue, 1916; Member of Executive Council, 1919-21. President, Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, 1924-25. Member, Council of State, 1926. Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. Address: Vasantha Mahal, Mysore.

**TONK, H. H. SAID-UD-DAULA, WAZIR-UL-MULK Nawab Hafiz Sir Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Saikat Jang, G.C.I.E. & 1879 & 1930**. State has area of 1,624,061 acres and population of 817,360. Address: Tonk, Rajputana.

**TOOGOOD, MAJOR (LOCAL LT COL), CYRIL GEORGE, C.I.E.** 1928, D.S.O. 1917, Indian Army. Military Secretary to the Viceroy since 1928. & 23 Aug 1894. Military Secy. to the Governor of Bombay, 1935-38. Address: Viceroy's House, New Delhi.

**TRAVANCORE, HER HIGHNESS MANARANI SMT PARVATI BAYI.** b. November 1896. Grand-niece of the late Maharaja and Mother of His Highness Sri Bala Rama Varma Sri Chitra Tirunal, Maharaja of Travancore, m. 1907.



Ravi Varma, Kochu Kollampuran, B.A., F.M.U. two sons and one daughter. *Educ.*: Privately Interested in movements calculated to promote Fine Arts and Social Reform, presided over the All-India Women's Conference on Educational and Social Reform at Calcutta, 1929, and at Trivandrum, 1937. Has travelled extensively in India, England, Europe and the Far East; has been the recipient of the honorary Degree of "Doctor of Literature" from the Andhra University and "Doctor of Letters" from the Benares Hindu University. Recreation - Music. *Address*: Kaudiar Palace, Trivandrum.

**TRIPURA CAPTAIN H.H. MAHARAJA MANIKYA SIB HIR HIKRAM KISHORE DEB BARMAN BHADUR, K.C.S.I.,** Maharaja of, b. 19th August 1908, succeeded, 13th August 1923, invested with powers 19th August 1927, m. daughter of the late Maharaja of Balrampur and on her demise married the eldest daughter of H.H. Maharaja of Panna. *Address*: Agartala, Tripura.

**TYABJI, HUSAIN BADRUDDIN, M.A. (Hons.), LL.M. (Hons.),** Cantab. 1896, J.P. Bar-at-Law, Second Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay. Acted Chief Judge Retired b. 11th October 1873. m. Miss Nazir Mohammad Fatehally. *Educ.*: Anjumane-Islam, Bombay, St. Xavier's School and College, Downing College, Cambridge. Practised in the Bombay High Court. *Address*: "Chateau Marie" 34, Marhabanabad, Audhri.

**TYLDEN-PATTENSON, ARTHUR ERIC, C.S.I. (1889);** Member, Railway Board b. 15th Nov 1888, m. Dorothy Margaret Melver. *Educ.*: "Greshams, Holt, Norfolk. Had three years' training, Great Northern Railway, England. Joined as probationer in Traffic Dept. of G.I.P. Railway in 1906, was in charge of Gwalior Light Railway and subsequently worked as District Traffic Superintendent, G.I.P. Was Claims Superintendent from 1923 to 1924; officiated as Deputy Traffic Manager and from 1925 to 1927 was Officiating Chief Traffic Manager; in 1928 was selected by Railway Board to organise the new department of State Railways Publicity and was Chief Publicity Officer; in 1929 he went on deputation to Europe and America to supervise the inauguration of extensive publicity schemes on behalf of Indian Railways; in March 1930 was appointed Chief Transportation Superintendent and in 1931 was made Agent. Appointed Member, Railway Board, in November 1934. *Address*: Railway Board, Delhi and Simla.

**TYMMS, Frederick; b. Wales, 4th August 1890;** s. William Henry Tymms. *Educ.*: Teahy and King's College, London. Director of

Civil Aviation in India 1931; M.C. 191 Chevalier de L'ordre de la Couronne, Belg Croix de Guerre 1917, C.I.E., 193 F.R.Ae.S., War service; South Lancashire Regiment and Royal Flying Corps, Briti Aviation Mission to U.S.A. 1918, C.I. Aviation Department, Air Ministry from 191 late Air Ministry Superintendent, Cal Karachi Air Route and Chief Technic Assistant, Air Ministry. *Publications*: Pa author "Commercial Air Transport" 1929 "Flying for Air Survey Photography Scientific papers on Air Navigation and A Routes for Royal Aeronautical Society. *Address*: New Delhi-Simla.

**UJJAL SINGH, SARDAR, M.A. (Punjab Landlord and Millowner, b. 27 Dec 1890** *Educ.*: Govt College, Lahore. Went t England in 1920 as member of Sikh Deputatio to press the claims of the Sikh community before the joint Parliamentary Committee has been member of Shromani Gurdwar Committee since 1921; member of Khals College Council and Managing Committee Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee 1925-30, and Provincial Cotton Committee 1925-30; elected member, Punjab Legis Council, was member and Hon. Secre tary of Punjab Reforms Committee whic co-operated with the Simon Commission; ser ved on Punjab Unemployment Committee Hydro-Electric Enquiry Committee Punjab Retrenchment Committee, Punjab Compulsory Primary Education Committee Presided over non-Government School Conference, Punjab, 1928; was selecte delegate for Round Table Conference, 1930 served on Federal Structure Committee on the Business Committee of the Round Table Conference; was invited in 1931 to attend meetings of Federal Structure Commi tee and Minorities Committee of the R. T. Conference. Presided over Punjab Sikh Political Conference, 1932, was appointed Member, Consultative Committee, 1932. Presided over Sikh Youths Conference, 1933. Presided at the Khalsa College Convocation, 1935, re-elected to new Provincial Assembly, 1937, appointed Parliamentary Secretary. (Home) *Address*: Mianchannu, Punjab.

**UMAR HAYAT KHAN TIWANA, THE HON. AL HAJ MAJOR-GENERAL NAWAB MALIK, SIB, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., M.V.O., A.D.C. to H.M. King-Empress. Member, Council of State, Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, 1929-34 and Deputy Herald Delhi Durbar, Landlord, b. 1874. Son and Heir: Nawabzada, Major Malik Khisar Hayat Khan Tiwana, O.B.E. *Educ.*: Atclison Chiefs' College, Lahore; was given Hon Commission in 18th K.G.O., attended King Edward's Coronation Durbar at Delhi, served in Somaliland; joined Tibet Expedition; Imperial Attaché to the late Amir of Afghanistan; attended King George's Coronation Durbar at Delhi; saw active service in the world war in France and Mesopotamia; (mentioned in despatches) Mons. Star, 1914; Member, Provincial Recruiting Board; represented Punjab, Delhi War Conference in 1918, served in the 3rd Kabul War (mentioned in despatches)**

made Colonel, Member, Escher Committee, 1920; has been President of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India, A.D.C. (Hon for life) to H M the King-Emperor (1930), attended Silver Jubilee function in London (1934) Address Kalra Dist Shahpur, Punjab

**PLAP KRISHNARAO VITHALRAO, B.A., LL.B.,** RAJ RATNA NAKH DEWAN, BARODA STATE b March 11th, 1879, Educ. Deccan College, Poona, m 1899 entered



Baroda State Service 1904 Worked as Valiavadar and Munsiff in various Mahale till 1911, Deputed to learn work in the Barkhall dept. 1911, Worked as Naib Suba Barkhall Assistant survey and Settlement Super, Suba and Sar Suba (Confirmed as Sar Suba, 1935, Naib Dewan, 1936, Worked as a member on various Com-

mittees the most important of which are Baroda Civil Services Examination Committee, Glas Committee, Ankadia Tenants' Relief Committee, Works as President, Budget Committee, Investment Committee, Harijaji Committee, and Services Committee, Works as Director on the Bank of Baroda on behalf of the Government of Baroda, Deputed to Ahmedabad to see the Annamalai work, 1936, Deputed to Nagpur to study the working of the Debt Conciliation Boards 1936, Gold Medal of Raj Ratna Order conferred for meritorious services 1942, King George V Silver Jubilee Medal 1935, H H The Maharaja Gackwas Diamond Jubilee Gold Medal, 1936, King George VI Coronation Medal, 1937, Most Illustrious Order of the Annaditya Mandal awarded for loyal and meritorious services, 1938 Address 589, Camp, Baroda

**SMAN, SIR MAHOMED, K.C.I.E. (1937)** BA b 1884 m d of Shifa-ul-Mulk Zyniabadin Sahib Bahadur, B.A. Educ. Madras Christian College, Councillor, Corporation of Madras, 1913-1925, Hon Pres Magte, 1916-20 Fellow of the Madras University since 1921 and Chancellor of Madras, Andhra and Annamalai Universities, May to August, 1934, Member, Town Planning Trust, 1921-25, Chairman of Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine, 1921-23, Member, Publicity Board, 1918 and 1921-22, President, Muthialpet Muslim Anjuman, Madras, President, Board of Visitors to the Govt Mahomedan Coll. and Hon Visitor, Government School of Arts and Crafts, 1923-25; Member, Madras Excise Licensing Board, 1922-25, gave evidence before the Reforms Committees and the Jail Committee Elected Member, Madras Legis Council, 1921-23, Sheriff of Madras, (1924), President of the Corporation of Madras, 1924-25, Member, Executive Council, 1925-26, President, Madras Children's Aid Society, President, Madras Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, 1925-1928 Chairman, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales' Children's Hospital Fund, Chairman, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Madras, 1925, President, Mahomedan Educational Association of

Southern India from 1925 to '35; Khan Sahib, 1920, Khan Bahadur, 1921, Kaiser-i-Hind Second Class, 1923, Knighted, 1928; K.C.I.E. (1933) Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935; Coronation Medal, 1937, Officiating Governor of Madras, May-August, 1934 Address Teynampet Gardens, Mysapore, Madras.

**VACHHA, JAMSHEDJI BEJANJI, Khan Bahadur, B.A., B.Sc., C.I.E.,** Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Presidency b 26th May 1879, m. Roshan Ardashir Karanjawalla, B.A. Educ. : Elphinstone College, Bombay. Entered Government Service as Deputy Collector, 1902 Officiated as Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Dept., and Member, Central Board of Revenue in 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1936 Publications The Bombay Income Tax Manual Address Banoo Mansion, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

**VARADACHARIAR, THE HON. MR JUSTICE SRINIVASA, B.A., LL.B.,** Rao Bahadur (1926), Judge, Federal Court, New Delhi b 20 June 1881, m Rukmani Ammal (1898) Educ. Pachaiyappa's College, Madras For two years Lecturer in Pachaiyappa's College, enrolled as a High Court Vakil, (1906) practised at the Bar ever since till appointed Judge of the High Court, 1934-1936, for some years Editor of the Madras Law Journal Address New Delhi

**VARKEY, THE HON. MR C. J. MA (Madras University, 1914) K.S.G. (1927),** Minister for Education Govt of Madras b 18th March 1891 Educ. Maharaja's College, Ernakulam and St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly Professor of History and Political Science in St Aloysius College Mangalore, (1924-37) was member of the Madras University Syndicate, Senate and Academic Council for many years Editor of the Catholic Education Review for 16 years Publications Analytical History of Greece, Rome India, Europe, Catholic Layman's Directory of India (1933), The Wardha Scheme of Education (1939) Address Fort St George, Madras

**VARIER P. S. VAIDYARATNAM,** Ayurvedic Physician b 16th March 1869 Educ. Privately Back Proprietor, Aryavaidya Sala (The Pioneer Ayurvedic Institution of Southern India) and Arya Vaidyashala Hospital (Free), Kottakkal Secretary, Aryavaidya Samajam of Malabar Honorary Principal, Aryavaidya Pata-sala Author, Ashtanga-sauream (a concise and complete work on modern Anatomy and physiology in Sanskrit) Brihat sauream (Voluminous work on the same subject in the press) Chikitsa sangraham, etc Member, Central Board of Indian Medicine, Madras, Address Arya Vaidya Sala, Kottakkal, Malabar



**VARMA, JAIRISHNA NAGARDAN, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.),** M.Sc. Econ (London), Barrister-at-Law, Fellow of the Royal Statistical

Society, London. Dewan, Lunawada State since 1936. b 26 May, 1894; m Miss Kunjilla R. Thakkar. Educ.: R S Dalal High School, Broach, Shri Sayaji High School, Baroda, Wilson College, Bombay, Government Law School, Bombay, the Hon Inn of Court, the Middle Temple, London and the School of Economics, London Secretary, the Bombay Industrial Mills, Ltd., Bombay and the Toolaldas Tejpal Mills, Ltd., Hathras (1922-23), Advocate, O.S. High Court, Bombay (1924-36) Part-time Professor of Mercantile Law, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay (1926) Joint-author The "The Constitutional Law of India and England"; Author of "Varma-ni-Vivikth Vartao," "Laxmi-ni-Sadi" and other works in Gujarati Address Lunawada (Via Godhra)

VAZIFDAR, SOHRAN SHAPOOR, M R C P (Lond.), M R C S. (Eng), LIEUT-COLONEL, I.M.S., J.P., Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College (retired), Senior Physician, J J Hospital, Bombay b 1st August 1883, m. to Mary Hormusji Wadia Educ. Grant Medical College, Bombay, St Bartholomew's Hospital, London Entered I M S in 1908 During the Great War served in German E. Africa and subsequently in South Persia and Mesopotamia Appointed Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College in 1923, Second Physician, J J Hospital and Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College in April 1923, First Physician, J J Hospital and Professor of Medicine, G M College in 1925, and Superintendent, J J Hospital in 1926 Address c/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., Bombay

VELINKER, SHRIKRISHNA GUNAJI, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), J.P. (1903); Holder of Certificate of Honour, Council of Legal Education, Trinity (1909), of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn; Bar-at-Law, Trinity (1909) b 12th April, 1868, m. to Prabhavatlal, d. of Rao Bahadur Makund Ramchander, Executive Engr., Bombay. Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Enrolled as pleader, High Court, Bombay, in January 1893; called to the Bar in June 1909 In prominent practice in the High Court at Bombay and criminal courts of the Presidency. One of the Commissioners appointed under the Defence of India Act to try culprits in Ahmedabad and Viramgam arson and murder cases, 1919; President, Tribunal of Appeal under City of Bombay Improvement Act, Sept. 1921 to April 1923. Elected Member, Bombay Bar Council, and Vice-President since 1933 Secy., P J Hindu Gymkhana, 1897-1908. Publications: Law of Gaming and Wagering and the Law of Compulsory Land Acquisition and Compensation Address Ratan House, 425, Lamington Road (South), Bombay.

VENKATA, REDDI, SIR KURMA, Kt., K.C.I.E., B.A., B.L., D. Litt., M.L.C.; Leader, National

Democratic Party, Madras. b. 1875 m R Laxmi Kantamma. Educ.: Arts College, Rajahmundry, Madras Christian College, and Madras Law College. Led the non Brahmin deputation to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms in 1919, Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, 1920, Minister of Agriculture and Industries to the Madras Government, 1920-23, Member of the Madras Legislative Council, 1920-26, Member of the Senate of the Madras University, 1924-26; Member of the Syndicate of the Andhra University, 1924-26, appointed Indian Delegate to the League Assembly at Geneva, 1923, and Agent to the Government of India in S. Africa, 1929-32, Member, Council of State, 1933-34, Member of Executive Council of the Governor of Madras, 1934 Ag. Governor of Madras, 1936, Prime Minister, Madras, April to July 1937 Address: "Kurma House," Thyagarayanagar, Madras

VENKATAPATHY, NAIDU G., RAO RAHADEE, (1923) Educ. Christian College Travelled in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, etc Possesses good knowledge of Municipal and other organisations in Western Countries Elected Municipal Councillor of Madras Corporation, 1919-26 and served on its various committees Was the Vice-President of Temperance Association, Naidu Sangham, Depressed Class Mission Society, Thelaga Association and Santhome Dispensary, and Trustee of the Victoria Public Hall. Worked on the Committees of the Boy Scouts Association, The Mohammedan Female Aid Charity Fund, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Madras Radio Club, The Madras Social Service League, Pasteur Institute, Edward VII Memorial Tuberculosis Institute, The Agri Horticultural Society, The Pinjara-pole, The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, The School of Athletic Association and the Victoria Technical Institute. For some time Moral Lecturer for Hindu Convicts in Madras Penitentiary Continues to be Committee Member of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Special Juror of the Madras High Court and is the Vice-President of Society for Protection of Children, Member of the Madras Andhra Sabha, Suguna Vilas Sabha, Madras Race Club, South Indian Athletic Association and the Cosmopolitan Club Address: "Hanover House," Harley's Road, Kilpauk, Madras.



VENKATARAMANI, K. S., M.A., B.L., Advocate, Mysapore, Madras. b 10th June 1891, at Neppathur, Tanjore District, Member, Senate of the Madras University (1924-1927), now member, Senate and Syndicate of the

Annammal University, and Law Examiner, author of several books in English, remarkable for their original views and graceful style, e.g., "Paper Boats," "On the Sand Dunes," "Murugan, the Tiller," "High Ways in Astrology," "The Next Rung," "Benascent India," "A Day with Sambhu," "Kandan, the Patriot," etc. Was awarded a Silver Plate by the Madras Bar Association and an Ivory Shield and Sadra by His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya Swamikal of Kamakoti Peetam in recognition of services to Indian Literary renaissance. Toured North India in 1933 at the invitation of the Benares Hindu University and again in 1936 at the invitation of the Allahabad University. Now engaged in founding an Ashram for Rural Reconstruction and Indian Renaissance named "Markandeya Ashram" at Tirukadaiyur, Tanjore District. Address: Svetaranya Ashrama, Myslapore, Madras, or Kaveripattanam, Tanjore District.

VENKATASUBBA, RAO, SIR M., B.A. B.I. H. E. H. The Nizam's Agent in C. P. and Berar b 18th July 1878. Educ. Free Church Mission Institute, Madras Christian College and Madras Law College. Enrolled High Court Vakil, 1903. Practised 1903-1921 in partnership with Mr. V. Radhakrishnaiah under the firm name of Messrs Venkatasubba Rao and Radhakrishnaiah. Had a large and leading practice on the Original Side of the High Court. Election Commissioner 1921-22. Judge, Madras High Court 1921-1938. Officiating Chief Justice, 27th July to 20th September 1935, again 20th July to 13th October, 1936. Delivered Convocation Address, Andhra University, December, 1933. Member, Indian Delimitation Committee, 1935-36. Knighted January, 1936. m. Andalamma who has been awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal, 1931, Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 and is the Founder-Secretary of the Madras Seva Sadan and is prominently connected with various social and uplift movement. Address: Nagpur.

VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA, DIWAN BHADUR SIR T., K.B.E. (1926). Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research from 1929 to 1935. b August 1875. Educ. Presidency College, Madras. Joined Provincial Service, 1898. Revenue Officer, Madras Corporation, from 1912 to 1917. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1917-18. Director of Land Records, 1918. Deputy Director of Industries, 1918-19. Diwan of Cochin, 1919-32; Collector and District Magte,

1920, Commissioner for India, British Empire Exhibition, 1923-25; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1925-26. Director of Industries, 1926, also Director of Fisheries, 1926, opened Canadian National Exhibition, August, 1926. Member, Public Service Commission, 1926-29. Address: Simla.

VINCHOOKAR, NARAYANRAO GANPATRAO NARDA, M.L.A. Bombay, b 1893. Rd in the Government High School, Poona and graduated from the Deccan College in 1918, has been the President of the Nasik District Dumasdar Sangh for the past 12 years and was a nominated member in the Nasik City Municipality for a short time, was twice elected member of the Nasik District Local Board where he served for six years and worked as the elected President of the District Local Board for three years, has been a Special Magistrate, First Class, in the Nasik District for the past ten years, is the Chairman and Director of the Nasik District Land Mortgage Bank and was on the directorate of the Bombay Provincial Land Mortgage Bank. In 1919, he was awarded a badge for services rendered in connection with recruiting during the Great War, was also awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935 and Coronation Medal in 1937, represents in the New Bombay Legislative Assembly the Deccan Sardars and Inamdars Constituency. Address: Agra Road, Nasik.



VIRAWALA, DARRAR SHRI, Dewan, Rajkot State, and President, Reforms Committee, 1930. b 29 January, 1888. Educ. at Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Wing Master, Rajkumar College, Adviser to the Thakore Saheb, Chuda, Deputy Political Agent, Palanpur, Manager, Lathi State, Dewan, Porbandar State, Dewan, Junagadh State, District Deputy Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, up to 1st April 1927, Huzar Personal Assistant to His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot up to October 1931. Address: Bagasara, Kathiawar.

VISVESVARAYA, SIR MOHESHAURDAN K.C.I.E., LL.D., D.Sc., D.Litt., M.I.C.E., late Dewan of Mysore. b 15th Sept. 1861. Educ.: Central Coll., Bangalore, and Coll. of Science, Poona. Asst. Engineer, P.W.D., Bombay, 1884. Supdt. Eng., 1904. retired from Bombay Govt. Service, 1908. Apptd. Sp. Consulting Eng. to Nizam's Govt., 1909. Ch. Eng. and Sec., P.W. and Ry. Depts., Govt. of Mysore, 1909; Dewan of Mysore, 1912-1918. Chairman, Bombay Technical and Industrial Education Committee (appointed by the Government of Bombay), 1921-22; Member, New Capital Enquiry Committee, Delhi, 1922; Retrenchment Adviser to the Bombay Municipal Cor-

poration, 1924; Chairman, Indian Economic Enquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1925, Member, Bombay Dock Bay Enquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1926, Chairman, Irrigation Enquiry Committee (appointed by Govt of Bombay) 1938. Toured round the world in 1919-20 and has also otherwise travelled extensively. *Publications*: "Reconstructing India" (P. S. King & Son, Ltd., London) and "Planned Economy for India" (1934), Bangalore Press, Bangalore. *Address*: Warden Road, Bombay.

**VISWANATH, BHAGAVATI** Rao Bahadur F.I.C. (London), Rao Bahadur (1929). Coronation and Jubilee Medals, Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, b 1st January 1889 m to Srinati Venkata Lakshmi Educ at Vizianagaram. In early years founder and chemist, Industrial Laboratory, Vizianagaram, Assistant Agricultural Chemist, Agricultural Research Institute, Colimbatore till 1923, Agricultural Chemist to Government of Madras, 1923-24, Imperial Agricultural Chemist Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, since 1934, Joint Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, 1935, Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute since 1935. President, Agricultural Section Indian Science Congress, 1937. President, Indian Society of Soil Science, 1935-37. Vice President, Indian Society of Soil Science. Vice President, Society of Biological Chemists India. 1938. Foundation Fellow of National Institute of Science India, Indian Academy of Science, Indian Chemical Society. *Publications*: Several original contributions on soils and plant nutrition and on the scientific and economic problems in the utilisation of Agricultural products and wastes. *Address*: Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

**WADIA, ARDESHIR RUTTOJI**, B.A. Bar at Law, Professor of Philosophy, University of Mysore b 4 June 1888 Educ St Xavier's High School and Wilson College, Bombay, Middle Temple, London, for Bar, St Catherine's, Oxford, for Diploma in Economics and Political Science, Fitz William Hall, Cambridge for Moral Science Tripos Prof of English and Philosophy, Wilson College, Bombay, 1914. Lecturer in Psychology, University of Bombay, 1914-16. Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Mysore University, 1927-30. President, All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations, Patna 1926, and Indian Philosophical Congress, Dacca, 1930. Delegate, Congress of the Universities of the British Empire, London and Edinburgh, 1931. President, Fourth All-Karnataka Hindi Prachar Conference, 1931. President Executive Committee Indian

Philosophical Congress, and Mysore State Education League. *Pub*: The Ethics of Feminism, A Text Book of Civics, Moral Instruction for Teachers, Civilisation as a Co-operative Adventure "Pragmatic Idealism in Contemporary Indian Philosophy" *Address*: The University, Mysore.

**WADIA, BOMANJI JAMSETJI**, the Hon Mr Justice, M.A., LL.B. (Univ of Bombay), Bar-at-Law Judge, Bombay High Court b 4 Aug 1881 m Rattanbal Hormusji Wadia and subsequently to Perin Nowroji Chiny of Secunderabad Educ St Xavier's College, Bombay, and at the Inner Temple, London, for the Bar, 1904-6, was Principal, Govt Law College, Bombay, 1919-1925 Acting Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay for two months from 5th June 1928, and again from January to October 1929, and from 1st Feb to October 1930. Additional Judge, 1930-31, confirmed as Puisne Judge, High Court, in June 1931. Syndic, Univ of Bombay. *Address*: 37, New Marine Lines, Bombay.

**WADIA, SIR CUBROW, N.** Kt (1932), C.I.E. (1919), Millowner b 1869 Educ King's Coll, London. Joined his father's firm, 1888. Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association (1918). *Address*: Pedder House, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

**WADIA, JAMSETJI ARDASHER, J.P.**, 1900, Merchant, b 31st Oct 1857. Educ Elphinstone Sch and Coll. and served apprenticeship in Dickinson Akrold & Co. of London, Promoter and Director of Cotton and other industrial concerns, Member of Bombay Mun Corpn from 1901-1921. Was a member of the Standing Committee of the Corporation for about five years, in 1909 was elected a member by Government of the Malaria Commission which met in Simla, in 1917 was selected by Government to a committee of four to inquire into the complaints of joint stock companies arising out of the imposition of super-tax. For 21 years wrote the cotton industrial review for the City of Bombay for the *Times of India* commencing with 1905. *Publications*: Writer on Industrial and Economic subjects, published two pamphlets against closing of the Mints. *Address*: Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

**WADIA, SIR NUSSEERWANJI NOWROOJEE, K.B.E., C.I.E., M.I.M.E., M.I.St.E., J.P., F.C.P.S.** (Hon.), Millowner b 30th May 1873. m Evelyn Clara Powell. Educ St Xavier's College. Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, 1911 and 1925. *Address*: Strachey House, Pedder Road, Bombay.

**WADIA, PESTONJI ARDASHER, M.A.**, Professor of Philosophy and History, Wilson College, Bombay. b 16th Dec. 1878. Educ.: Elphinstone College, Bombay. *Publications*: The

Philosophy and the French Revolution  
Zoroastrianism and our Spiritual Heritage;  
Inquiry into the Principles of Theosophy  
The Wealth of India: Money and the Money  
Market in India. An Introduction to Ivanhoe  
and History of India. Mahatma Gandhi, a  
dialogue in understanding. Address: Hormad  
Villa, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WADSWORTH, THE HON MR JUSTICE SIDNEY,  
B.A. (1st div Endless Classical Tripos 1911).  
Bar-at-Law (Certificate of Honour, 1925).  
Judge, High Court, Madras b 21st December  
1886. m Olive Florence Clegg d of Sir Robert  
Clegg, K C I E, I C S Educ Loughborough  
Q S, The Sorbonne Paris, Jesus College,  
Cambridge, Middle Temple Entered I C S  
1913, Under-Secretary to Government  
1918-19, Secretary, Board of Revenue, 1922  
24, Registrar, High Court, 1925 26, District  
Judge at Chingleput, Madras and Chittoor  
1926-35 Address 4, Anderson Road,  
Cathedral P O Madras

WAJID KHAN, CAPTAIN SAHIBZADA DR.  
ABDUL, M A, Ph D (Econ), London, Chief  
Minister, Jaora State b May 1902 Son of  
the late Sahibzada Abdur Rashid Khan of  
U P Civil Service m 1926 Anjum Zamani



Begum, (died 1932), cousin  
of His Highness Nawab  
of Bhopal has one son and  
two daughters. Remarried  
1937 - Kanis Sakina Begum,  
sister of Raja Sahib  
of Kutwara (Oudh) Ed  
Muslim University, Aligarh,  
and London School of  
Economics, University of  
London Assisted in prepa-  
ration of Indian States  
case for Butler Committee

In 1928, acted as Secretary to H H the  
Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, 1931,  
Personal Secretary to H H Nawab of Bhopal,  
1931-33, Chief Secretary to H H Maharaja  
of Patiala, 1935-36, and Secretary to H H  
Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, 1937-38. Is  
a well-known writer on Indian States' affairs  
Publication "Financial Problems of Indian  
States under Federation" 1935. Address  
Jaora, C.I

WALCHAND HIRACHAND, Chairman, The  
Premier Construction Co., Ltd., The Scindia  
Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and the Bank of  
Baroda, Ltd., Director, Oriental Government  
Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd.; Associated  
Cement Companies, Ltd., Okha Salt Works,  
Ltd., Tata Chemicals Ltd., etc. b. at  
Sholapur, 1882 Educ: Sholapur, Poona  
and Bombay Undertook large contracts for  
construction of railway lines, river bridges,  
military barracks, Quetta Reconstruction  
Works for Military Authorities, etc., Municipal  
Water Supply Scheme of Bombay, Shore  
Ghat Tunnel Work for G.I.P. Railway,  
Victoria Terminus Remodelling, Chola Power

House and Bridge Works for G.I.P. Railway,  
and other large public buildings, etc., interested  
in the Sugar Industry, running two Sugar  
Factories in Bombay Presidency, is himself  
an agriculturist on a large scale; also interest-  
ed in Pipe Manufacturing Industry, having  
30 Factories operating all over India, Burma  
and Ceylon, President, Indian Merchants'  
Chamber, Bombay 1927, Maharashtra  
Chamber of Commerce, 1927-28, Indian  
National Committee of the International  
Chamber of Commerce, 1931-33, Federation  
of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Indus-  
try, 1932-33, All-India Organisation of  
Industrial Employers, 1933-34; Vice-  
President, International Chamber of  
Commerce, Paris, 1934-35 and 1936-37, Past  
President of Indian National Shipowners'  
Association, ex member of Governing Body  
of Imperial Agricultural Research Council of  
Government of India for five years, Em-  
ployers' Delegate to the International Labour  
Conference at Geneva, 1932, Leader of the  
Indian Delegation to Ninth Congress of Inter-  
national Chamber of Commerce at Berlin, 1937  
Address Construction House, Ballard Estate  
Bombay Telegraphic Address Hineon  
Bombay Telephone 26037 (four lines)  
Office 41877, Residence Clubs Willing-  
don, Orient, Royal Western India Turf,  
Bombay, Royal (alruita Turf Club

WALVEKAR, BALAJI BHAVANSA, M L A  
Bombay, b December 12, 1887, President,  
Vetal Peth Congress Committee; A Ward  
Congress Committee 1935-  
36, Poona Chairman,  
N C D Weaving & Indus-  
trial "Co-operative" Asso-  
ciation 1935-37 and a leader  
and enthusiastic worker  
of the weaver classes in  
Maharashtra; Chairman,  
International Press Ltd;  
Member, Harijan Seva  
Sangh, Poona, Director  
of Bharat Industrial Bank  
Ltd., Poona, Secretary,  
Bihar Flood Relief Com-  
mittee; Member, Poona City Municipality  
from 1932 and President 1934. In 1933-34  
he was a member on the Standing Committee  
of the Poona Municipality. He took great  
interest in relief work during the plague  
outbreak in the city Presented a civic address  
to Mahatma Gandhi in 1934 when he visited  
Poona on his Harijan tour, Secretary of the  
social conference of his community in 1932.  
He was the Chief Trustee of the Lord Ray  
Industrial Museum, Poona and organised the  
Industrial Exhibition in 1935. Address: 508,  
Vetal Peth, Poona City.



WASSOODKEW, THE HON MR. JUSTICE  
KUNOOWRO BALKHANA, B.A., LL.,  
PUNJAB JUDGE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.



b 14th January 1883; m daughter of Dr G B Prabhakar, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.; Educ. John Oannon High School, Elphinstone College and St. Xavier's College, Bombay Entered Provincial Civil Service, Executive Branch, 1907. After serving as Deputy Collector and Magistrate appointed as Assistant Judge in Ahmednagar in 1912. Since then served in various Districts as Additional and District and Sessions Judge. Address: 46-C, Warden Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

WAZIR HASAN, SIR SAIYID, KT, B.A., LL.B. Educ. Government High School, Ballia Muir Central College, Allahabad, M.A. O. College, Allahabad. Joined the Lucknow Bar in 1903, Secretary, All-India Muslim League from 1912-19, was instrumental in bringing about Hindu-Muslim Pact of 1916, appointed Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in 1920 and Chief Judge of Oudh, February 1930-34 retired in 1934, joined as Advocate, Allahabad High Court Bar 1936 Address: 2, Thornhill Road, Allahabad

WENTCOTT, RT REV F, see Calcutta, Bishop of

WILBERFORCE-BELL, THE HON'BLE LIEUT COLONEL Sir HAROLD, K.C.I.E., C.I.E. Resident for the Punjab States, b 17th Nov. 1885 m Margaret, d of late Capt Michael Festing, formerly of the 20th Regiment (The Lancashire Fusiliers) Educ. Ellesmere College, Shropshire, and Pembroke College, Oxford. Gazetted to The Connaught Rangers, 1905, transferred to Indian Army, 1908 and to Political Department, 1909; returned to the Army for the period of the War and saw active service in France and India; was Asst Mil Secretary to Commander-in-Chief in India, 1918-19 has served in Political Department in Western India, Central India, Punjab and the Deccan was Dy Political Secretary to Government of India, 1925-1930, and Ag Political Secretary to Government of India in 1930 Publications: "The History of Kathiawar", "Some Translations from the Marathi Poets", "A Grammatical Treatise of the Marathi Language"; "War Vignettes", and other monographs and articles in various periodicals Address: The Residency, Lahore, Punjab

WILES, Sir GILBERT, M.A. (Oxontab), K.C.I.E. (1928), C.I.E. (1926), C.S.I. (1931): Chief Secretary, Govt. of Bombay, b 25th March 1880, m. Winifred Mary Fryer, Educ.: Perse School and St. Cath. College, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S. in India, 1904; Asst. Collector and Asst. Political Agent; Supdt., Land Records, 1910, Asst. Collr. and Collector, 1915-17; Chairman, Cotton Contracts Board, 1918-1920; Deputy Secretary, Home Department, 1921-22; Secy.

General Department, 1923; Secy., Finance Department, from 1923-32; Member, Indian Tariff Board, Sept. 1933, President, Indian Tariff Board, September 1934, Chairman Bombay Port Trust, 1936-37, Commander Order of St. John, and Asstt. Commissioner St John Ambulance Brigade, No 3 District India Address: The Secretariat, Bombay

WILKINSON, HECTOR RUSSELL, B.A., C.I.E. (1927), I.C.S. b March 11, 1888, m Theodora Daintree Educ. Clifton and Queen's College, Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service in 1912 and posted to Bengal Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bengal, 1922-27 Secretary, Education Department, Government of Bengal 1931-3. Address: United Service Club, Calcutta

WILLIAMS, GEORGE BRANSHY, M Inst., C.E., M.I. Mech. E., M. Cons. E., F.R. San. I., F.R.G.S., F.R. Metec., Member of Council Institution of Engineers (India), late Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal Consulting Engineer, Member of firm of Williams and Temple b 27th April 1872 m Dorothy Maud, d of F. Thorp of Cheshire Educ. Cheshire Clifton Articled to Mr James Mansergh, F.R.S., F. Pres Inst. C.E. 1891, Asst on York Main Drainage Works Birmingham Waterworks Resident Engineer in charge, Whithy Water works, Served S. Africa, 1900-01, Railway Staff Officer Asst District Engineer Imperial Military Railways, Pers Asst to Mr G. R. Strachan, M Inst. C.E., 1902-06 Croydon Waterworks Shrewsbury Water works, Consulting Engineer to Colonial Office 1906-08, Nairobi Drainage and Water works Naivasha, Nakuru and Zanzibar sanitation designed Sketty Sewerage Works & Sanitary Engineer Bengal, (1909), Publications: Sewage disposal in India and the East Elementary Sanitary Engineering (three editions), Practical Sanitary Engineering, etc Address: Killay House, Cooden Bexhill-on-Sea Old Court House Street Calcutta and United Service Club, Calcutta

WILLIAMSON, Sir HORACE, KT (1934) C.I.E. (1922), M.B.E. (1919), Adviser to the Secretary of State b July 18, 1886 m Joan Emma Dorcas Hoka, Educ. Cheltenham College. Joined Indian Police United Provinces, 1900, Superintendent 1913; Assistant to Inspector-General, 1917; Secretary, Indian Disorders Inquiry Committee, 1919-20; Deputy Inspector-General 1923; Officiating Inspector-General, 1925; Director, Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Govt. of India, 1931-36, Member Council of India 1936; Adviser to Secretary of State for India, 1937.

**WILLIAMSON, SIR JAMES, Kt.** cr 1935, V D M.I.E. (I), Col A.F.I., Managing Director Bengal and North Western Railway Co. since 1937, Secretary of Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, India since 1937. b Cupar, Scotland 24 July 1877. s of late William Williamson m Jennie Geddes Black. four d Educ Madras Academy, Bell Barter Cupar Fifeshire, and as Civil Engineer. Engaged Indian Railways, Bengal Doonra Constructions, 1898-1903, Bengal and North Western Railway, 1903-36. President, Indian Railway Conference Association, 1934-35, Chairman Hardings Bridge Committee, 1934-36. commanded United Provinces Horse (A.F.I.) until 1929. recreations riding fishing. Address c/o Grindlay & Co. 54, Parliament Street, S.W. 1

**WILSON, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ROGER COCHRANE, K.C.B.** (1937), D.S.O. (1918), MC Adjutant General in India. b. 26th December 1882, m Marion Blanche Florence Holway, 1905, 2 s, 2 d. Educ Wellington College, Royal Military College, Sandhurst Cheshire Regiment, 1901, 114 Mahrattas, Indian Army, 1904, Staff College, 1914, served Mesopotamia, 1914-18, General Staff, India, 1922-25. Brigadier Manzan Brigade, Waziristan 1926-30. Commandant, Indian Staff College 1931-34, G.O.C., Rawalpindi District 1934-36. Secy Military Dept India Office 1936-37. Address Army Head-quarters (India), Simla and New Delhi.

**WOODHEAD H. E. SIR JOHN ACKROYD, K.C.M.I.** cr 1934 C.I.E. 1930 b. 19 June 1881, m 1908 one s one d Educ Bradford Grammar



School (Clare College Cambridge, B.A. Entered Indian Civil Service 1904, posted to Bengal, 1904 transferred to Eastern Bengal and Assam 1906, Magistrate and Collector, 1909 transferred to Bengal, 1912 District and Sessions Judge, 1917 Special Land Acquisition collector, 1918 (Chairman,

Calcutta Improvement Trust 1924, Secretary Government of Bengal, Finance Department 1924 Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, 1927, Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, 1929 Temporary Member, Council of the Governor-General of India, 1931 Finance Member, Government of Bengal, 1932-37 Acting Governor of Bengal August-December, 1934 Chairman, Palestine Partition Commission, 1938, Assumed office as Temp Governor of Bengal, June, 1939. Address, Government House, Calcutta.

**WYLIE, H. E. SIR FRANCIS (VERNER), K.C.B.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor, Central Provinces and Berar:** b. 9th August 1891, m Kathleen Byrne 1923 s at the Royal School, Dungannon (1904-09) and Dublin University (1909-15) Entered I.C.S. 1914 Arrived in India 1915 Posted to the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner Served in Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1916-19, held various appointments in the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India 1919-37, Assumed charge as Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar 27th May 1938. Address Governor's Camp, C. P. & Berar



**YAKUB MOHAMMED, MOULVI, SIR, Kt** (1929), Lawyer b. August 27, 1879 m The late Wahida Begum, Editor of Tehzeel Niswan, Lahore Educ M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Member and Chairman Moradabad Municipal Board, Member and senior Vice-Chairman, Moradabad District Board, Trustee, M.A.O. College, Aligarh, Member of the Court, Muslim University, Aligarh, Member, Legislative Assembly, Member of Age of Consent Committee, Member of the Army Retrenchment Committee, Deputy President and President of Legislative Assembly, Member of Statutory Railway Board Committee, London, Former President and Secretary of All India Muslim League, President, U.P. Muslim League, Annual Session Pilibhit, President, Bundlakhanda Muslim Conference, President, All-India Palestine Conference, Bombay, President, All-India Postmen's Conference, Aligarh Acting Commerce and Industries Member of the Govt of India, Jan. and June and Member Council of State 1938. Address Mohalla Mugalpura, Moradabad U.P.

**YAMIN KHAN, MOHAMMED, SIR, B.A.** C.I.E. (1931) M.L.A. of the Allahabad University (1911) Bar at Law Member, Council of State (1924) b June 1899 m to a cousin Educ at Meerut College, M.A.O. College Aligarh and England Practising as Barrister in Meerut since Dec 1914 Acted as Secretary of U.P. War Fund for Meerut District Secretary, Y.M.C.A. Funds, Secretary, 1914 War League Was elected a member of the Municipal Board Meerut, in 1916 and Vice Chairman a year later, Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1920 Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1920-1923 Nominated a member of Legislative Assembly to represent U.P. in 1927 Elected Chairman, Municipal Board, June 1928. Elected

Member, Legislative Assembly from Agra Division, 1930. Address. Junnui Nishan, Meerut

**YUSUF, SIR MOHAMAD, KT.** *cr.* 1915, *s.* of Haji Ismail. Until 1906 head of Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Founded Ismail College, first Muslim College in Western India, at Bombay; Marine College, Seamen's Orphanage, Hospital, Sanatorium, Schools, etc., on Island of Novha, and other Charitable institutions in Bombay. One of largest land-owners in Bombay Now living in retirement on the Island of Novha Address. Novha House, Bombay.

**ZAFAR ALI, SIR, KHAN HAMADUR, MIRA, KT.** *cr.* 1931, B.A., *b.* 20 Feb. 1870 Joined Punjab Judicial Department, 1893, District and Sessions Judge, 1918; Judge, Punjab High Court, 1926, retired 1930 Address. c/o High Court, Lahore, Punjab

**ZAFRULLA KHAN, CHAUDHURI SIR MUNAM NAD, K.C.S.I.** (1937), *KT.*, B.A. (Honours), Punjab, LL.B. (Honours), London, Barrister at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), Law Member of the Governor General's Executive Council, *b.* 6th Feb 1893 *m.* Badrun Nissa Begum, eldest daughter of the late Mr S. A. Khan, I.C.S. (Bihar and Orissa). Educ.: at Government College, Lahore, King's College, and Lincoln's Inn, London Advocate, Sialkot, Punjab, 1914-16, practised in Lahore High Court, 1916-35; Editor, "Indian Cases," 1916-32, Law Lecturer, University Law College, Lahore, 1919-1924, Member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1925-35, Member, Punjab Provincial Reforms Committee, Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931 and 1932; Member, Consultative Committee, 1932, Delegate to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms, 1933; President, All-India Muslim League, 1931; Crown Counsel, Delhi Conspiracy Case, March 1931 to June 1932. Member of the Governor-General's

Executive Council, 1932 (Depts. of Commerce and Railways). Law Member, 1939 *Publ.* "Indian Cases": the Criminal Law Journal of India. Reprints of Punjab Criminal Rulings, Vol. IV and Fifteen Years' Digest. Address: Delhi or Simla

**ZAIDI, SYED BASHIR HUSAIN,** Chief Minister of Rampur State. Belongs to Sandat Bareha family of Muzaffarnagar District. *b.* 1894 *m.* Educ. Took his degree in 1919 from St. Stephens College, Delhi, Honours Degree in History from Cambridge in 1923 Member of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn Called to the Bar in 1923 Joined State service, 1930—Judge of the State High Court, Private Secretary to His Highness, Household Minister, Political Minister During the absence of Sir Abdus-samad Khan, *KT.*, officiated as Chief Minister for several months in the years 1931, 32, 33; and also for Revenue and Finance Minister, April to September 1936 Attended the Third Indian Round Table Conference in 1932 and appointed Chief Minister 1st December 1936 Address Rampur, U P



**ZAVERI, VANECHAND DURLABJI** Born at Morvi 25-2-1901 Now permanently residing at Jaipur Studied upto 10th class Joined



business at 17th year Is senior partner and managing director of well known jewellery firm—Durlabji Tribhovan, Jaipur City Travelled thrice for business purpose to U.K. and Europe including Russia and U.S.A. Is considered very active, able, prominent and reputed businessman Takes active part in public works and institutions

Has two sons and two daughters Address Johari Bazar, Jaipur City. Tele. address "Nakshada"



# WHO'S WHO

AMONG

INDIAN  
PRINCES



RAJAS  
AND

CHIEFS



NOBLES



1939-40

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**INDIA: HIS EXCELLENCY**  
**VICTOR ALEXANDER JOHN**  
**HOPE, Marquess of Lin-**  
**lithgow, K.T., G.M.S.I., G.M.**  
**I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D., Viceroy**  
**and Governor-General of India.**

*Born* : 24th Sept 1887; eldest son of 1st Marquess and Hon Hersey de Moleyns, 3rd daughter of 4th Lord Ventry.

*Succeeded father* 1908.

*Married* : 1911, Doreen Maud, 2nd daughter of Rt. Hon Sir F. Milner, 7th Bt. Twin sons, three daughters. *Hair* : s. Earl of Hopetoun, q v.

*Educated* : Eton.

Earl of Hopetoun 1703, Viscount Althrie, Baron Hope, 1703; Baron Hopetoun (U.K.) 1809, Baron Niddry (U.K.) 1814; Lord Lieutenant of West

Lothian; Chairman of Market Supply Committee since 1933; Director of the Bank of Scotland, Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society, J. & P Coats, Ltd, Scottish Agricultural Industries Ltd., British Assets Trust Ltd; President of Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Served European War, 1914-18 (despatches); and commanded 1st Lothians and Border Armoured Car Company, 1920-26; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1922-24; Deputy Chairman of Unionist Party Organisation, 1924-26; President of Navy League, 1924-31; Chairman, Departmental Committee on Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce, 1923; Chairman, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, 1926-28; Chairman, Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform, 1933

*Assumed charge as Viceroy and Governor-General of India*, April 1936  
*Recreations* : Golf, Shooting.

*Address* : The Viceroy's House, New Delhi and Viceregal Lodge, Simla.  
*Secretary to the Governor-General (Personal) and Private Secretary* : J. G. Laithwaite, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E.

*Military Secretary* : Lt.-Col. C. G. Toogood, C.I.E., D.S.O.

*Surgeon* : Lt.-Colonel H. H. Elliot, M.B.E., M.C., I.M.S

#### MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

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The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. THORNE, C.S.I., C.I.E., (*Offg.*) (*Home*).

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The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR, (*Commerce and Labour*).

The Hon'ble Sir A. G. CLOW, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., (*Communications*).

**A S S A M:**     **H I S**  
**EXCELLENCY**     **SIR**  
**ROBERT NEIL REID,**  
**K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,**  
**Governor of Assam.**

*Born:* 15th July, 1883.

*Educated:* Malvern  
 and Brasenose Coll.,

*Married:* Amy Helen  
 Disney, 1909.

Arrived in India 1907,  
 Assistant Magistrate,  
 Bengal; Under-Secretary,  
 1911-14; I.A.R.O., 1916-19;  
 Magistrate and Collector,  
 1920-27; Secretary, Agri-  
 culture and Industries  
 Department, 1927-28, Commissioner, Rajshahi Division,  
 1930; Offg. Secretary, 1930-31; Member of Executive  
 Council, Bengal, 1934-37.



Assumed charge as Governor of Assam, 4th March 1937.

*Recreations:* Golf and Polo.

*Address:* Government House, Shillong.

*Secretary to the Governor:* Mr. C. K Rhodes, C.I.E., I.C.S.

*Military Secretary:* MAJOR F. A. ESSE.

#### MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble SRIJUT GOPINATH BARDOLOI, M.A., B.L., (*Chief Minister,  
 Home and Education.*)

The Hon'ble MR. FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED, Barrister-at-Law (*Revenue  
 and Finance.*)

The Hon'ble BABU KAMINI KUMAR SEN, B.L., (*Legislative, Local Self-  
 Government, Judicial and General.*)

The Hon'ble SRIJUT RAMNATH DAS, B.L., (*Medical and Public Health.*)

The Hon'ble BABU AKSHAY KUMAR DAS, B.L., (*Excise and Agriculture.*)

The Hon'ble MAULAVI MD. ALI HAIDAR KHAN, (*Public Works.*)

The Hon'ble SRIJUT RUPNATH BRAHMA, B.L., (*Forests and Registration.*)

The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MAULAVI MAHMUD ALI, (*Industries and  
 Co-operative Department.*)



**B**ENGAL: HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN ACKROYD WOODHEAD, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Governor of Bengal.

*Born* : 19th June 1881.

*Educated* : Bradford Grammar College, Cambridge, B. A.

*Married* : 1908 ; One son and one daughter.

Entered Indian Civil Service 1904 ; Posted to Bengal, 1904 ; transferred to Eastern Bengal and Assam, 1905 ; Magistrate and Collector, 1909 ; transferred to Bengal, 1912 ; District and Sessions Judge, 1917 ; Special Land Acquisition Collector, 1919 ; Chairman, Calcutta Improvement Trust,

1924 ; Secretary, Government of Bengal, Finance Department, 1924 ; Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India 1927 ; Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India 1929 ; Temporary Member, Council of the Governor-General of India, 1931 ; Finance Member, Government of Bengal, 1932-37 ; Acting Governor of Bengal, August-December 1934 ; Chairman, Palestine Partition Commission 1938.

Assumed Office as Governor of Bengal June 1939.

*Address* : GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

*Secretary* : L. G. PINNELL, C.I.E., I.C.S.

*Assistant Secretary* : A. C. HARTLEY, I.C.S.

*Military Secretary* : LT.-COL. J. M. HUGO.

#### MINISTERS.

THE HON'BLE MR. A. K. FAZLUL HUG, CHIEF MINISTER, (*Education*).

THE HON'BLE MR. N. R. SARKER, (*Finance*).

THE HON'BLE KHWAJA SIR NAZIM-UD-DIN, K.C.I.E., (*Home Department*).

THE HON'BLE SIR P. B. SINGH ROY, (*Revenue*).

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THE HON'BLE MR. M. B. MULICK, (*Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness*).

THE HON'BLE MR. TAMEFUDDIN KHAN, (*Public Health and Medical, Agriculture & Veterinary*).

**BIHAR:** HIS EXCEL-  
LENCY SIR MAURICE  
GARNIER HALLETT,  
K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,  
Governor of Bihar.

*Born:* 28th October  
1883.

*Educated:* Winchester  
College and New College,  
Oxford.

*Married:* G. C. M.  
Veasey.



*Appointed to I.C.S.*  
1907; Under-Secretary, Bihar and Orissa, 1913-15;  
Magistrate and Collector, 1915-20, Secretary, Local  
Self-Government Department, Bihar and Orissa, 1919-24;  
Magistrate-Collector, 1925-29; Commissioner, 1929-30;  
Chief Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa,  
1930-32; Home Secretary, Government of India, 1932-36.

Assumed charge as Governor of Bihar, March 1937.

*Address:* Governor's Camp, Bihar.

*Secretary:* Mr. A. J. MAINWARING, C.I.E., I.C.S.

*Military Secretary:* CAPTAIN D. G. WALKER.

#### MINISTERS.

THE HON'BLE MR. SHRI KRISHNA SINHA, *Prime Minister*  
(*Home Affairs*).

THE HON'BLE MR. ANUGRAH NARAYAN SINHA (*Finance*  
*and Local Self-Government*)

THE HON'BLE DR. SAIYID MAHMUD (*Education Develop-*  
*ment and Employment*).

THE HON'BLE MR. JAGLAL CHAUDHURI (*Excise and*  
*Public Health*).



**BOMBAY:** HIS EXCEL-  
LENCY SIR LAWRENCE  
ROGER LUMLEY, G.C.  
I.E., T.D., Governor of Bombay.

*Born:* 27 July 1896; 2nd and only surviving son of late Brigadier-General Hon. Osbert Lumley, C.M.G. and late Constance Eleanor, O.B.E., e.d. of Captain Eustace John Wilson Patten, 1st Life Guards, and Emily Constantia, daughter of Rev. Lord John Thynne. Nephew and heir of 10th Earl of Scarbrough, *q.v.*

*Married:* 1922, Katharine Isobel, daughter of late R. F. McEwen of Marchmont, Berwickshire, and Bardrochat, Ayrshire; one son (born 5th December 1932); four daughters.

*Educated:* Eton, R.M.C., Sandhurst; Magdalen College, Oxford; B.A. Oxford, 1921.

M.P. (C.) Kingston-upon-Hull, East, 1922-29; York, 1931-37. Served with 11th Hussars, France, 1916-18. Assumed charge as Governor of Bombay, September 1937.

*Publications:* History of the Eleventh Hussars, 1936. Clubs: Cavalry, Carlton.

*Address:* Government House, Bombay.

*Secretary to the Governor:* J. B. IRWIN, Esq., B.A. (Dub.), D.S.O., M.C., I.C.S., J.P.

*Military Secretary:* LT.-COL. T. C. CRICHTON, M.C.

*Surgeon:* CAPT. L. FEINHOLS, M.B.Ch.B., I.M.S.

#### MINISTERS.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. KHER, *Prime Minister (Education).*

The Hon. Mr. A. B. LATHE (*Finance, Rural Development and Agriculture*).

The Hon. Mr. K. M. MUNSHI (*Home and Legal*).

The Hon. Mr. M. D. GILDER (*Health and Excise*).

The Hon. Mr. MORARJI R. DESAI (*Revenue*).

The Hon. Mr. L. M. PATIL (*Local Self-Government*).

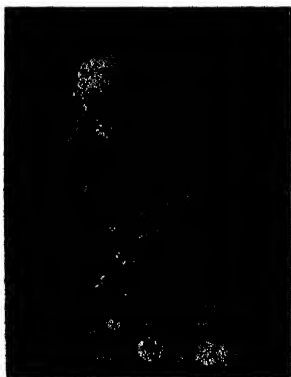
The Hon. Mr. M. Y. NURIE (*Public Works*).

**C**ENTRAL PROVINCES  
AND BERAR : His  
EXCELLENCY SIR FRANCIS  
(VERNER) WYLIE, K.C.S.I.,  
C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of  
Central Provinces and Berar.

*Born :* 9th August 1891.

*Married :* Kathleen Byrne,  
1923.

*Educated at the Royal  
School, Dungannon (1904-09)  
and Dublin University  
(1909-15).*



Entered I.C.S. 1914. Arrived in India 1915. Posted to the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner. Served in Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1916-19. Held various appointments in the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India, 1919-37. Assumed charge as Governor of C. P. and Berar 27th May 1938.

*Address :* Governor's Camp, C. P. & Berar.

*Secretary to the Governor :* Mr. R. N. Banerjee, M.A.  
(Cal.), B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E., I.C.S.

*Military Secretary :* Major J. H. Caesar, M.C.

#### MINISTERS.

THE HON'BLE PANDIT RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA, *Prime Minister (Home Affairs).*

THE HON'BLE PANDIT DWARKA PRASAD MISRA (*Local Self-Government*).

THE HON'BLE MR. DURGASHANKAR KRIPASHANKAR MEHTA (*Finance and Law*).

THE HON'BLE MR. SAMBAJIRAO VINAYAK GOKHALE (*Revenue and Education*).

THE HON'BLE MR. CHHAGANLAL JAIDEO PRASHAD BHARUKA (*Industries and Public Works*).



**M**ADRAS: HIS EXCEL-  
LENCY JOHN FRANCIS  
ASHLEY, LORD ERSKINE,  
G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras.

*Born:* 26th April, 1895,  
eldest son of 12th earl of Mar  
and Kellie.

*Married:* 1919, Lady  
Marjorie Hervey, elder  
daughter of 4th Marquess of  
Bristol, *q.v.*, four sons.

*Hon:* s. MASTER OF  
ERSKINE, *q.v.*

*Educated:* Eton, Christ  
Church, Oxford.

Lieut. R. of O. Scots Guards;  
late Lieut. Scots Guards,  
M.P. (U.) Weston super-Mare  
Division of Somerset 1922-23  
and 1924-34, Asst. Private  
Secretary (unpaid) to Rt. Hon.  
Walter Long, (1st Lord of

Admiralty), 1920-21; Parliamentary Private Secretary (unpaid)  
to the Postmaster-General (Sir W. Joynson Hicks), 1923; Principal  
Private Secretary (unpaid) to Home Secretary, 1924; Assistant Govern-  
ment Whip in National Government, 1932.

Assumed charge as Governor of Madras 15th November 1934.

*Address:* Government House, Madras.

*Governor's Secretary:* MR. T. G. RUTHERFORD, C.I.E., I.C.S.

*Military Secretary:* Lt.-Col. T. F. H. KELLY, O.B.E.

*Private Secretary:* MR. W. T. BRYANT, I.C.S.

*Surgeon:* MAJOR W. P. LAPPIN, I.M.S.

#### MINISTERS.

THE HON'BLE MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR, *Prime Minister (Home  
and Finance).*

THE HON'BLE MR. T. PRAKASAM (*Revenue*).

THE HON'BLE MR. YAKUB HASAN (*Public Works*).

THE HON'BLE DR. P. SUBBARAYAN (*Law*).

THE HON'BLE DR. T. S. S. RAJAN (*Public Health*).

THE HON'BLE MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI (*Agriculture and  
Rural Development*).

THE HON'BLE MR. V. V. GIRI (*Industries and Labour*).

THE HON'BLE MR. S. RAMANATHAN (*Administration Reports and  
Public Information*).

THE HON'BLE MR. C. J. VARKEY (*Education*).

THE HON'BLE MR. B. GOPALA REDDI (*Local Administration*).

**N. W. FRONTIER PROVINCE:** His EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Governor of N. W. F. Province.

*Born:* 23rd March, 1888.

*Educated:* Fettes College, Edinburgh, Magdalen College, Oxford. I.C.S. 1911.

*Married:* K. M. Adair.

Political Department, Government of India since 1914. Served on N. W. Frontier 1914-25; Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1925-6. Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, 1926-31, Home Member, Executive Council, N. W. Frontier Province, 1932-36.

Assumed charge as Governor of N. W. Frontier Province, 3rd March 1937.

*Address:* Government House, Peshawar.

*Secretary to Governor:* CAPTAIN A. J. DRING.

**MINISTERS.**

THE HON'BLE DR. KHAN SAHIB, *Chief Minister (Political & Home Affairs & Public Works).*

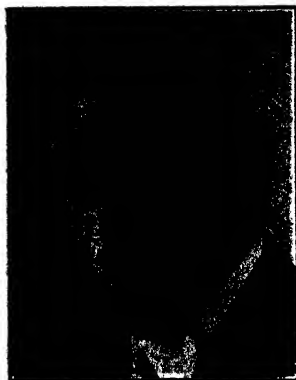
„ KAZI ATAULLAH KHAN (*Education, Revenue & Agriculture*).

„ LALA BHANJU RAM GANDHI (*Finance & Legislative Department*).

„ KHAN MOHD. ABBAS KHAN (*Industries*).







**O**RISSA : **HIS**  
EXCELLENCY **SIR**  
**JOHN AUSTEN HUB-**  
**BACK, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., M.A.**  
(Cantab.), Governor of  
Orissa.

*Born :* 27th February,  
1878.

*Married:* Bridget Alington  
Royds.

*Educated:* Winchester and  
King's College, Cambridge.  
Assistant Magistrate and  
Collector and Settlement  
Officer in Bengal; Settle-  
ment Officer, 1909; Joint  
Magistrate and Deputy

Collector, 1910; Transferred to Bihar and Orissa, 1912,  
Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1913; temporarily employed  
by Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office, 1915;  
Magistrate and Collector, 1916; served under Government of  
India, Army Department, 1918; Secretary to Government  
of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department, 1919; Director of  
Land Records, 1923; Offg. Commissioner, 1925; confirmed  
1928; Offg. Member, Board of Revenue, 1932; Member,  
Governor's Executive Council, B. & O., 1935.

Assumed charge as first Governor of Orissa on 1st April 1936.

*Address :* Government House, Puri.

*Secretary :* J. Bowstead, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.), M.C.,  
I.C.S. (on leave.)

„ J. S. Wilcock, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.), O.B.E.,  
I.C.S. (Offg.)

*Aide-de-Camp :* F. T. Parsons, Esq., I.P.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

##### Ministers :

The Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, *Chief Minister, (Home & Finance).*

„ Mr. Nityanand Kanungo, *(Revenue, Public Works  
and Development).*

„ Mr. Bodhram Dubey, *(Education, Health and  
Local Self-Government, Law and Commerce).*

**PUNJAB :** His Ex-  
CELLENCY SIR HENRY  
DUFFIELD CRAIK,  
Bart., K.C.S.I., I.C.S.,  
Governor of the Punjab.

*Born :* 2nd January 1876.

*Educated :* Eton ; Pem-  
broke College, Oxford.

Entered Indian Civil  
Service 1899 ; Settlement  
Officer, 1899 ; Sessions  
Judge and Secretary to  
Government of India, Home  
Department, 1919-1922 ;  
Chief Secretary, Punjab,  
1922-1927 ; Commissioner,  
1927 ; Member Punjab  
Executive Council, 1930-34 ; Home Member of Governor-  
General's Executive Council, 1934-38.



Assumed Charge as Governor of the Punjab on 8th April,  
1938.

*Address :* Punjab Governor's Camp.

*Secretary :* Mr. E. P. Moon, I.C.S.

*Military Secretary :* Captain K. Mackessack.

#### **MINISTERS.**

THE HON. SIR SIKANDER HYAT-KHAN, D.C.L., K.B.E., K.B.,  
*Premier, (Home Department).*

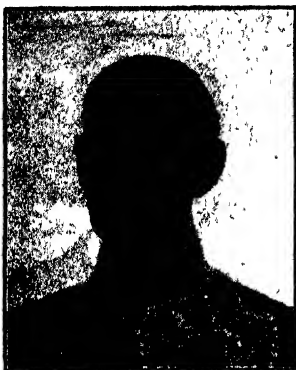
THE HON. SIR SUNDAR SINGH MAJITHIA, C.I.E., S.B., *(Revenue).*

THE HON. RAO BAHADUR CHAUDHRI SIR CHHOTURAM,  
*(Development).*

THE HON. MR. MANOHAR LAL, *(Finance).*

THE HON. NAWABZADA MAJOR KHIZAR HAYAT KHAN, O.B.E.,  
*(Public Works).*

THE HON. MIAN ABDUL HAYE, *(Education).*



**SIND : HIS EXCELLENCY**  
**SIR LANCELOT GRAHAM,**  
 K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,  
 first Governor of Sind.

*Born :* 18th April 1880.

*Educated :* St. Paul's  
 School, London and Balliol  
 College, Oxford.

*Married :* Olive Bertha  
 Maurice.

Entered Indian Civil  
 Service, 1904 ; Assistant  
 Collector, 1904 ; Assistant  
 Judge, 1908 ; Assistant  
 Legal Remembrancer, Bom-  
 bay, 1911 ; Judicial Assis-  
 tant, Kathiawar, 1913 ;

Joint Secretary, Legislative Department, Government of  
 India, 1921 ; Secretary, Legislative Department, 1924-1936.

Assumed charge as Governor of Sind, 1st April 1936.

*Address :* Government House, Karachi.

*Secretary :* MR. J. M. CORIN, I.C.S.

*Military Secretary :* CAPT. R. A. SHEBBEARE.

#### MINISTERS.

THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR ALLAH BAKHSH MUHAM-  
 MAD UMAR, O.B.E., *Chief Minister, (Finance, Excise and  
 Industries Departments).*

THE HON'BLE MR. NIHCALDAS CHATUMAL VAZIRANI, (*Public  
 Works, Medical and Health Departments).*

THE HON'BLE PIR ILLAHIBUX NAWAZALI, (*Education, and  
 Local Self-Government).*

THE HON'BLE SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN HIDAYATULLAH, K.C.S.I.,  
 (*Home Department, Political and Miscellaneous Department,  
 Legal Department and General Department, excluding Medical  
 and Public Health, Local Self-Government, Education and  
 Industries).*

THE HON'BLE MR. DIALMAL DOULATRAM, (*Agriculture, Forests  
 and Civil Veterinary Departments).*

THE HON'BLE MIR BANDEH ALI KHAN TALPUR, (*Revenue  
 Department, excluding Agriculture, Forests and Excise).*

**UNITED PROVINCES:** HIS  
EXCELLENCY SIR  
HARRY GRAHAM HAIG,  
K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,  
Governor of the United  
Provinces.

*Born:* 13th April 1881.

*Married:* Violet May  
Deas, daughter of J. Deas,  
I.C.S. (retired).

*Educated:* Winchester  
and New College, Oxford.

Entered Indian Civil  
Service, 1905; Under-  
Secretary to Government of  
U. P. 1910-12; Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915-  
19, Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Finance  
Department, 1920; Secretary, Fiscal Commission, 1921-22,  
attached to Lee Commission, 1923-24. Private Secretary  
to Viceroy, 1925; Secretary to Government of India, Home  
Department, 1926-30; Home Member, Government of India,  
1932-34.

Assumed charge as Governor of the U. P. on 6th Decem-  
ber, 1934.

*Address:* Governor's Camp, U. P.

*Secretary:* MR. J. C. DONALDSON, M.C., I.C.S.

*Military Secretary:* MAJOR D. A. BRETT, M.C., E.G.M.

#### MINISTERS.

The Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, *Premier, (Home  
Affairs and Finance).*

The Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, *(Revenue & Jails).*

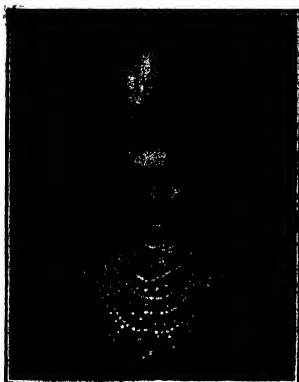
The Hon. Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, *(Justice, Development,  
Agriculture & Veterinary).*

The Hon. Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, *(Local Self-Govern-  
ment & Health).*

The Hon. Sri Sampurnanand, *(Education).*

The Hon. Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, *(Communications &  
Irrigation).*





**A** LWAR: HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI SEWAI TEJ SINGHJI BAHADUR, the present Ruler of Alwar State, Rajputana.

*Born:* 19th March 1911 at Srichandpura in Alwar.

*Educated:* Privately

The State was founded by Rao Pratap Singhji of Macheri who had descended through Naru from Raja Udaikaranji, Ruler of Jaipur in the fourteenth century. The Alwar Ruling family are Kachhwaha Rajputs of the Naruka sub-branch.

The following have been the rulers of Alwar State:—

- (1) Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Pratap Singhji, founder of the State, 1757-1791
- (2) Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Bakhtawar Singhji, 1791-1815, entered into offensive and defensive alliance with the British Government in 1803.
- (3) Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Viney Singhji, 1815-1858, rendered valuable services to the British Government.
- (4) Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Shivdan Singhji, 1858-1875.
- (5) Lt-Col His Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Mangal Singhji, G.C.I.E., 1875-1892. The title of Maharaja as a hereditary distinction was conferred upon him
- (6) Col. His Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Jey Singhji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 1892-1937, rendered valuable services to the British Government in the China War, Great War and the Afghan War. He was invited to attend the Round Table Conferences on Indian Constitutional Reforms and visited Europe several times. A personal salute of 17 guns and a permanent local salute of 17 guns were granted to His Highness.
- (7) His Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Tej Singhji Bahadur ascended the Gaddi in 1937. His Highness takes a keen interest in the administration of the State and in the welfare of his subjects.

The area of the State is 3,158 square miles, and the population according to the 1931 Census is 749,751. The revenue of the State is about 40 lacs.

**B**AHAWALPUR: MAJOR DR  
HIS HIGHNESS RUKN-UD-  
DAULA, NUS-RAT-I-JANG-  
SAIF-UD-DAULA, HAFIZUL MULK,  
MUKHLIS-UD-DAULA WA MUIN-  
UD-DAULA AL-HAJ NAWAB SIR  
SADIQ MOHAMMAD KHAN SAHIB  
BAHADUR ABBASI V., LL.D.,  
G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.,  
Nawab Ruler of Bahawalpur.

*Born:* in 1904. *Succeeded in*  
1907. *Educated:* in Aitchison  
Chiefs College, Lahore. *Married:*  
in 1921. Invested with full  
Ruling powers in 1924. A  
member of the Standing Com-  
mittee of the Indian Princes  
Chamber. A.D.C. to Prince of  
Wales during his Indian tour,  
1921. Hon. Major in the 21st  
K.G.O. Central India Horse.

Visited Europe and England 1913-14, 1924, 1931, 1932, 1933 and  
1935. Was honoured in May, 1937, by an invitation to be present in  
Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the Coronation of H.M. the  
King Emperor. Received by King Emperor on each occasion.

Largest Mohammadan State in the Punjab. Direct descendant  
of Abbaside Kaliphs of Baghdad and Cairo. *Heir:* SAHIBZADA  
MOHAMMAD ABBAS KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR.

*Area:* 22,000 square miles.

*Population:* 1,000,000.

*Revenue:* Rs. 85 lakhs.

*Salute:* 17 guns.

#### CABINET.

##### *Prime Minister:*

IZZAT NISHAN IMADUL-MULK, RAISUL-WUZRA KHAN BAHADUR  
NABI BAKHSH MOHAMMAD HUSAIN, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., Bo.-C.S.

##### *P. W. & Revenue Minister:*

MR. C. A. H. TOWNSEND, C.I.E.

##### *Minister for Law & Justice:*

RAFIUSHAN IFRUKHARUL-MULK, LIEUT.-COLONEL KHAN BAHADUR  
MAQBOOL HASSAN KUREISHY, M.A., LL.B.

##### *Home Minister:*

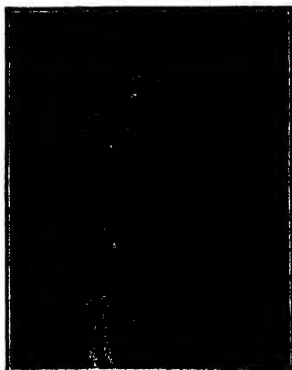
UMDAT-UL-UMARA AMINE-UL-MULK SARDAR HAJI MOHAMMAD  
AMIR KHAN.

##### *Minister for Commerce:*

MEHTA UDHO DAS, B.A., LL.B.

##### *Minister for Education:*

MAJOR SHAMSUD DIN MOHAMAD, B.A.





**BALASINOR: HIS HIGHNESS**  
**NAWAB SAHEB BABI**  
**SHRI JAMIATKHANJI,**  
 BAHADUR, the present Ruler of  
 Balasinor State, in the Gujarat  
 Agency.

*Born :* 10th November 1894.

*Ascended the Gadi on* 31st  
 December 1915.

*Educated :* At the Raj Kumar  
 College, Rajkot, where he  
 achieved the Diploma. After-  
 wards His Highness joined the  
 Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra  
 Dun and returned with success.  
 He is allowed to wear the  
 Imperial Cadet Corps uniform.  
 His Highness is a ruler of  
 literary taste and can compose  
 poetry in Urdu and Gujarathi.  
 He is also endowed with the

natural gift of writing drama and plays which are greatly admired  
 in the province of Gujarat.

*Married :* First with H.H. Begum Saheba Shri Subhan Bakhte  
 Saheba, daughter of the Heir-apparent of Junagadh State, but she  
 died. At present His Highness the Nawab Saheb has three  
 Begum Sahebas: (1) H.H. Shri Sardar Begum Saheba. (2) H.H.  
 Shri Khurshed Begum Saheba. (3) H.H. Shri Zohra Begum Saheba.  
 The senior Begum Saheba, Sardar-Begum Saheba, the daughter of the  
 late Thakor Saheb of Kervada, gave birth to a son in 1920, who  
 unfortunately died in infancy. The third Zohra-Begum Saheba has  
 given birth to three daughters.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb comes of a very ancient and  
 well-known Babi Sunni Pathan dynasty. The ancestors of His  
 Highness were the descendants of Sher Khanji Babi, son of Bahadur  
 Khanji Babi, a distinguished officer in the Imperial Service at Delhi,  
 who enjoyed a very high position at the time of the Mughal  
 Emperors. Even to-day the same magnificent position is fully  
 maintained. The Rulers of this clan have been famous not for their  
 kingly pomp, dignity and splendour, but for their luxuriance of  
 benevolence and exuberance of munificence throughout Gujarat  
 and Kathiawar.

*Military Force :* 60 Cavalry, 177 Infantry and 10 guns.

*Permanent Salute :* 9 guns. The ruler has been granted a sanad  
 of adoption. He is also a member of the Chamber of Princes in his  
 own right.

Balasinor State is a second class State in the Bombay Presidency  
 with high Civil and Criminal powers.

*Area of the State :* 189 square miles.

*Population :* 52,525 in 1931.

**BANGANAPALLE : NAWAB MIR FAIZ ALI KHAN BAHADUR**, is the only Muslim Ruler in South India.

*Born* : 9th November 1901.

Installed on the Masnad of his ancestors on 6th July 1922.

*Education* : St. George Grammar School, Hyderabad (Deccan); Newington Institution, Madras; Mayo College, Ajmer.

*Marriages* : (1) In 1924 his first cousin, Fakhr-un-nissa Begum Sahiba (died in 1928), the only daughter of his paternal uncle, the late Nawab Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur. Two children :

*HEIR-APPARENT* : NAWAB MIR GHULAM ALI KHAN BAHADUR, born 12th October 1925; and Sahebzadi Sultani Begum, born 31st August 1927.

(2) In 1930 the present Begum Sahiba, Ra'ees-un-nissa Begum from the family of Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur (Hyderabad).

Two daughters: Sahibzadi Nargis Khatoon (Sahibzadi Padsha), born 20th August 1936 and Sahibzadi Haji Pasha, born 18th August 1938.

*Recreation* : Tennis, Billiards and Shikar. The Nawab Sahib Bahadur has travelled widely throughout India, and has just returned from a tour of pilgrimage of the Holy Places in Iran, Iraq and Arabia.

The State pays no tribute to the Crown. "The Nawab Sahib Bahadur is a ruler of the constitutional type imbued with a single-minded devotion to duty and a strong sense of the obligations of his royal position. His people have seen in him not a remote Ruler, but a man who is personally acquainted with many of them and has often visited the places where they live" (Mr. Humayun Mirza, the Dewan, at the Darbar on the 6th December 1937.) The Nawab Sahib Bahadur is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

*Salute* : 9 guns.

*Area of the State* : 275 square miles.

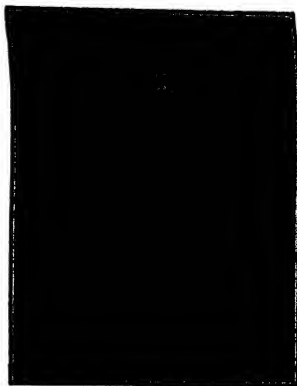
*Population* : 41,840 (mostly Hindus). *Annual Revenue* : Rs. 3,51,760. The State is rich in mineral resources: diamond deposits, also copper and calcite mines. "Labour is cheap, water supply plentiful and working conditions ideal", is the view expressed by geologists about the facilities afforded in regard to the working of the diamond mines. The State is also rich in slab deposits. The chief food grain is cholam. There is free medical aid and free education upto the Lower Secondary grade. *Dewan* : HUMAYUN MIRZA, Esq.

#### JUDICIARY.

*Chief Judge* : P. N. RAMASWAMY, Esq., I.C.S. *Civil & Sessions Judge* : SYED ALI NAQUI SAHEB. *Magistrate* : KHAJA NAKHUR HUMAYUN SAHEB. *Munsif* : HYDER BEIG SAHEB.

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

*Talukdar* : SYED IMAM SAHEB, B.A. *Educational Officer* : MR. B. NARASIMHAM.







**BANSWARA:** H I S  
HIGHNESS RAYAN RAI  
MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHA-  
RAWALJI SAHIB SHRI SIR PIRTHI  
SINGHJI BAHADUR, K.C.I.E.,  
(1933) of Banswara.

*Born:* 15th July 1888.  
succeeded: 8th January 1914.  
Invested with full ruling powers  
in March 1914. Descended from  
the eldest branch of the premier  
clan of Shishodia Rajputs now  
ruling in Mewar, and is twenty-  
first in descent from Maharawal  
Jagmal Singhji, who founded  
Banswara in 1527 A. D.

*Educated at the Mayo College,  
Ajmer. Married.*

*Hereditary Salute:* 15 guns  
His Highness is a member of  
the Chamber of Princes. His  
Highness has proved himself

to be a wise and efficient Ruler, and his practical knowledge of the work of each Department in the State has been an important factor in its progress, which has been manifested by the increase of the State revenue and the general well-being of the people. On the outbreak of the Great War (1914-1919), His Highness offered his personal services and placed the resources of the State at the disposal of Government.

The year 1937-38 has been a period of all round progress: The Legislative Council which has been enlarged to consist of 34 members with non-official majority, a reorganised Municipality with non-official elected majority, the Primary School improved with additional staff, buildings and equipment, a large High School building under construction, new Municipal park, electric lights, modern Hospital, road extension, Telephone system at Police Stations, an excellent Club for Officers and Jagirdars, and the formation of a Chamber of Merchants.

*Recreations:* Riding, Shooting, Outdoor games, etc.

*Heir-Apparent:* MAHARAJ RAJ KUMAR SAHIB SHRI CHANDRAVEER SINGHJI, born in 1909. *Second Son:* MAHARAJ KUMAR SAHIB SHRI NARPAT SINGHJI, born in May 1921.

*Area of State:* 1,946 square miles.

*Population:* 260,670.

*Revenue:* Rs. 7 lacs.

*Infantry:* Prithwi Rifles.

*Banswara*, the Southernmost State in Rajputana, has been described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana, especially just after the rains. The State is believed to be rich in minerals, and has been twice surveyed and settled. Another revision of the Settlement is going on. The State has many archaeological relics and considerable fertile soil.

*Capital:* Banswara 65 miles from Dohad on B. B. & C. I. Ry.  
Regular Motor Service between Dohad and Banswara.

*Administration* of the State is conducted by His Highness with the assistance of a Diwan.

*Diwan:* DR. MOHAN SINHA MEHTA, Ph. D., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.  
*Private Secretary to His Highness:* MR. FAUJ MAL KOTNARI.

**B**ARIA: LIEUT.-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ SHREE SIR RANJITSINHJI, K.C.S.I., Ruler of Baria.

*Born:* 10th July 1886.

*Educated:* At Rajkumar College, Rajkot; Imperial Cadet Corps College, Dehra Dun, and in England.

*Married:* In 1905 Shrimant Taktakunverba Saheb, daughter of His late Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla.

In 1918 Shrimant Dilhar-kunverba Saheb, a niece of His late Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla.

*Succeeded to the Gadi:* 20th February 1908. Assumed full Ruling Powers in May 1908.

Served in France and Flanders during the Great European War (1914-18) and also during the Third Afghan War (1919).

*Son:* MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE HEERASINHJI.

*Grandsons:* MAHARAJ KUMAR JAYADEEPSINHJI. AND MAHARAJ KUMAR PRADEEP SINHI.

*Family:* Chohan Rajputs lineal descendants of the renowned Pava-paties, Rulers of Gujrat with their capital at Champanor.

The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or any other State, and receives Chouth of Dohad, Kalol and Halol Talukas of the Panch Mahals from the British Government.

*Area of State:* 813 square miles.

*Population:* 159,429.

*Salute:* Permanent 9; Personal 11.

*Recreation:* Pig-sticking, Polo, Tiger-hunting, etc.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

*Dewan:* RAO BAHADUR MOTILAL L. PAREKH, M.A., LL.B.

*Officer Commanding State Forces:* LT.-COL. MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI, C.I.E.

*Raj-Kharch Officer:* CAPTAIN SARADAR KALLIANSINH.

*Sar Nyayadhiksha and First Class Magistrate:* U. J. SHAH, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

*Nyayadhiksha and First Class Magistrate:* M. V. SHETH, Esq.

*Medical Department:* DR. J. H. KUMBHANI, M.B.B.S., D.T.M., F.C.P.S.

*Electrical Department:* M. L. PATEL, Esq., D.F.H. (London).

*P. W. D. Department:* C. S. MALKAN, Esq., B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E.

*Education Department:* G. L. PANDYA, Esq., M.A., B.T.

*Banking Department:* CHANDULAL N. SHAH, Esq.





**B**ARODA : HIS HIGHNESS  
 FARZAND-I-KHAS-I-  
 DOWLAT-I-Englishia,  
 Maharaja Pratap Singh  
 Gaekwad Sena Khas Khel  
 Shamsheer Bahadur Maharaja  
 of Baroda.

*Born :* June 29, 1908,  
 ascended the Gadi on 7th  
 February 1939.

*Educated :* Baroda College,  
 Baroda, and Deccan College,  
 Poona.

*Married :* In 1929, Shrimant Soubhagyavati Shantadevi  
 Saheb, daughter of Sardar Ghorpade Hasurkar of Kolhapur.

*Recreation :* Polo, tennis, cricket.

*Address :* Laxmi Vilas Palace, Baroda.

*Heir-apparent :* Shrimant Fateh Singh Rao Gaekwad,  
 (aged 9 years).

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*President :*

SIR V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI, K.C.I.E.

#### COUNCILLORS.

COL. KUMAR SHIVRAJ SINGH, B.A., (*Karma Sachiv*).

KRISHNARAO VITHALRAO UPLAP, B.A., LL.B.

R. S. PATIL (MANE), B.A., LL.B., F.R.E.S., F.R.S.S.,  
 (*Huzur Kamdar*) *Ex-Officio*.

B. A. GAEKWAD, B.A., LL.B., *Bar-at-Law*, *Accountant-  
 General* (*Ex-Officio*).

**B**ARWANI: HIS HIGH-  
NESS DEVISINGHJI,  
RANA SAHEB of Barwani  
(Minor), Central India.

*Born :* On 19th July  
1922.

*Ascended the gadi on*  
21st April 1930.

Sisodia Rajput and a  
descendant of the Udaipur  
Ruling House. None of  
the rulers of Barwani was  
ever a tributary of any of the Malwa Chiefs.

*Being educated at* Daly College, Indore.

*Area of State :* 1,178 square miles.

*Population :* 141,110.

*Revenue :* About Rs. 12 lacs.

*Salute :* 11 guns.

State Council appointed by Government to carry  
on Minority Administration.

*Dewan and President:*

SIR HARILAL N. GOSALIA, Kt., M.A., LL.B.

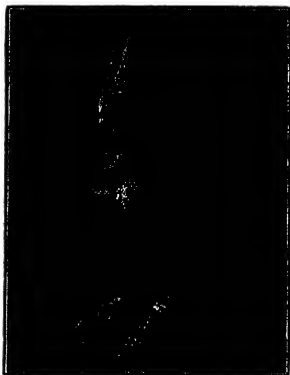
*Revenue Member:*

KHAN BAHADUR MEHERJIBHOY HORMUSJI.

*Judicial Member:*

RAI SAHEB M. S. DUTT CHOWDHARY, B.A., LL.B.





**B**HAVNAGAR: LT. HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA RAOL SHREE SIR KRISH-NA-KUMAR SINHJI, K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA of Bhavnagar.

*Born:* 19th May 1912. His Highness is a Gohel Rajput and a direct descendant of Sajakji who is said to have settled in the country about 1260.

*Educated:* Harrow, England.

*Married:* In 1931 to Vijiaba Saheba, the 3rd daughter of Yuvaraj Maharaj Kumar Shri Bhojrajji of Gondal. Has two sons.

*Succeeded to the Gadi:* On the death of his father, Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., on 17th July 1919. Invested with full ruling powers on 18th April 1931.

*Heir-Apparent:* YUVARAJ SHRI VEERBHADRASINHJI.

*Second Son:* KUMAR SHRI SHIVABHADRASINHJI.

*Area of the State:* 2,961 square miles.

*Average Annual Revenue:* Rs. 1,59,98,695 including Railway.

*Population (1931):* 500,274.

*Chief Products:* Grain, Cotton, Sugar-cane and Salt.

The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles in length. The Port of Bhavnagar has a good and safe harbour for shipping.

The noteworthy features in the administration of the State are the entire separation of judicial from executive functions and the decentralisation of authority. The authority and powers of all the heads of Departments are clearly defined and each within his own sphere is independent of the others being directly responsible to the Darbar.

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

*Mukhya Dewan:* MR. ANANTRAI P. PATTANI, M.A. (Cantab.)

*Naib Dewan:* MR. NATAVARLAL M. SURATI, B.A., LL.B.

*Judicial Assistant:* MR. BHASKARRAO V. MEHTA, M.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.).

*Personal Assistant:* MR. HARGOVIND MANISHANKER TRIVEDI, B.A., LL.B.

*Salute:* 13 guns.

*Capital Town:* Bhavnagar.

**BHOPAL:** LT.-COL. HIS HIGHNESS SIKANDER SAULAT IFTIKHAR-UL-MULK NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD HAMIDULLA KHAN, BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., B.A., the present Ruler of Bhopal, succeeded his mother, the late Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum, in May 1926, when weighed down by age and cares of state, she abdicated in his favour. Previous to his accession, His Highness had actively participated in the administration for nearly ten years as Chief Secretary and afterwards as Member for Finance and Law and Justice. His Highness was also the Chancellor of Chamber of Princes during 1931-32, and



attended the various sessions of the Round Table Conference in London to advise and participate in the deliberations of that body and its committees on the subject of political reform in India.

In the game of polo His Highness is well-known as one of the greatest players of the generation and enjoys international fame. No less conspicuous are his achievements in administration, which works directly under his personal and active supervision.

The administration is assisted by a Legislative Council, which represents traders, cultivators, Jagirdars, and general urban interests elected through popular constituencies.

Bhopal is notable as a principal Islamic State of India, second only to the State of Hyderabad. It is rich in its deposits of iron, bauxite, mica, and other valuable minerals and is rapidly growing in industry.

*Salute:* 19 guns. (21 guns within the State).

*Area:* 7,000 square miles.

*Population:* 700,000.

*Heiress-Apparent:* The most Noble and Honourable Princess Gauhar-i-Taj Surayya Jah Nawabzadi Abida Sultan, Bahadur.

Other daughters of His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal: Princess Mihr Taj Nawabzadi Sajida Sultan and Princess Qamar Taj Nawabzadi Rabi'a Sultan.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*President:* A. M. Mu'tamad-us-Sultan, Rai Bahadur, Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya, Bahadur, Member, Revenue Department.

*Members:* A. M. Mu'tamad-ul-Mulk, Zia-ul-Ulum, Mufti Md. Anwar-ul-Haq, M.A. (Finance); A. M. Mushir-al-Mulk Ali Qadr Qazi Ali Haider Abbasi (Political); A. M. Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.B., Bar-at-Law (Education and Robkarikhas); and A. M. Amin-ul-Mulk Walaqadr Mr. Salamuddin Khan, B.A., LL.B. (Law and Justice, P.W.D., and Publicity Bureau).



**B**IKANER: GENERAL  
HIS HIGHNESS MAHA-  
RAJADHIRAJ RAJ  
RAJESHWAR NARENDRA  
SHIROMANI MAHARAJAH SRI  
GANGA SINGHJI BAHADUR  
G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.,  
G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C.,  
LL.D., the present Ruler of  
Bikaner, was adopted by his  
brother the late Maharaja Sri  
Dungar Singhji Bahadur. A  
fine type of Rathore Rajput,  
he affords an admirable exam-  
ple of what modern training  
can do for an Indian Prince.

He is the twenty-first Ruler of Bikaner since its foundation by Rao Bikaji in 1465 A.D., and is worthily upholding the traditions of his illustrious house for gallantry and loyalty. The figure twenty-one is regarded by Indians as a very lucky number and it has proved to be so for the Bikaner State, because the Maharaja has not only brought it to a pitch of efficiency and prosperity but in his time Bikaner has ranked among the foremost States of India and proved to the world what pillars of strength the Princes can be to the Empire. The services rendered by His Highness' Government form one of the brightest chapters in the history of British connection with India.

*Born :* On 13th October 1880.

*Succeeded* to the Gadi on 31st August 1887, and assumed full ruling powers in 1898.

*Educated :* In 1889 he entered the Mayo College at Ajmer, studied there till 1894. His Highness' career at the College, where he won seven medals and many other prizes, was exceptionally brilliant.

The Rathore clan of Rajputs has always been a race of warriors. It was by means of the sword that His Highness'

ancestors conquered and maintained, sometimes against overwhelming odds, the territory that has now come down to His Highness. The warlike spirit of the race has remained intact and on more than one occasion the Maharaja has proved himself a worthy scion of the distinguished race of warriors to which he belongs.

The establishment of the Walter Nobles School and the Dungar Memorial College are outstanding monuments of His Highness' zeal for education. Education, in all its stages and to all classes of people, is imparted free in the State; and liberal scholarships are awarded to boys for higher education outside the State. The enactment of free compulsory primary education, the opening of a large number of Girls' Schools, the progress of the Boy Scout Movement, the opening of Libraries and adult night schools in the towns and villages of the State, are among other features of the progress made by the State in education.

The State possesses in the Capital two large and thoroughly well-equipped General Hospitals, one for men and one for women, costing over 15 lakhs. These Hospitals are under the charge of doctors of eminence and are recognised as two of the leading institutions in India. There are common to both the Hospitals :-

an X-Ray and Radium Institute,  
Pathological Department,  
Ophthalmic Department, and  
Dental Department,

all under highly qualified specialists.

The State also maintains an efficient Medical Department which through the agency of 46 hospitals and dispensaries provides adequate medical relief throughout the territories of His Highness.

It is not possible, in the space at our disposal, to detail all the measures of reform carried out by His Highness as the record has been one of phenomenal progress and development. Great improvements have been made in every branch of the administration and continuous attention is being paid to measures for securing the happiness and good government of the people. While the revenue has showed a marked increase, the expenditure on the nation-building activities has kept pace with the increased revenue.



No Indian Prince is better known or more honoured in the Empire than His Highness Maharaja Ganga Singhji who has to his credit a brilliant record of service to the British Crown which is neither surpassed nor equalled by any other Ruler of India. It is said that the path of duty is the path of glory, but in these days of scientific progress the discharge of duty alone without the power of brain, industry and sacrifices cannot help a leader in the position of the Maharaja of Bikaner, to rise to his fullest power. He has attained his unique position not only by a strict application to duty but by marvellous driving power that has been the surprise of those who came in contact with him. His Highness won the affection of his people during the long period of his brilliant and honourable rule by his constant industry, strenuous labour and sacrifices for their best interest. There have been times in his remarkable career when the strain of work has impaired his robust health but he has refused to quit his post. A Prince who can conceive and execute a gigantic scheme costing several crores of rupees for fertilizing the barren and thirsty soil of Bikaner desert, whose income, not very many years ago, was only 20 lakhs of rupees, cannot but be a great genius; but his remarkable achievement does not stand alone; another sum of nearly three crores of rupees has been spent on railways, and to-day there is a network of railway in the State, the total open mileage being 883 miles. When to those are added the large sums of money spent for public welfare, modern educational institutions and well-equipped modern hospitals, one obtains an idea of the enormous stride of progress in Bikaner and the benefits which the people have derived from the benevolent rule of one of the greatest Rulers that Rajputana or any other part of India has produced. Compare the State as it is now with what it was twenty years ago, and the rapidity of the extent of progress it has made becomes still more obvious. The achievements of Maharaja Ganga Singhji will form enduring monuments of his services to the State.

His Highness was one of the first Ruling Princes in India to introduce a civil list for the governance of his personal expenditure, which he revised with the idea of increasing the benefits to his subjects. For some time he held the finance portfolio in his own

hands and managed with the greatest magnanimity and with the one object to make his subjects the better able to meet the strain which the irrigation works had placed upon them. The brilliant results of his loving labour for his beloved subjects during the best years of His Highness' life are patent in the great schemes which have been brought into existence, and for all the money laid out a substantial return is assured apart from the increased prosperity which the irrigation brings to the public.

That a Ruler possessed of such rare distinction and rarer sense of duty, who has served his State in a spirit of whole-hearted devotion, worked for the promotion of its economic interest day in and day out and who has served the Empire with distinction on many historical occasions should also be a valuable asset to his own Order is natural and not at all surprising. He has been unsparing in his efforts to maintain the rights, the privileges and the dignity of the members of his own Order, and as a distinguished Chancellor has served the Chamber of Indian Princes with a spirit of devotion and ability that has left a permanent mark in the history of that Chamber.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner has shown how the reform giving his people an active share and interest in the management of their country, may be introduced without belittling the dignity and rightful position of their reigning Prince, but rather with the effect of enlarging his happiness by giving him the supreme pleasure of watching his subjects grow in prosperity and contentment and of knowing in his innermost heart that his care and labour have made that possible and brought it about. By such exalted service all India is helped upon her way. For his devotion to India His Highness is entitled to the grateful acknowledgment of all who love India as their Motherland.

His Highness completed the 50th year of his reign in 1937.

<i>Salutes :</i>	Personal	19.
	Permanent	17.
	Local	19.

*Area :* 23, 317 sq. miles. In point of area Bikaner is the 7th largest of all the Indian States and the second largest in Rajputana.

*Population :* 936, 218.



**BHOR**; RAJA SHRIMANT RAGHUNATHRAO SHANKARRAO *alias* BABASAHEB PANDIT PANT SACHIV, MADAR UL-MAHAM (most faithful) Raja of Bhore.

*Founder of Dynasty* :—Shankaraji, member of Cabinet (ministry) of eight, Chhatrapati Rajaram's time 1698.

*Present Ruler* : Born, 1878. Education, Collegiate. Ascended Gadi, 1922. Representative member of Princes' Chamber (7 years). Trips to England and Continent of Europe, 1930 and 1937. Audience with King-Emperor. Attended Coronation.

*Heir* : SHRIMANT SADASHIVRAO *alias* BHAUSAHEB, B.A.

Area of the State : 910 sq. miles. *Population* : 141,546.

*Revenue* : Rs. 7,11,571. 9 guns Dynastic Salute was bestowed in 1927 for excellent administration and loyal and whole-hearted co-operation with British Government. Hereditary title "Raja" conferred upon the Ruler June 1936. Ruler enjoys full internal powers.

Reforms and improvements :—

*Administrative* : Executive Council system started, 1925. Legislative Council established, 1928 and elected majority and non-official President & Vice-President granted, 1938. Privy purse moderately fixed.

*Judicial* : An Independent High Court Scheme inaugurated, 1928.

*Educational* : Primary Education made free, 1922. Scholarships and Freeships for higher education founded, one of each reserved for untouchables. Library and Raghunathrao High School built at Bhore, 1928 and 1937. Shrimant Rajasaheb is President of the Poona Boy Scouts' Association.

*Local Self-Government Institutions* : Bhore Municipality reconstituted and election-right granted, 1929. Taluka Local Boards established, 1932. Majority of elected granted, 1938.

*General* : "Laxmibai" Bridge over Nira built 1933. The State rendered varied and valuable help to Government specially in the construction of the Lloyd Dam at Bhatghar.

**BUNDI:** HIS HIGHNESS  
HADENDRA SHIROMANI,  
DEO SAR BULAND RAJ  
MAHARAO RAJA SIR ISHWARI  
SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E.,  
MAHARAO RAJAH OF BUNDI.

*Born* · 8th March 1893,  
succeeded to the Gadi on  
8th August 1927.

*Educated* · Privately.

*Heir-apparent* : Maharaj  
Kumar Bahadur Singh, is at  
present being educated at the  
Mayo College Ajmer. In  
April, 1938, the Maharaj  
Kumar was married to the  
eldest daughter of His High-  
ness the Maharaja of Rutlam.

His Highness is the head  
of the Hara clan of Chauhan  
Rajputs and stands fourth in order of precedence amongst the  
Princes of Rajputana.

Bundi city is one of the most picturesque and historically  
interesting towns in Rajputana.

*Area of State* : 2,220 square miles    *Population in 1931*,  
2,16,722.

*Revenue* · Between 14 lakhs & 15 lakhs.

*Salute* · 17 guns. Annual tribute to Government Rs 72,000.

#### COUNCIL.

*Dewan and Finance Member* : A. W. ROBERTSON, Esqr.,  
D.F.C., I.P.

*Judicial Member* · PANDIT DEQKI NANDAN CHATURVEDI,  
B.A., LL.B.

*Revenue Member* : THAKUR MAHENDRA SINGH RANAWAT.

*Home Member* : MAHARAJA SHEONATH SINGH.

*Member without Portfolio* : MUNSHI KHADIM HUSSAIN.

#### HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE.

*Private Secretary* : MR. SOHAN LAL R. JHAMARIA.

*Chief Medical Officer* : RAI SAHEB DR. D. N. AHLUWALIA, M.B.

*Accountant General* : PANDIT MUKET BEHARI LAL BHARGAVA.

*Executive Engineer* : M. L. SABHERWAL, M.A., B.Sc.

*Superintendent of Customs, Excise and Forests* : THAKUR  
MAHIPAL SINGH.

*Sessions Judge* : PANDIT JAGMOHAN NATH TIKKU, B.A., LL.B.





**CAMBAY: His HIGHNESS**  
**NAJAM-UD-DAULAH**  
**MUMTAZ-UL-MULK**  
**MOMIN KHAN BAHADUR**  
**DILAVERJUNG NAWAB MIRZA**  
**HUSAIN Y AVER KHAN**  
**BAHADUR, Nawab of Cambay,**  
 (A First Class State with  
 powers to try capital offences)  
 is a Mogul of Shiah Faith, of  
 the Najam-e-Sani Family of  
 Persia.

*Born:* 16th May 1911

*Succeeded to the Gadi on*  
 21st January 1915. Ascended  
 13th Dec. 1930 with full  
 powers

*Educated:* At Rajkumar  
 College, Rajkot, till April 1928; spent a year in Europe  
 accompanied by his tutor and companion.

*Area of State:* 392 sq miles.

*Population:* 87,761 (Census 1931).

*Revenue:* Rs. 13 lakhs (on the average of the last 5 years).

*Salute:* 11 guns.

*Heir-apparent:* Nawabzada Mirza Mohommad Jafar Ali  
 Khan, born on 15th October 1936.

*Political Relations:*— With the Government of India, through  
 the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States, Baroda

His Highness has prescribed a schedule of subjects in which  
 His Highness has plenary powers of disposal for joint deliberations  
 with the Dewan and the Private Secretary. Thus a miniature  
 Cabinet form of Government has been introduced as the first step  
 towards reform.

*Offg. Dewan:*

**RAO SAHEB PURUSHOTTAM JOGIBHAI BHATTA, B.A., LL.B.**

*Private Secretary:*

**MIRZA MOHAMED RAFEE SHIRAZI, B.Sc.**

**C**HAMBA : HIS HIGHNESS RAJA LAKSHMAN SINGH, the Ruler of Chamba State (Minor), is a Rajput of the Surajbansi Race and the progenitors of the dynasty have ruled in Chamba for fourteen hundred years.

*Born :* On 8th December, 1924.

*Succeeded his father on* 7th December, 1935.

*Being educated :* At the Aitchison College, Lahore.

*Area of the State :* 3,127 square miles.

*Population :* 1,46,870.

*Revenue :* Rs. 9,00,000.

*Salute :* 11 guns.

Council of Administration appointed by Government to carry on Minority Administration

*President :*

Lieutenant Colonel H. S. STRONG, C. I. E.

*Vice-President and Chief Secretary :*

DIWAN BAHADUR LALA MADHO RAM.

*Judicial Member :*

LALA HARGOBIND.

Chamba is one of the oldest principalities in India and has been ruled by the same dynasty since its foundation in A.D. 550.

*Address :* Chamba, Punjab.





**CHHOTA-UDEPUR :** His HIGHNESS MAHARAWAL SHRI NATWARSINHJI FATEHSINHJI, Ruler of Chhota-Udepur State in Gujarat, is a Chowan Rajput and traces his descent from the renowned Patta Rawal of Pawagadh.

*Born :* 16th November 1906

*Succeeded to the Gadi.* On 29th August 1923. Was invested with full powers on 20th June 1928.

*Educated* At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

*Married :* In 1927, Shri Padmakunver Basaheb, the daughter of His Late Highness The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla, and after her demise on 10th April 1928, married second time on the 5th December 1928, Shri Kusumkunver Basaheb,

daughter of H.H. The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla.

H.H. is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. Visited Europe in 1926 and in 1937.

*Heir-apparent :* YUVARAJ SHRI VIRENDRASINHJI born on 24th October 1937

*Area of the State :* 890.34 square miles. *Population :* 144,640.

*Gross Average Revenue :* Rs 11,20,365. *Salute :* 9 Guns

*Clubs :* Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; W. I. Turf Club, Bombay; British Union Club, London; S. F. Gymkhana, Chhota Udepur, The Cricket Club of India, Ltd., Bombay.

*Recreation :* Shooting, Cricket, Riding, etc.

*Tribute :* The State pays Rs. 7,805 to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda and it receives Tanka or tribute from the Estates of Chorangla, Gad, Bhaka, Khareda and Choramal.

There are manganese mines in the State. The State owns Railway in its limits. There are telephone connections in the Town and Taluka Headquarters. In the capital there are electric and Water Works. There is also a Dak Bungalow.

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

1. *Commanding Officer :* CAPT. MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI, Military Force.
2. *Dewan :* RAO BARADUK DHIRAJLAL H. DESAI, B.A.
3. *Revenue Officer :* MR. MAHASUKH M. SHAH, B.A.
4. *Dist. & Sessions Judge :* MR. C. G. DESAI, B.A., LL.B.
5. *First Class Magistrate and Nyayadhikari :* MR. NATVARLAL D. PARIKH, M.A., LL.B., B.Com., F.R.E.S.
6. *Superintendent of Police :* K. S. RAISINGHI C. CHOWAN.
7. *Chief Medical Officer and Jail Supdt :* DR. R. M. DAVE, M.B.B.S.
8. *State Engineer :* MR. MORARJI C. RUPERA, L.C.E.
9. *Forest Officer :* MR. N. D. AIYENGAR.

**C**OCHIN. HIS  
HIGHNESS SIR SRI  
R A M A VARMA,  
G.C.I.E., I.L.D., MAHARAJA  
of Cochin State.

*Born* 30th December  
1861.

*Ascended the Musnad.*  
25th March 1932.

*Educated* Privately.

*Heir:* His Highness  
Kerala Varma, Elaya Raja.

Cochin is a maritime  
Indian State lying in the  
south-west corner of India.  
It has an area of 1,480  
Square miles and a popula-  
tion of 1,205,016. It is

bounded on the north by the British Malabar, on the east  
by Malabar, Coimbatore and Travancore, on the south by  
Travancore and on the west by Malabar and the Arabian  
Sea.

His Highness was the first Indian Ruler to introduce an  
element of responsible Government in an Indian State. The  
Government of the State is now carried on by His Highness the  
Maharaja through the Diwan in relation to 'reserved subjects'  
and through a Minister responsible to the Legislature appoin-  
ted under the Government of Cochin Act in relation to  
'transferred subjects'. A Legislative Council with a predomi-  
nant non-official majority and elected on a very wide franchise  
has been constituted.

In point of Education the State takes the 1st place among  
the Indian States and Provinces. It owns 3 Colleges 48 High  
Schools, 109 Lower Secondary Schools and 885 Primary  
Schools.

The State maintains 57 Hospitals and Dispensaries.  
Local administration is carried on by five Municipalities in  
the five important towns and 86 Panchayats in the villages.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 17 guns.

The present Diwan of the State is Sir R. K. Shanmukham  
Chetty, K.C.I.E., and the Minister, Dr. A. R. Menon, M.B.  
Ch.B. (Edin.).







**COOCH BEHAR: HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA JAGADDIPENDRA NARAYAN BHUP BAHADUR**

*Born* 15th December 1915  
Succeeded to the Gadi on the 20th December 1922. Educated at Harrow and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. His Highness was invested with full Ruling Powers on 6th April 1936

*Area of the State* 1,318 35 Square Miles  
*Population* 5,90,866  
*Revenue* About 34 lakhs  
*Language spoken*. Bengali  
*Permanent Salute* 13 guns

#### **RULING FAMILY**

*Mother* Her Highness The Maharani Saheba, daughter of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

*Brother* Maharajkumar Indrajitendra Narayan.

*Sisters* Maharajkumari Usha Devi, Gayatri Devi and Menaka Devi

#### **STATE COUNCIL**

*President* His Highness The Maharaja Bhup Bahadur

*Vice-President* Mr L. G. WALLIS, I.C.S.

#### **MEMBERS**

RAI KARAIT CHARAN GANGULI BAHADUR, B.A., B.C.S. (retd.), Revenue Officer  
RAI SAHIB S. R. MAJUMDAR, Audit Officer

#### **LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

All the Members of the State Council with the following Additional Members representing different interests in the State. In view of the general constitutional development in India as a whole His Highness the Maharaja Bhup Bahadur has been pleased to increase the number of the Non-official members to provide for a non-official majority

SRIJUT U. N. DUTT, B.L. (*Ex-officio*) SRIJUT S. C. GHOSAL, M.A., B.L., (*Ex-officio*) KHAN CHAUDHURI AMANATULLA AHMED (Mohammedans) RAI SAHIB SURENDRA KANTA BASU MAJUMDAR, B.L. (Bar). SRIJUT DULI CHAND SETHIA OSWAL (Merchants) SRIJUT SUSIL KUMAR CHAKRAVARTY, M.A., (Hindus) KUMAR ROBINDRA NARAYAN (Rajguns) SRIJUT SATISH CHANDRA ROY SINGHA SARKAR, B.L. (Dinhat Sub-division) MAULVI DHAJARUDDIN PRODHAN (Mekhlgunj Sub-division) SRIJUT DHIR CHANDRA BASUNIA (Tufanganj Sub-division). SRIJUT H. K. SEN GUPTA, B.L., (*Secretary*)

#### **OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.**

MAJOR RAJKUMAR R. SINGH, Bar-at-Law, *Private Secretary to His Highness*. SRIJUT UMANATH DUTT, B.L., *Civil and Sessions Judge* SRIJUT SARAT CHANDRA GHOSAL, M.A., B.L., *Fouzdari Ahilkar*. Mr J. C. ROY, B.Sc. (Cal. and Glas.), A.M.I.E.S. (Scott.), M.R. San. I. (Lond.), *State Engineer*. DR. K. K. DHAR, B.Sc., M.B. (Cal.), L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.M. (Dublin), D.T.M., D.T.H. (Liverpool), *Civil Surgeon*. RAI S. C. MAJUMDAR BAHADUR, *Superintendent of Police*. SRIJUT S. C. GUPTA, M.A., *Principal, Victoria College*.

**D**ATIA: LT. COLONEL HIS  
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA  
LOKENDRA SIR  
GOVINDSINH JU DEO  
BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.,  
Ruler of Datia.

*Born* : 1886    *Ascended*  
the Gadi on 5th August  
1907

His Highness is a Patron of St. John Ambulance Association, Vice-Patron of National Horse Breeding and Show Society, Vice-President of Red Cross Society and All-India Baby Week Society, Vice-Patron of Girl Guide Association, Indian Empire, Member of Cricket Club, India, besides being a member of several Societies, Associations and Clubs.



He contributed about 7 lakhs during the War, has presented Lord Reading's statue to the Imperial Capital, Delhi, and has built several beautiful buildings of public utility in his own capital including Lord Hardinge Hospital and Lady Willingdon Girls' School.

Besides shooting several big game in South-East Africa in 1912-13 he has shot 175 tigers in India

His Highness celebrated his Silver Jubilee in 1933.

*Constitution* : The administration is carried on through the Chief Minister, who is the central administrative authority. The Chief Minister is assisted by the Heads of departments and advised by the Legislative Council which was constituted in 1924.

*Chief Minister* : SIR AZIZUDDIN AHMED, KT., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O., K.B.

*Area of the State* : 912 square miles.

*Population* : 158,834.

*Revenue* : About Rs. 18 lakhs.

*Address* : Datia, Central India.



**DEWAS STATE** (Senior Branch) : HIS HIGHNESS COLONEL MAHARAJA VIKRAMSINHA RAO PUAR, B.A., SENA SAPTA SAHASRI, MAHARAJA of Dewas (Senior Branch).

*Born* : 4th April 1910 ;  
*Succeeded to the Gadi* on the 21st December 1937.

*Educated* : Privately and afterwards at the Christian College, Indore, and Rajaram College, Kolhapur.

*Married* : In 1926 Shrimant Pramila Bai Sahib

Maharaj, a princess of the House of Jath.

*Heir-Apparent* Shrimant Yuvaraj Krishnaji Rao Puar Abasahib Maharaj

*Children* . (1) Shrimant Maharaj Kumari Shalini Raje ,  
(2) Shrimant Yuvaraj Krishnaji Rao Puar Abasahib Maharaj ;  
(3) Shrimant Maharaj Kumari Vijaya Raje.

*Recreation* : Pigsticking, Shooting, Tennis, Cricket, etc.

*Address* : Dewas Senior, C.I.

*Area of the State* : 449 square miles.

*Population* : 83,321.

*Revenue* : Rs. 6,50,000.

*Salute* : 15 Guns.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*President and Special Member* : Lt.-Col. SIR JAMES ROBERTS, Kt, C.I.E., K.I.H., I.M.S. (Retd.).

*Vice-President and Judicial Member* : RAO BAHADUR SARDAR KESHAVA BALWANT BIDWAI, B.A., B.L.

*Revenue Member* : RAO SAHIB SARDAR KRISHNAMURTI PUSHPAL NAIDU.

*Home Member* : SARDAR SHANKAR RAO APPASAHIB PAWAR.

**D**EWAS STATE (Junior Branch) HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRIMANT SADASHIV RAO KHASE SAHEB PAWAR, the present Ruler of Dewas State (Jr.).

*Born* . 13th August 1887.

*Educated* at the local Victoria High School, Daly College, Indore, Mayo College, Ajmer and the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun, passed the London Matriculation and entered Lincoln's Inn to study law. Succeeded his brother in February 1934.

*Married* Her Highness Maharani A S Parvati Bai Sahib Maharaj who belongs to the famous house of the Angres and is a niece of Her Highness the Dowager Maharani Sahiba of Baroda. One son and two daughters.

*Her-Apparent* Yuvraj Captain Yeswant Rao Bhau Sahib Pawar is a Matriculate of the London University and has filled in law terms at Gray's Inn, and has passed the first examination.

Maharaj Kumari Alaknandabai Jadhav is highly educated and is zealously working as President of the State Council.

His Highness visited Europe in 1908, 1913, 1930, 1935 and 1938. He is a keen sportsman, an excellent Tennis player and a good shot.

His Highness was the President of the Maratha Education Conference in 1917, of Kurmi Kashattriya Conference in 1919 and 1933 and of the Ayurvedic Conference in 1936. He was elected a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1925 from Poona Rural Constituency and a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes in 1936. He is one of the progenitors of the Maratha Education Society and a sponsor of the Shri Shivaji Memorial of Poona.

In administering the State His Highness is assisted by a Council, two members of which are representatives of the Agricultural and Commercial sections of the population.

His Highness's rule has been one of all-round progress in the State. Village and town Panchayats have been revived, the Raj Sabha or the Representative Assembly of the people has been re-modelled, a Maternity House has been opened, Vocational education has been introduced, and an extensive programme of village uplift has been set on foot. A Majlis Qanum (Legislative Assembly) has been formed.

The State was founded in 1732 A.D. by the Pawar Marathas from the Deccan who were a member of Maratha Confederacy. A treaty of alliance with the British Government was entered into in 1818 and since then a relation of cordial friendship and good understanding has existed between the State and the Paramount Power.

*Salute* 15 guns.

*Area* : 419.41 square miles.

*Revenue* . Rs. 6,82,848.





**DHAR(CI) HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA ANAND RAO PUAR SAHIB BAHADUR (MINOR), Ruler of Dhar State.**

*Born* 24th November, 1920.

Adopted by Her late Highness the Dowager Maharani Saheba, D B E, on 1st August, 1926

*Education* His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur has completed his College career. His Highness accompanied by his Guardian Captain Harvey Jones went on an Educational trip to London in May 1938 and returned to the Capital on the 14th October 1938. His Highness is now receiving Practical Administrative training in the State.

*Salute* 15 guns.

*Area of the State* 1,800 24 square miles

*Average Revenue of the State* : Rs 30,00,000 including revenue of the Khasgis, Thakurates, Bhumats and Jagirs, etc *Population* 243,521.

*Railway Station* : Mhow—33 miles Rutlam—60 miles on B. B & C I. Railway Lines

#### COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

*Dewan and President, Council of Administration of the State and Khasgi Karbhari :*

DEWAN BAHADUR K NADKAR

*Member (without Portfolio) of the Executive Council :*

RAO BAHADUR SHRIMANT MAHARAJ SETURAMJI SAHIB PUAR

*Home and Revenue Member :*

MR. RAGHUNATH SAHAI

*Military Member .*

MR RAGHUNATH SAHAI (Acting).

*Judicial Member :*

RAI BAHADUR G B. DE, B A, B.L

*Consultative Member :*

THAKUR JASWANT SINGH OF BIDWAL.

*Assistant to the Dewan in the Finance Branch.*

MR. B. S BAPAT, M A, LL B.

*Durbar and Council Secretary :*

MR. R. M. PURANIK, M.A., LL B.

**DHARAMPUR** HIS  
HIGHNESS MAHARANA  
SHRI VIJAYADITYA  
MOHANDEVJI RANA, Raja Sahab  
of Dharampur

*Born* . 1884. *Ascended the*  
*Gadi* . 1921 *Educated* At the  
Rajkumar College, Rajkot

*Married* In 1905 A. S.  
Rasikkunverba, daughter of  
His Highness Maharaja Shri  
Gambhirsinhji, Maharaja of Ra-  
ppla, and after her demise in  
1907 A S Manharkunverba,  
daughter of Kumar Shri  
Samantsinhji of Palitana.

His Highness is a Member of  
the Chamber of Princes in his  
own right. A Banner was pre-  
sented to the State by Her  
Majesty Queen Victoria when she  
assumed the title of "Empress  
of India" on the 1st January 1877. Awarded His Late Majesty's  
Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935 and the Coronation Medal in 1937.

*Visited* . Europe : 1924, 1929, 1933, 1935.

China, Japan, Federated Malay States, Java-Sumatra 1925.

Egypt Syria, Iraq, Palestine 1928.

Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand 1934.

China, Japan, Strait Settlements and Manila 1937.

Their Highnesses were received by Their Majesties the King  
Emperor and the Queen Empress in 1924.

The Ruling House of Dharampur belongs to the Celebrated clan  
of Sisodia Rajput.

*Area of the State* : 704 Square Miles. *Population* : About 1,12,031.

*Revenue* : Rs. 8½ Lakhs. *Salute* : Permanent 9 ; Personal 11.

*Recreation* : Shooting, Music and Travelling.

*Heir* : Maharaj Kumar Shri Narhardevji, B.A. (Bom.), M.A. (Cant.).

#### STATE COUNCIL.

*President* : Mr. D. V. SARAIYA, B.A., LL.B.

DEWAN BAHADUR CHUNILAL MANECKLAL GANDHI, M.A., LL.B.,  
Advocate (O S) & Notary Public, Finance Controller, Dharampur State.

*Revenue Member* : Mr. S. J. DESAI, B.A.

*Member for Commerce and Industry* : DR S. K. PILLAI, D.Oec  
"Publ." (Munich).

#### MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

*Chairman* . Mr. D. V. SARAIYA, B.A., LL.B.

*Member* : NAGAR SHETH NARANDAS BHANABHAI SHAH.

*Member* : DR. K. B. PISPATI, M.B.B.S., Chief Medical Officer.

#### PERSONAL STAFF.

*Personal Assistant to His Highness The Maharana Sahab* :  
MR. BHOGILAL J. MODY.

*Assistant Secretary* : MR. JAGMOHANDAS C. SHAH.





**D**UNGARPUR: HIS HIGHNESS RAI RAYAN, MAHI-MAHENDRA, MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAWAL SHRI SIR LAKSHMAN SINGHJI BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., of Dungarpur, belongs to the Ada branch of the Sisodia Rajputs of whom the Maharana of Udaipur is the head. The Rulers of Dungarpur are descended from Samant

Singh, elder son of Kshem Singh, who ruled over Mewar in the beginning of the 13th century of the Vikram era.

*Born :* 1908.

*Ascended the Gadi :* 1918.

*Educated :* At the Mayo College, Ajmer.

*Married :* In 1920 the daughter of the late Raja of Bhinga in U. P. and a second time in 1928 a Princess of Kishengarh, the second daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Madan Singhji Bahadur of Kishengarh.

*Heir :* MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI MAHIPAL SINGHJI BAHADUR.

*Area of State :* 1,460 square miles.

*Population :* 2,27,500.

*Average Revenue :* Rs. 8,00,000.

*Salute :* 15 guns.

**FARIDKOT:** LIEUTENANT  
HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-  
SAADAT NISHAN  
HAZRAT-I-KAISAR-I-HIND RAJA  
HARINDAR SINGH BRAR BANS  
BAHADUR, Ruler of Faridkot  
State, Punjab

*Born:* On 29th January  
1915.

*Succeeded to the Gads* Dec  
1918 His Highness assumed  
full ruling Powers on 17th  
October 1934

*Educated.* At the Aitchison  
Chiefs' College, Lahore, where  
he had a brilliant academic  
career. Passed the Diploma  
Test with distinction in the year  
1932, standing 1st in his college in English and winning the Godley  
Medal, and the Watson Gold Medal for History and Geography.  
His Highness received practical Administrative and Judicial training  
in his State



In December 1933 His Highness successfully completed a course of  
Military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse His Highness  
is a keen sportsman and fond of all manly games, especially Polo.

*Married:* The daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bhagwant  
Singh Sahib of Bhareli, Ambala District, in February 1933.

*Salute:* 11 guns.

*Area of State:* 643 square miles

*Population:* 164,346

*Gross Income:* Rs. 20 lakhs.

*Heir-Apparent:* Shri Tikka Harmohindar Singh Sahib Bahadur.

*Born:* 22nd October 1937.

Kanwar Manjit Indar Singh Sahib Bahadur:—

The younger brother of His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur;  
born on 22nd February 1916, educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore,  
is Military Secretary to His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur since 1934.

*Chief Secretary:* Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh, B.A.

*Home Secretary:* Sardar Bahadur Sardar Fateh Singh

*Judicial and Revenue Secretary:* Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdul Azis,  
B.A., LL.B.

*A.D.C. to His Highness:* Major Malik Mohammad Bahadur.





**G**WALIOR: HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA, MUKHTAR-UL-MULK, AZIM-UL-IQTI-DAR, RAFI-USH-SHAN, WALA SHIKOH, MAHATASHAM-I-DAURAN, UMDAT-UL-UMRA, MAHARAJAHDHIRAJ, HISAM-US-SALTANAT, JIVAJI RAO SCINDIA, ALIJAH BAHADUR, SHRINATH, MANSUR-I-ZAMAN, FIDWI-I-HAZRAT-I-MALIK-I-MUAZZAM-I-RAFI-UD-DARAJA-I-INGLISTAN, Maharaja of Gwalior State.

*Born* 26th June 1916. Son of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madhav Rao Scindia and Her Highness the Maharani Gajraraja Scindia.

*Ascended* the throne on 27th September 1925, assumed ruling

powers on 2nd November 1936

*Educated* Privately under the guardianship of his mother, passed Matriculation Examination in Second Division, attended Victoria College, Gwalior.

*Administrative training* Received Settlement and Revenue training at Lyallpur (Punjab), Administrative training at Bombay and Bangalore and military training at Poona

Appointed "Associate Knight" of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem in June 1937 Elected Vice-President of the East-India Association, London, in November 1937.

*Salute* . 21 guns.

*Recreation* : Motoring, Big game shooting, Riding, Tennis, Reading.

*Area* : 26,397 square miles.

*Population* : 3,523,070.

*Revenue* : Two and half crores.

*Capital* : Gwalior.

*Addresses* : Jai Vilas, Gwalior, Madhav Vilas, Shivpuri.

On November 2, 1936, His Highness assumed full ruling powers. The Government of the State is carried on by a Council of Ministers under direct control of His Highness who is the fountain head of all authority in the State. The Council of Ministers is composed of eight

Ministers. The new constitution came into force since March 1937, when the work among the various Ministers was revised and redistributed. The special feature of the administration is the separation of judicial from executive functions and the decentralisation of authority. The State has a Legislative Assembly called Majlis-i-Am, to which members are both elected and nominated, but there is a majority of elected members. The State maintains an efficient Army consisting of Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery units. It has its own Postal system and a Light Railway. Besides possessing a number of schools the State has two Colleges for boys and one for girls. A Public School is run on European lines to impart education to the children of nobles and well-to-do persons.

Since the present Ruler assumed powers, vigorous impetus has been given to all-round moral and material progress. The construction of the Harsī Reservoir costing about 1½ crores, a proposal to construct an up-to-date Female Hospital and the sanction of one crore of rupees for Rural Reconstruction are the landmarks in the history of Gwalior. The network of roads has been utilised by the motor service run by Gwalior & Northern Indian Transport Company, and those places which were unconnected are now being joined with important highways. To bring Gwalior closer to the outer World His Highness has recently sanctioned the construction of a Seaplane Base, which will serve as a halting Station on the Imperial Air Line at Madhav Sagar and an Aerodrome at Maharajpur.

#### PERSONAL STAFF.

*Huzoor Secretary.* Capt. Sardar M. R. Phalke

*Military Secretary* Major S. K. Surve.

*Comptroller of Household* Capt. Sardar A. B. Phalke.

#### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

*Foreign and Political Minister* Major Sardar C. S. Angre.

*Army Minister.* Major General Sardar Rao Raja G. R. Rajwade, C.B.E.

*Revenue Minister.* Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari.

*Finance Minister* Sir Charles Carson, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.

*Home Minister.* Sir Manubhai Mehta, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., LL.B.

*Minister for Law and Justice* Nawab Saduddin Haider.

*Minister for Police* : Col. Sardar M. N. Shitole.

*Minister (Without Portfolio)* : Lt. Col. Rao Bahadur Bapu Rao Pawar.

*Secretary to the Council* : Syed Mohamad Ali.



**HYDERABAD:** HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS, RUSTOM-I-DOWRAN, ARASTU-I-ZAMAN, LT.-GENERAL, MUZAFFARUL-MULK WAL-MAMALIK NAWAB SIR MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR, FATEH JUNG SIPAH SALAR, Faithful Ally of the British Government, NIZAMUDDOULA, NIZAM-UL-MULK ASAF JAH, GCSI, GBE, Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar

*Born* 1886

*Ascended the throne* 1911

*Educated* Privately

*Married* In 1906 Dulhan Pasha, daughter of Nawab Jehangir Jung, a nobleman, representing a collateral branch of the Nizam's family

*Heir:* His Highness Nawab Mir Himayat Ali Khan Bahadur, Azam Jah, Prince of Berar

*Area of the State* 100,465 square miles

*Population* 17,877,986

*Revenue* Actuals for 1938 896 67 lakhs Estimated for 1939 905 11 lakhs.  
*Salute* 21 guns.

The State has a Legislative Council of twenty members, eight of whom are elected and an Executive Council of six officials with a President. It maintains its own paper currency and coinage, postal system, railways and army. It has a University with six Arts Colleges including one for women and Colleges for Engineering, Medicine, Law and Teaching. It has also an Honours College affiliated to Madras University, a College for Jagirdars and a College of Physical Education. There are also a Central Cottage Industries Institute, a Central Technical College and an Observatory. The State is of great historical and archaeological interest, as within its limits, are situated many old capitals of ancient and medieval Deccan Kingdoms, famous forts, temples, mosques and shrines and the wonderful Buddhist sculptures and paintings of Ellora and Ajanta.

*Capital:* Hyderabad—Population 466,894. It is the fourth largest city in the Indian Empire. The city is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Musi, with fine public buildings, broad cemented roads, good electricity and water supply and an efficient bus service run by the State Railway. Among interesting places are the Char Minar, the Mecca Masjid, the fort and tombs of Golconda and the large artificial reservoirs—the Osman Sagar and the Himayat Sagar.

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

#### *President:*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR AKBAR HYDARI (Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur) P.C., Kt., B.A., LL.D., D.C.L., (with Railway, Mines, Political and Constitutional Affairs Portfolios)

#### *Army and Medical Member*

NAWAB SIR AQBER JUNG BAHADUR.

#### *Education and Finance Member*

NAWAB MAHDI YAR JUNG BAHADUR, M.A. (Oxon.)

#### *Revenue and Police Member*

Sir Theodore J. Tasker, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.

#### *Public Works Member*

RAJA SHAMRAJ RAJWANT BAHADUR

#### *Finance Member*

NAWAB FAKHR YAR JUNG BAHADUR.  
(On leave)

#### *Judicial Member:*

NAWAB MIRZA YUNG BAHADUR.

**I**DAR: HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SHREE HIMMAT SINGHJI OF —The Idar House was founded 200 years ago by two brothers of the Maharaja of Jodhpur. His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji is the 10th of this illustrious line, and the grandson of the well-known soldier and statesman, His Highness Maharaja Major General Sir Pratap Singhji Sahib of Jodhpur fame. Maharaja Himmat Singh succeeded to the Gadi on the sudden death of His Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singh on the 14th April 1931.

*Born* On 2nd September 1899

*Married* In the year 1908 Shree Jawahar Kunwar Sahiba, the eldest daughter of Raja of Khandela in the Jaipur State

His Highness received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he remained for 5½ years, leaving it after a brilliant career in 1916. He attained his diploma standing first in the list of candidates from all the Chiefs' Colleges in India and was awarded His Excellency the Viceroy's medal. He won every class prize from the fifth to the diploma, five prizes for English and eleven others for various subjects. He won prizes in each division in succession for riding, and represented the College against the Alton College for 3 years at tent pegging, and also at tennis. For several years he was captain of one or other of the junior football or cricket elevens, and he was one of the best and keenest polo players in the college.

As will be seen, he upheld his family tradition as a horseman. From boyhood he was keen on hunting and pigsticking and before he had joined the College at the age of 10, he had accounted for many a panther and bear to his own rifle. His Highness now keeps a racing stable and has had many successes. These active sports are not his only recreation for he has a good ear for music and is interested in painting and photography.

On leaving the college, His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji took an active part in the State administration being appointed to His late Highness' Council, and later for several years was in charge of the administration under His late Highness' personal directions. He gained further practical experience from an extensive tour throughout India in 1929-30. He was therefore well qualified to take up his responsibilities as Ruler of His State when he succeeded the Gadi of Idar. Since his accession in 1931, many schemes of improvement have been inaugurated which concern the social welfare of his subjects, their education, industries and agriculture. His Highness has embarked on an ambitious programme of reform and advancement which it is expected his experience and keen personal interest will enable him to carry through successfully.

His Highness has got two sons, Maharaja Kumars Shree Daljit Singhji and Amar Singhji, the eldest Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji, the heir apparent, was born in 1917.

*Salute*: 15 Guns. *Area*: 1,669 sq. miles. *Revenue*: Rs. 31 Lakhs.  
*Dignity*: RAJ BAHADUR RAJ RATTAN JAGANNATH BHATTARAI, M.A., LL.B.





**I**NDORE. HIS HIGHNESS  
**MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ  
 RAJESHWAR SAWAI  
 SHREE YESHWANT RAO  
 HOLKAR BAHADUR, G.C.I.E.**  
 Maharaja of Indore.

*Born:* 6th September 1908.

*Accession:* 26th February  
 1926

*Investiture* 9th May 1930.

*Educated* In England 1920-  
 23 and again at Christ Church,  
 Oxford, 1926-29.

*Married:* In 1924 a daugh-  
 ter of the Junior Chief of  
 Kagal (Kolhapur) Her High-  
 ness Maharani Sanyogita Bai  
 died in July 1937

*Daughter* Princess Ushadevi,  
 born 20th October 1933

H H married Miss Marguerite Lawler in September 1938.  
 Delegate to the R.T.C. in 1931

*Area of State:* 9,902 square miles    *Population:* 1,325,000.  
*Revenue:* Rs. 1,35,00,000.

*Salute:* 19 guns (21 guns within State).

*Address:* Indore, Central India.

*Recreation:* Tennis, Cricket and Shikar

#### **STATE CABINET.**

*President:*

AITMAD-UD-DOWLAH RAI BAHADUR COL DINANATH,  
 BAR-AT-LAW, Prime Minister & Finance Minister.

*Revenue Minister:*

MUSAHIB-I-KHAS BAHADUR RAI BAHADUR S V. KANUNGO, M.A.

*Home Minister:*

MASHIR BAHADUR M. A RASHID KHAN, B.A (OXON), BAR-AT-LAW.

*Judicial Minister:*

RAI BAHADUR RANGILAL, M.A.

*Army Member:*

MAJOR-GENERAL T. M. CARPENDALE.

*Additional Revenue Member:*

C. G. MATKAR, Esq., M. A. (OXON), BAR-AT-LAW.

**JANJIRA: HIS HIGHNESS  
SIDI MUHAMMAD KHAN,  
NAWAB SAHEB OF JAN-  
JIRA.**

*Born.* March 7th, 1914.

*Succeeded to the Gadi on* 2nd May 1922. Was invested with full Ruling powers on 9th November 1933.

*Educated:* At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he took the Diploma with distinction in 1930. Received instruction in administration, politics and agriculture in the Deccan College, Poona, and administrative training in the Mysore State.



*Married.* On the 14th November 1933 the Shahajadi Saheba of Jaora State in Central India

*Area:* 379 square miles.

*Population:* 1,10,388.

*Revenue:* Rs. 11,00,000

*Salute:* 11 guns permanent, 13 guns local

Principal sources of State income are Agriculture, Forest, Abkari and Customs

**PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.**

*Dewan and Judge, High Court.* RAO BAHADUR H. B. KOTAK, B.A., LL.B.

*Sar Nyayadhish.* MR. RAMKRISHNA BABAJI DALVI

*Sadar Tahasildar.* MR. SIDI JAFAR SIDI MAHMUD SHEKHANI, B.A., LL.B.

*Chief Medical Officer:* DR. A. F. DaSILVA GOMES, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.F.P.S. (Gls.), L.M. (Dublin).

*Chief Forest Officer:* MR. SYED SALAR.

*Chief Engineer:* MR. V. A. DIGHE, L.C.E.

*Private Secretary to H.H. the Nawab Saheb:* MR. G. S. KARBHARI, M.A., LL.B.

*Customs Inspector:* MR. SIDI IBRAHIM SIDI ABDUL RAHIMAN KHANJADE.

*Mamlatdar, Jafarabad:* MR. G. A. DIGHE.



**JAORA:** LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS FAKHRUD-DAULAH NAWAB SIR MOHAMMAD IFTIKHAR ALI KHAN BAHADUR, SAULAT-E-JANG, G.B.E, K.C.I.E., Nawab of Jaora.

*Born:* 1883.

*Ascended the Gads* in 1895

*Educated* at the Daly College, Indore, served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for fifteen months till 1902, and is Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army.

*Married.* His Highness' first marriage was celebrated in 1903, 2nd marriage in 1905 and the 3rd in the year 1921.

*Heir-Apparent* BIRJIS

QADR NAWABZADA MOHAMMAD NASIR ALI KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR

*Area of State:* 601 square miles

*Revenue:* Rs. 12,00,000.

*Population:* 1,00,204.

*Salute:* 13 guns.

#### STATE COUNCIL.

*President* HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB BAHADUR

*Vice-President and Chief Minister:* SAHIBZADA DR. ABDUL WAJID KHAN, M.A., Ph. D.

*Secretary:* MR. NASRAT MOHAMMAD KHAN, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.)

#### Members

*Military Secretary:* FARRUKH SIYAR NAWABZADA MOHAMMAD MUMTAZ ALI KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR.

*Private Secretary.* MUNTAZIM BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MIR NASIRUDDIN AHMED SAHIB.

*Secretary, Public Health Department:* MUNTAZIM BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MIR NASIRUDDIN AHMED SAHIB

*Judicial Secretary and Judge, Chief Court:* MR. NASRAT MOHAMMAD KHAN, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.).

*Revenue Secretary:* MOULVI MOHAMMAD RAFIULLAH SAHIB.

*Finance Member:* SAHIBZADA DR. ABDUL WAJID KHAN, M.A., Ph. D.

**JAWHAR. RAJA SHRIMANT PATANGSHAH VIKRAMSHAH,** present Ruler of Jawhar State, is a descendant of the illustrious family of Jayaba Mukne who founded the dynasty. The valour and prowess of the Raja's ancestors won them the proud and princely title of "SHAH" from Mohomad Taghlakh, the Emperor of Delhi

*Born* 11th December 1917

*Education* Was brought up in childhood by Mrs Marston, wife of Mr W H Marston, Superintendent in the Indian Police Service. Received education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and then joined the Blundell's Old Public School in England. After leaving the School, received administrative training under competent tutors in England, and on return to India in 1937, received practical administrative training under the Collector of Nasik.

*Married* In May 1938 to Shrimant Kamala Raje, sister of the Rajahsahab of Jath.

The State is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Gujarat States Agency. The Raja was invested with full administrative powers on 16th January 1938. He exercises full Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

*Sport* Shooting, Riding, Tennis and Motoring

The State is one of the oldest States in India and pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State.

*Area* : 308 square miles

*Average Revenue* . Rs 3,45,000.

*Population* : 57,261

*Salute* : 9 guns permanent

*Chief Products* : Grains such as Paddy, Nagli and Warai and Forest produce such as Timber and Coal

The Capital town of Jawhar is 1,500 feet above the sea level and the climate is excellent especially in summer.

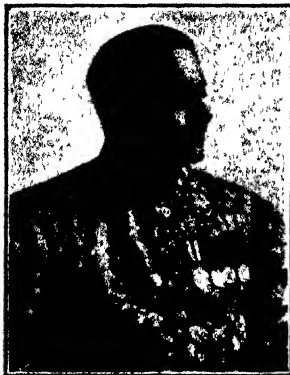
*Educational* : Primary education is provided free to all throughout the State. A free English Class is attached to the Main Vernacular School at Jawhar.

*Medical Relief* : There are 3 dispensaries where free medical relief is provided.

*Dewan* : Rao Bahadur M. O. Patel, B.A.







**JHALAWAR: LIEUT. HIS HIGHNESS DHRAMDIVAKAR PRAJAVATSAL MAHARAJ RANA SIR SHRI RAJENDRA SINGH JI DEV BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., M.R.A.S., A.R.P.S., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.A.G.S., etc., of Jhalawar State.**

*Born* 15th July 1900. *Married*. One son. *Succeeded* 1929

*Educated* Mayo College, Ajmer, School of Rural Economy, University of Oxford. *Knighted* on the birthday of His Majesty, June, 1938. Was Lieutenant in the I.T.F., is now Lieutenant with 1/19th Hyderabad Regiment (Russells), was attached in 1929 at Fort Sandeman, Balu-

chistan. Is a keen shikari and has shot about 70 tigers, and a few Bisons, in South India, record shot three tigers in five minutes. Has a taste for music, agriculture, poetry and the fine arts, Member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain and the Bombay Natural History Society, the East India Association, London, The British Association for the advancement of Science, Western India States Cricket Association, Rajkot, Kennel Club of India, Dehra Dun, The Western India Automobile Association, Bombay, The Automobile Association, London, Royal Asiatic Society of London, The Calcutta Literary Society, Calcutta, Royal Photographic Society, London, Royal Agri-Horticultural Society of India, Calcutta, Royal Zoological Society of London, Royal Geographical Society of London, Royal Horticultural Society of London, Royal Agricultural Society of England, London, Member of the British Society of Dowsers and himself a keen Dowsler and Member of the Pinewood Gun Club, Busley Gun Club, The London Gun Club, Stratford-on-Avon Gun Club, Shri Bhawani Club, Brijnagar, "Lodge" Rajputana, and is a Knight of the Round Table (England), Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, 1932-37, was President of All-India Kshattriya Mahasabha, 1934-36. His Highness is deeply interested in mass education. The percentage of literacy in Jhalawar State is by far the highest among the States in Rajputana.

*Area of the State:* 813 square miles. *Population:* 107,890. *Salute:* 13 guns.

*Heir Apparent:* Maharaj Kumar Shri Harishchandra Bahadur, born in Oxford, 27th September, 1921.

*Recreations:* Big Game Hunting, Shooting and Clay-Pigeon Shooting, Photography, Fishing, Tennis, etc.

*Address:* "Raen Basera" Brijnagar, Rajputana, India; T. A. Jhalendra. Eccentric Club, London.

**JODHPUR :** COL. HIS  
HIGHNESS RAJ RAJESH-  
WAR SARAMAD-I-RAJA-I-  
HIND MAHARAJA DHIRAJ  
SIR UMAID SINGHJI SAHIB  
BAHADUR, G C S I, G. C. I E.,  
K C V. O., A D C., Ruler of  
Jodhpur State

*Born* 1903 *Ascended*  
the Gadi 1918

*Educated :* At the Mayo  
College, Ajmer

*Married :* Daughter of  
Rao Bahadur Thakur Jey  
Singhji Bhati of Umaidna-  
gar in 1921 Has five sons  
and one daughter

*Heir-Apparent :* Maharaj Kumar Sri Hanwant Singhji  
Sahib, born in 1923.

*Area of the State :* 36,071 square miles

*Population :* 2,134,848.

*Revenue :* Rs. 1,71,57,000

*Permanent Salute :* 17, local 19 guns



#### STATE COUNCIL.

*President :* His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

*Chief Minister and Finance Minister :* Lt -Col Sir Donald  
M. Field, C I. E.

*Home Minister :* Thakur Madho Singhji of Sankhwas.

*Public Works Minister :* Mr. S. G. Edgar, I S E

*Revenue Minister :* Khan Bahadur Nawab Chowdhri  
Muhammad Din.

*Judicial Minister :* Rai Bahadur Lala Kanwar Sain, M. A.,  
Bar-at-law.



**JUNAGADH: CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS SIR MAHABATKHANJI RASULKHANJI III, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Nawab Saheb of Junagadh.**

*Family* Babi (Yusufzai Pathan)

*Born* 2nd August 1900.

*Educated* Preparatory school in England and at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

*Heir-Apparent* NAWABZADA DILAWAR KHANJI, born 23rd June 1922

*Area of the State* 3,337 sq miles. *Population* 1,545,152

*Principal Port* Veraval *Revenue* : Rs 1 Crore.

*Salute* : 15 guns personal and local.

Indian States Forces—Junagadh State Lancers, Mahabatkhanji Infantry.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

*President of the Council* :

J. MONTEATH, ESQ., C.I.E., I.C.S. (RETIRED).

*Dewan, Junagadh State and Second Member of the Council* :

VIQUARUL OMERA ZIAUL MULK SAHEBZADA SARDAR MAHOMED KHAN SAHEB BAHADUR DALER JUNG, B.C.S., J.P.

*Law Member* :

RAO BAHADUR S. T. MANKAD, B.A., LL.B.

*Revenue Member* :

MR. J. X. SEQUEIRA.

**K**HAIRPUR : HIS  
HIGHNESS MIR FAIZ  
MAHOMED KHAN TALPUR  
of Khairpur State.

*Born :* 4th Jan. 1913.

*Educated :* At the Mayo  
College, Ajmer.

*Succeeded :* December  
1935 on the demise of his  
father His Highness Mir  
Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur



The Rulers of Khairpur are Muslim Talpur Balochs and belong to the Shia sect. Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783, the history of the State belongs to the general history of Sind. In that year Mir Fatehali Khan Talpur established himself as Ruler of Sind and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur Branch of the Talpur family. In 1882 the individuality of Khairpur State was recognised by the British Government.

Khairpur is a first class State. It is the only State in Sind. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State.

*Area :* 6,050 square miles, a large portion of which is desert.

*Population :* 227,168.

*Current annual income :* Rs. 26.63 lakhs.

*Minister :* Khan Bahadur Syed Ijaz Ali, M.B.E.

*Address :* Khairpur Mir's, Sind, N.W.R.



**K**APURTHALA : COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASIKH-UL-ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA RAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA SIR JAGATJIT SINGH BAHADUR, Maharaja of Kapurthala, G.C.S.I. (1911), G.C.I.E. (1918) Created G.B.E. (1927) on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee, Honorary Colonel of 3-11th Sikhs (45th Rattays Sikhs) One of the principal Sikh Ruling Princes in India. In recognition of the prominent assistance rendered by the State during the Great War His Highness' salute was raised to 15 guns and the annual tribute of £9,000 a year was remitted in perpetuity by the British Government; received

the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, possesses also Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba, Grand Cross of the Order of Iran, thrice represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926, 1927 and 1929, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in 1927. Received Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarre from the Italian Government, 1934. His Highness had the honour of attending the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty in 1935, and the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in London in 1937. His Highness celebrated his Diamond Jubilee in November 1937.

*Born* : 24th November 1872; son of His Highness the late Raja-i-Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala.

*Heir-Apparent* : SIRI TIKKA RAJA PARAMJIT SINGH.

*Chief Minister* : SIR JOHN COLDSTREAM, I.C.S.

*Household Minister and Commandant, Kapurthala State Forces*

MAJOR MAHARAJKUMAR AMARJIT SINGH, C.I.E., I.A.

*Area of the State* : 652 Square Miles.

*Population* : 316,757.

His Highness owns landed property in the United Provinces of an approximate area of 700 square miles with a population of over 450,000, Maharaj Kumar Karamjit Singh being the Superintendent.

*Revenue* : Rs. 40,00,000.

*Address* : Kapurthala State, Punjab, India.

**TIKKA RAJA PARAMJIT SINGH** Heir-Apparent of the State of Kapurthala, Punjab.

*Born* 19th May 1892.

*Education.* Elementary education in Kapurthala under highly qualified English and French Tutors.

Left for Europe in 1905 for further studies.

Joined Cheam School in Surrey and then went to Harrow for a year.

Attended Lyceé Janson de Sailly in Paris for two years and then again returned to London to resume studies in St. Paul's High School, Kensington.

On return to India in 1909 received thorough training in the State in administrative work both Executive and Judicial. Conducted the affairs of the State in the absence of His Highness the Maharaja in Europe in 1915, 1919 and 1922 as Regent with full responsible powers and acted in a most efficient manner. In 1919 during serious troubles in the Punjab gained the praise and appreciation of the Government of India for himself and the State for excellent co-operation of the State in critical time.

Again in 1935 took charge of the State administration for a few months on the retirement of the ex-Chief Minister Dewan Sir Abdul Hamid.

Travelled a great deal in Europe, the United States of America, &c.

In 1936 His Majesty King Carol of Roumania invited him to his summer capital Sinaia where he stayed for a fortnight as the King's guest.

Attended the Coronation in Delhi in 1911. Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King Emperor George V. Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor George VI and Queen Elizabeth in 1937.

*Orders of distinction and Decorations.*

Coronation Medal 1911.

Silver Jubilee Medal 1935.

Coronation Medal 1937.

Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

Grand Cross of the Star of Roumania.

Grand Cross of the Order "Mérito Civil" Spain.

Grand Cross of the Order of Tunis.

*Clubs.* Member of the Royal Automobile Club of France and the St. Cloud Country Club, Paris.





**KOLHAPUR:** COLONEL  
HIS HIGHNESS SIR SHRI  
RAJARAM CHHATRAPATI  
MAHARAJA, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,  
is descended from the  
youngest branch of the Great  
Shivaji, the Founder of the  
Mahratta Empire and has the  
distinctive honorific title of  
"Chhatrapati Maharaja."

Born 30th July 1897.

Educated In India and in  
England

Ascended The Gadi in 1922

Married Shri Tara Bai  
Maharani Saheb, grand-daughter  
of His Highness Sir Shri Sayajirao  
Gaekwar, the Maharaja of Baroda  
and Shri Vijayamala Maharani-  
saheb, the daughter of Meherban  
Atmaramrao Mohite of Tanjore

Great Sportsman, Rider and

First-Class Whip, keen pig-sticker, deer hunting by Cheetah a speciality.

*Dynastic Salute* 19 guns. The State pays no tribute.

*Area.* 3,217 1 Sq. miles *Population* 9,57,137

*Gross Revenue.* Rs. 1,25,70,398.

Represented at two Round-Table Conferences by the present Prime Minister. There are nine Feudatory Jagagirs under His Highness' Suzerainty. The State leads in Social and Religious Reforms.

*Justice.* There is an independent High Court, established under a Charter. *Industries and Commerce* Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Spinning and Weaving Mills, The Kolhapur Sugar Mills and the Bank of Kolhapur, etc. Railway owned entirely by the State. Film industry, etc.

*Education* Rajaram College, Sykes Law College, Maharani Tarabai Teachers' College, Vernacular Secondary Teachers' Training College and numerous other Institutions, both technical and academic. Special facilities for backward and 'untouchable' classes; and Female Education free upto secondary stage, thereafter, in the Arts and Science College, half fees for State subjects and full fees for Female students not belonging to the State, excepting Harijans, (male and female,) whose education is free. Local Self-Government is entirely in popular hands. A Legislative Assembly for the entire Principality (including all the Feudatory Jagagirs,) will shortly be inaugurated. The State Troops comprise the Kolhapur Infantry, under British Command, and the State Cavalry. The Kolhapur City ("The Southern Benares") is noted for its religious sanctity and architectural grandeur. There are Historic Temples and Hill-Forts in the State, and it abounds in places of natural beauty and in valuable mineral deposits.

#### COUNCIL.

Moh. RAO BHARADUR D. A SURVE, Prime Minister. Moh. S. A. INDULKAR, B.A., Revenue Minister. Moh. D. M. BHONBALK, Chief Secretary to His Highness. Moh. RAO BHARADUR R. P. SAVANT, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Judicial Minister. Moh. M. S. HARTIK, Financial Secretary to His Highness. Moh. RAO BHARADUR B. I. POUW, Private Secretary to His Highness.

**K**OTAH · HIS HIGHNESS  
 MAHARAJADHIRAJ  
 MAHARAJ MAHI  
 MAHENDRA MAHARAO RAJA  
 SRI LT-COL SIR UMED SINGHJI  
 SAHIB BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.,  
 G.C.I.E., G.B.E., LL.D., MAHA-  
 RAO of Kotah

*Born* 1873 A.D.

*Ascended the Gads* 1889 A.D.

*Educated* Mayo College,  
 Ajmer

*Married* · Eldest daughter  
 of His Highness Maharana  
 Fateh Singhji Sahib of Udaipur  
 in 1892 who died in 1893  
 Daughter of His Highness  
 Maharao Sahib of Cutch in  
 1897 who died in July 1933  
 Sister of the Thakur Sahib of  
 Isarda (Jaipur State) in 1908



*Heir-Apparent* Maharaj Kumar Bhim Singhji Sahib, born by  
 the last marriage on 14th September 1909, passed the Post Diploma  
 Examination at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and married the daughter of  
 His Highness Maharaja Ganga Singhji Sahib of Bikaner. Blessed with  
 a son named Brjraj Singhji Sahib on 21st February 1934.

*Area of the State* : 5,684 sq miles      *Population* · 6,85,804

*Revenue* · 51 70 lakhs      *Salute* · 19 Guns

*Family History* The Ruling family belongs to the Hara sect  
 of Chauhan Rajputs and is an offshoot of the Bundi family. The  
 Kotah State came into existence about 1625 during the reign of Madho-  
 Singhji, second son of Rao Ratan of Bundi. During the reign of the  
 present Ruler the State has made considerable progress. Means of  
 communication have been vastly improved, almost all departments  
 reorganised and a revised land settlement introduced.

There is an efficient judiciary and justice is administered according  
 to the spirit of the law in force in British India.

There are 133 schools, 33 dispensaries and 420 Co-operative  
 Societies in the State.

The chief event of the present Maharao Sahib Bahadur's reign is  
 the restoration of a major portion of the territory transferred under  
 political exigencies of the time to form the Jhalawar State. The  
 Nagda Muttra Section of the B.B. & C.I. and a portion of the Bina-  
 Baran Railway runs through the State—a length of 28 miles over the  
 latter being owned by the State.

*Capital* : Kotah on the B.B. & C.I. Railway. Other trading centres  
 —Baran and Ramganj Mandi.

Administration is carried on with the assistance of two  
 ministers, Major-General Ap Onkar Singhji, C.I.E., a first class Jagirdar  
 of the State and Rai Bahadur Sardar Kahn Chandji, a retired P.C.S.  
 of the Punjab.





**K**UTCH: HIS HIGHNESS  
MAHARAJA DHIRAJ  
MIRZA MAHARAO  
SHRI KHENGARJI SAVAI  
BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.,  
G.C.I.E., Maharao of  
Kutch.

*Born in 1866. Succeeded to the Gadi in 1876 and was invested with full powers in 1885.*

Attended the Imperial Conference, London, and the League of Nations, Geneva, in 1921. Attended the Round Table Conference, 1931.

*Education :* Privately educated.

*Heir-Apparent :* MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI VIJAYARAJJI.

*Area :* 8,249.5 square miles, excluding the Runn which is about 9,000 square miles.

*Revenue :* About Rs. 32,00,000.

*Population :* 514,307.

*Salute :* Permanent 17 guns ; Local 19 guns.

*Devan :* SURYASHANKAR D. MEHTA, B.A., Bar.-at-Law.

#### OFFICERS.

*Naib Dewan :* JADURAM P. BHATT, B.A., LL.B.

*Revenue Commissioner :* H. H. DIVAN, B.A.

*Police Commissioner :* KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL RASHID KHAN.

*Chief Judge, Varishla Court :* RAO BAHADUR CHHOTALAL N. DESAI, B.A., LL.B.

**LIMBDI:** MAHARANA SHRI DAULATSINHJI, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., THAKORE SAHEB of LIMBDI is a descendant of Maharana Shri Manguji, and belongs to the Jhala Clan of Rajputs founded by Harpal Dev and Goddess Shakti. He rules over one of the Western India States enjoying full powers of internal autonomy.

*Born:* 11th July 1868.

*Accession to Gadi:* 14th April 1908. *Educated:* Privately.

*Clubs:* A Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society—Royal Empire Society—Roshanara, Delhi—Rajputana Club, Mount Abu—Willingdon Club, Bombay.

A member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

*Salute:* 9 guns.

*Hair:* YUVARAJ SHRI DIGVIJAYSINHJI, who is married to Raj Kumari Shri Nandkunvarba, daughter of the late H.H. Maharaja Kesarisinhji of Idar.

*Other sons and daughters:* Raj Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji, Raj Kumar Shri Fatehsinhji, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, F.R.G.S., Raj Kumar Shri Ghanshyamsinhji, Raj Kumari Shri Rupaliba, M.B.E., now Her Highness Maharani Saheb of Porbandar and Raj Kumari Shri Pratapba.

*Area of the State:* 343.96 sq. miles, besides 207 miles of Barwalla villages in the Dhindhuka Taluka. *Population:* 40,088.

*Revenue:* Rs. 9,00,000 (including Barwalla revenue).

#### STATE OFFICERS.

*Dewan:* RAJ KUMAR SHRI FATEHSINHJI, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), BAR-AT-LAW, F.R.G.S.

*Khangi Karbhari:* RAJ KUMAR SHRI GHANSHYAMSINHJI.

*Naib Dewan:* MR. BHUPATRAI M. BUCH, B.A., LL.B.

*Chief Medical Officer:* RAJ RATNA DR. KESHAVALAL T. DAVE, L.M. & S., etc.

*Accountant General:* MR. TULENIDAS J. LAVINGIA, B.A.

*Political Secretary & Sar Nyayadhiksh:* MR. DOLARRAI M. BUCH, B.A., LL.B.

*Revenue Commissioner:* RANA SHRI JIWANSINHJI, G.B.V.C.

*Husw Secretary:* MR. BHUDARDAS N. JAJAL, B.A., BAR-AT-LAW.

#### PERSONAL STAFF.

*Honorary Personal Secretary and Head of Female Education:* MISS (DR.) ELIZABETH SHARPE, K.H.M., F.R.G.S., etc.

*Private Secretary:* MR. CHHOTALAL HARIJWAN.



**L**UNAWADA: LIEUT. HIS  
HIGHNESS MAHARANA  
SHRI VIRBHADRASINHJI,  
RAJAJI SAHEB OF LUNAWADA.

His Highness belongs to the illustrious clan of Solanki Rajputs, and is a descendant of Sidhraj Jaysinh Dev of Anhilwad Patan, once the Emperor of Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar.

*Born:* 1910. *Ascended the Gadi:* 1930.

*Educated:* At Mayo College, Ajmer.

*Married:* In 1931, Maharani Saheb Shri Manharkunverba, daughter of Capt. His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb

Shri Sir Amarsinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., of Wankaner State.

*Heir-apparent:* Maharajkumar Shri Bhupendrasinhji, born on 14th October 1934.

*Area of State:* 388 square miles.

*Population:* 95,162. *Revenue:* Rs. 5,50,000.

*Dynastic Salute:* 9 guns.

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

*Dewan:* J. N. VARMA, Esqr., B.A., LL.B., M Sc ECON. (London),  
BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

*Narb Dewan:* K. S. PRAVINSINHJI.

*Officer General Depts.:* K. S. VIRVIKRAMSINHJI.

*Sar Nyayadhish:* VADILAL A. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B.

*Hurur Personal Assistant:* N. K. KANABAR.

*Nyayadhish:* RAMAKANT M. MAJUMDAR, B.A., LL.B.

*Police and Excise Superintendent:* CHATURSINHJI J. SOLANKI.

*Chief Medical Officer:* NENSHI D. SHAH, M.B., B.S.

*Revenue Officer:* AMBALAL R. DAVE, B.A.

*Customs Officer & Educational Inspector:* AMRITLAL P. SHAH,  
B.A. (Hons.).

*Forest Officer:* SIDUBHAI KALUBHAI.

*Head Master, S. K. High School:* RAMNIKLAL G. MODI, M.A.

*Risaldar Major:* SHAIKH ABDULGANI.

*Subedar Major:* SHER BAHADUR D. THAPA.

**MAIHAR:** **RAJA SIR BRIJNATH SINGHJI DEO BAHADUR, K.C.I.E.,** is a Kachhwaha Rajput enjoying a hereditary salute of 9 guns and full Civil and Criminal jurisdictions—is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

*Born* on 22nd February 1896

*Succeeded* to the *Gad:* on the 16th December 1911.

*Educated* at the Daly College, Indore.

The first Rani Saheba Shrimati Jadeji (*married* 1915) who died in 1930 was a daughter of His Highness Thakore Shri Daulat Singhji, Thakore Sahib of Dhrol in Kathiawar. The present Senior Rani Sahiba (*married*

1920), mother of the heir-apparent, is a daughter of Maharaj Shri Chhatar Singhji of Semlia, brother of the late Raja Sahib of Sailana State in Central India. The Junior Rani Sahiba is a daughter of Thakur Sahib Harishchander Singhji, a scion of the Royal family of Nepal.

The Ruler has two sons and two daughters, the elder Rajkumarisabeha has been married to the Rajasahib of Diara (U.P.).

*Heir-Apparent:* YUBRAJ GOVIND SINGHJI is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

*Capital:* Maihar, (G.I.P. Railway).

*Area of the State:* 407 square miles.

*Population:* 68,991. *Annual Revenue*—Nearly 5 lacs.

Lime and its derivatives form the chief industry of the State and a company has just been floated for the manufacture of Cement and its bye-products.

The agricultural and horticultural produce of the State include food grains, oil seeds, sugarcane, fruit, etc., etc.

The presence in the State of inexhaustible deposits of the finest Limestone almost on the surface—with the railway passing through its heart from end to end is a promising factor for a wide industrial development—while there still remain very good prospects for industries like the manufacture of oil, soap, sugar, alcohol, dry ice and the like.

A thorough overhauling of the State machinery and remodelling it on up-to-date British Indian lines, Council consisting of officials and majority of non-officials Presided over by the Ruler established in 1928, to run the administration of the State and the construction and remodelling of the town, administrative buildings—Palace, Guest Houses, roads, electricity, irrigation canals, schools for free education and charitable hospitals are some of the conspicuous improvements that mark the progressive and prosperous regime of the present Ruler.





**MANDI:** CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR JOGINDER SEN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., the present Ruler of Mandi is a Rajput of Chanderbansi clan and it is traditionally asserted that the progenitors of the dynasty ruled in Inderprastha (Delhi) for over a thousand years

*Hon Captain:* 3/17 Dogra Regiment

*Born:* 20th August 1904.

*Ascended the Gadi:* 1913.

Invested with full ruling powers 1925.

*Educated.* Queen Mary's College and Aitchison College, Lahore.

Received Administrative and Judicial Training in Lahore 1923-24.

*Married Twice.* First the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala in 1923 and then the daughter of Kanwar Prithiraj Singh of Rajpipla in 1930

Visited important countries in Europe in 1924 and 1932—Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Greece, Turkey, Balkans, etc. in 1927. Attended the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI and also visited France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary in 1937.

*Recreations:* Shooting, Tennis and Cricket.

*Heir-apparent:* SHRI YUVRAJ YASHODHAN SINGH, born 7th December 1923.

*2nd Son:* Shri Rajkumar Ashok Pal Singh, born 5th August 1931.

*Daughters:* Shrimati Rajkumari Nirvana Devi, born 12th December 1928; and Second daughter, born 8th November 1938.

*Salute:* 11 guns.

*Area of the State:* 1,200 square miles.

*Population:* 207,465. Average annual Revenue, Rs. 12,48,483.

Mandi is the premier hill State in the Punjab States Agency.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS.

1. SIRDAR D. K. SEN, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.B. (Dublin), Bar-at-Law, *Chief Minister.*
2. KANWAR SEIV PAL, B.Sc., *Home Minister.*
3. RAI SAHIB BAKHSI BRAHM DASS, *Revenue Secretary.*
4. LALA DINA NATH, B.A., LL.B. (Elected member of the Legislative Council)
5. MIAN LACHHMAN SINGH, do

*Address:* Mandi State, Punjab, India.

*Telegraph Address:* "Paharpadsha" Mandi.

**M**AYURBHANJ: MAHARAJA SIR PRATAP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO, K. C. I E., Maharaja of Mayurbhanj. Born February 1901.

Succeeded to the Gadi on the 23rd April 1928 on the demise of his elder brother Lieutenant Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanj Deo

The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes by his own right.

*Educated:* At the Mayo College, Ajmer, and Muir Central College, Allahabad.

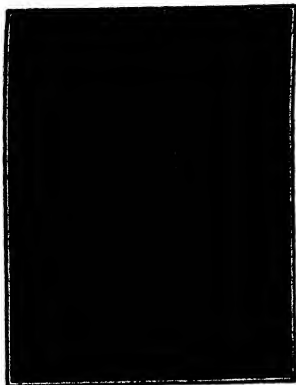
*Married:* On the 25th November 1925, the daughter of Maharaj-Kumar Sirdar Singhji and grand-daughter of the late Rajadhiraj Sir Nahar Singhji, of Shahpura in Rajputana

*Heir-apparent:* TIKAIT PRADEEP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO

*Area of State:* 4,243 square miles *Population:* 889,603 *Revenue:* Rs. 33,00,000. *Salute:* Permanent salute of 9 guns.

Mayurbhanj ranks first in point of population among the States of the Eastern States Agency, numbering forty-two, twenty-six of which were till recently known as the Orissa States, fourteen as the Central Provinces States, and two as the Bengal States. The history of its Ruling family goes back into hoary antiquity and numerous copper plate grants and archaeological finds testify to its powerful sway, and to the vast domains that constituted the territory of the Bhanja Kings, for hundreds of years. Its geographical and strategic position constituted it an important buffer State at the time when the East India Company and the Mahrathas were engaged in a struggle for supremacy in Eastern India and Mayurbhanj assisted the British cause. During the Mutiny of 1857, the Ruler of Mayurbhanj again distinguished himself as a loyal ally of the East India Company. The State is administered very much on British Indian lines, judicial independence, which has been secured under a full-powered High Court, being a special feature of its administration. The State is rich in mineral and forest resources and supplies the bulk of the iron ore needed for the Tata Iron and Steel Works of Jamshedpur. The activities of the Geological Department, recently organised by the State, are likely to lead to valuable results. The present administration is making every effort to promote the industrial interests of the State. The Maharaja is keen on aviation, and the State owns three aeroplanes and maintains a well-equipped aerodrome at Baripada, the capital of the State.





**MORVI : HIS HIGHNESS  
MAHARAJA SHREE  
LUKHDHIRJI BAHADUR,  
K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Morvi.**

*Born :* 1876.

*Ascended the Gad:* 1922.

*Educated :* Privately in India and England.

*Hew :* YUVARAJ SHREE MAHENDRASINHJI.

*Second Son :* MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE KALIKAKUMAR.

*Area of State :* 822 square miles. Morvi State has a district in Cutch also with an area of about 50 square miles.

*Population :* 113,024 in 1931. (Increase during 1921-1931, 17 per cent.)

*Average Revenue :* Rs. 50,00,000. *Salute :* 11 guns.

*Chief Port in the State :* Navlakhi. Regular periodical service of ocean-going steamers from Europe, Japan, Java as well as Indian Ports.

Morvi Railway, solely the property of the State, 133 miles.

Morvi Tramway, 63 miles.

State Postal Service, post offices in over 60 per cent. of the State villages ; letter-boxes in a further 20 per cent. of them.

State Telephone, over 40 per cent. of the villages directly connected with the capital city.

*Industries in the State :* Cotton Pressing and Ginning Factories, Parshuram Pottery Works, Ltd., Morvi Salt Works, Railway Workshop, Electric Power House, the Morvi Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills, Shree Mahendrasinhji Glass Works, Mayur Metal Works and the Bone Factory.

Free primary and secondary education.

#### STATE COUNCIL.

*President and Dewan :* M. D. SOLANKI, B.A., LL.B.

*1st Member :* M. P. BAXI, B.A., LL.B.

*2nd Member :* B. M. BUCH, HIGH COURT PLEADER.

**M**YSORE: COLONEL HIS  
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA  
SRI KRISHNARAJA  
WADIYAR BAHADUR,  
G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Maharaja  
of Mysore.

*Born:* 4th June 1884.

*Succeeded:* 1st February  
1895.

*Educated:* Privately.

Invested with full ruling  
powers: 1902. Celebrated  
Silver Jubilee of his reign:  
8th August 1927.

*Area of the State:* 29,474.82 square miles.

*Population:* 6,557,302.

*Revenue:* Rs. 3,86,83,000

*Address:* The Palace, Mysore, Bangalore; and Fern  
Hill (Nilgiris).



**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.**

*Dewan of Mysore:*

AMIN-UL-MULK SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., C.St.J.

*Members:*

RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA N. MADHAVA RAU, B.A., B.L.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN, B.A.

*Private Secretary to His Highness:*

SIR CHARLES TODHUNTER, K.C.S.I., J.P.

*Huzur Secretary to His Highness:*

RAJASABHABHUSHANA T. THUMBOO CHETTY, B.A., O.B.E.





**NAGOD · SHRIMANT RAJA SAHIB MAHENDRA SINGH JEE DEO BAHADUR**, the present Ruler of Nagod State

*Born* . On the 5th Feb. 1916

*Succeeded to the Gads* : On the 26th February 1926 He was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th Feb. 1936

Formerly educated at the Daly College, Indore and later privately at Nagod Subsequently he received his administrative training at Bangalore (Mysore State) under a European Guardian, G. R. Genge, Esq.

*Married* : The Princess of H H THE MAHARAJA OF DHARAMPUR STATE (Surat Dist.) in May 1932 A Maharajkumari was born in March 1933 A son and heir was born on 7th March 1936

Another Maharaj Kumari was born in February 1939.

The first younger sister of the RAJA SAHIB was married to H H the Maharaja of Sirmoor State on the 15th April 1936.

The Rulers of Nagod are Parihar Rajputs, one of the four Agnikula clans, whose traditional home is on Mount Abu. The history of their migration into Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand is of considerable interest, but exceedingly difficult to unravel The Ruler of Nagod received a Sanad from the Government in 1809

Nagod is a Sanad State in Central India

*Area* : About 501 4 square miles

*Population* : 74,589 according to the census of the year 1931 Geologically, Nagod presents several features of interest. Limestone of a superior quality known commercially as Nagod Limestone, is found in the form of low hills close to the chief town, and is the most valuable source of lime yet known in India

For purposes of administration, a Legislative Assembly of 25 members, 15 elected by the public and 10 nominated by the Darbar has been established and the State is divided into 4 Tehsils. Elementary and secondary education has all along been given free in the State. Liberal scholarships are also granted for secondary and higher education. The State has also provided for free medical aid to all irrespective of caste and creed

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

LAL SAHIB BHARGAVENDRA SINGHJI, *Dewan*. LAL HARDASRAJ SINGHJI, B.A., LL.B., *Civil Judge & Magistrate* BABU RAJ BAHADUR JONES B.COM., *Private Secretary*. LAL DEO NARAIN SINGHJI, A.D.C. LAL GANGA SINGHJI, A.D.C. DR. R. T. VYAS, L.C.P. & S., *Palace Doctor*. VAIDYA BHURAN PT. RAM SWAROOP, *Rajya Vaidya*. SAVID AKHTAR HUSSAIN, B.Sc., LL.B., *Office Superintendent*. *Talukdars* : HIRANAN MAHAVENDRA SINGHJI, LAL DWARKENDRA SINGH, LAL KANTA PRASAD SINGH. *Sub-Assistant Surgeons* : DR. SHUBHAVANT KISHORE, L.M.P., DR. RAGHUBHAI SINGH, L.M.P. PT. GAURI SHANKAR, *State Engineer*. M. FAUJ KHAN, *Inspector of Police*. PT. GURIA PRASAD PATHAK, *Forest Officer*. PT. VISHWANATH PRASAD PATHAK, B.A. (Hons.), A.T.C., *Inspector of Schools*. M. ABRAH ILAKI, *State Accountant*. MR. A. J. COLLINS, *Electric Engineer*.

**N**AWANAGAR: HIS  
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA  
SHRI LT.-COL. SIR  
DIGVIJAYSINHJI RANJIT-  
SINHJI JADEJA, G.C.I.E.,  
K.C.S.I., ADC, Maharaja  
Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.

*Born:* 1895. The  
adopted son of His late  
Highness Maharaja Shri  
Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji Jadeja.

*Ascended the Gadi on*  
2nd April 1933.

*Received:* The Insignia of  
K.C.S.I. in 1935 and of  
G.C.I.E. in 1939.

*Educated:* Raj Kumar  
College, Rajkot; Malvern  
College and University Col-  
lege, London.

*Married:* 7th March 1935, the daughter of His Highness  
the Maharao Saheb of Sirohi.

*Commissioned* in 1919; Regiment 5th/6th Rajputana  
Rifles (Napiers); rose to the rank of Captain.

*Specialised Courses:* Small Arms Course, Lewis Gun  
Course; Tactics, Machine Gun Course and the Searchlight Course.

*Recreation:* Racquets, Cricket, Squash, Tennis, Shooting.

*Address:* Jamnagar, Nawanagar, Kathiawar.

*Area of State:* 3,791 sq. miles.

*Population:* 409,192.

*Revenue:* Rs. 90 lakhs yearly.

*Salute:* 15 guns.

*Chief Port:* Bedi Bunder.

*Heir-apparent:* Maharaj Kumar Shri Shatrushalsinhji  
Saheb. Born on 20th February 1939.

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

*Dewan:* KHAN BAHADUR MERWANJI PESTONJI.

*Military Secretary and Home Member:* COL. R. K. HIMAT-  
SINHJI.

*Judicial Secretary:* K. K. THAKKER, Esq.

*Political Secretary:* D. L. SARAYA, B.A., LL.B.

*Personal Assistant:* CAPTAIN GEOFFREY CLARKE.

*Manager, J. & D. Railway:* RAI SAHIB GIRDHARLAL  
D. MEHTA.

*Port Commissioner:* COMMANDER W. G. A. BOURNE, R.N.

*Chief Medical Officer:* DR. P. M. MEHTA, M.D.M.S., F.C.P.S.





**ORCHHA:** HIS HIGHNESS  
SARAMAD-I-RAJAHAI,  
BUNDELKHAND SHRI  
SAWAI MAHENDRA MAHA-  
RAJA SIR VIR SINGH DEV  
BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., OF  
ORCHHA

*Born:* 14th April 1899.

*Ascended the Gadi:* On  
the 4th March 1930.

*Educated:* In the Daly  
College, Indore; Rajkumar  
College, Rajkot; and Mayo  
College, Ajmer; also receiv-  
ed administrative training  
in the Saugor District in  
the Central Provinces.

*Married:* A sister of His Highness the Maharana  
of Wadhwan (Kathiawar) on the 4th March 1919, who  
is dead; subsequently married a grand-daughter of His  
Highness the Maharaja of Gondal.

*Heir-Apparent:* RAJA BAHADUR SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH  
JU DEV.

*Area of State:* 2,080 square miles. *Population:* 314,661.

*Revenue:* About Rs. 13 lakhs (excluding Jagirs).

*Salute:* 15 guns.

#### STATE CABINET.

*President:*

HIS HIGHNESS.

*Vice-President:*

RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUR DR. SHYAM BEHARI MISRA,  
M.A., D.Litt. (*Chief Adviser*).

*Members:*

1. LIEUT-COLONEL SAJJAN SINGH, (*Chief Secretary*).
2. MAJOR CHANDRA SEN, (*Finance Secretary*).
3. MAJOR M. N. ZUTSHI, B.A., (*Home Secretary*).
4. MR. R. S. SHUKLA, M.A., LL.B., (*Political & Judicial Secretary*).

**PALANPUR:** LT.-COL.  
**HIS HIGHNESS ZUBD-  
 TUL-MULK DEWAN MAHAKHAN  
 SHRI TALEY MUHOMMED KHAN  
 BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.,  
 A.D.C., Nawab of Palanpur.**

*Born:* On the 7th July  
 1883.

*Educated:* Privately.

*Ascended the Gadi:* 1918.

His Highness is a Yusufzai  
 Lohani Pathan.

H. H. is the 29th Ruler of  
 the House.



Palanpur is a very ancient Muslim State in India.

His Highness went as a Delegate to the 9th Assembly  
 of the League of Nations held at Geneva in the month  
 of September 1928.

His Highness the Nawab Sahib Bahadur was invited by  
 His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor to England in the year  
 1937 as His Majesty's Honorary A.D.C. on the auspicious  
 occasion of His Majesty's Coronation

*Heir:* NAWABZADA SHRI IQBAL MUHOMMED KHAN BAHADUR.

*Area of State:* 1,774.64 square miles.

*Population:* 265,424.

*Revenue:* Rs. 11,64,987.

*Salute:* 13 guns.

A considerable trade in Cloth, Grain, Sugar and Rice is  
 carried on. The capital is Palanpur situated on the B. B. &  
 C. I. Railway. It is a very old Settlement of which mention  
 was made in the 8th century.

*Wazir:* S. K. NAYAMPALLI, ESQUIRE, B.A., LL.B.

*Judicial Adviser:* DEWAN BAHADUR K. M. JHAVERI, M.A.,  
 LL.B., J.P.

*Customs & Education Minister:* D. V. PATWARI, ESQUIRE,  
 B.A., LL.B.

*Revenue Minister:* K. S. DESAI, ESQUIRE, B.A.



**PARTABGARH STATE :**  
**HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAWAT SIR RAM SINGHJI**  
**BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., of**  
**Partabgarh**

*Born :* In 1908

*Succeeded to the Gadi :* In 1929

*Hereditary Salute :* 15 guns

Partabgarh State, also called the Kanthal, was founded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rana Mokal of Mewar

The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 by Partab Singh in the time of Jaswant Singh (1775-1844) the country was overrun by the Marathas, and the Maharawat only saved his State by agreeing to pay Holkar

a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 72,700 (which then being coined in the State Mint was legal tender throughout the surrounding Native States), in lieu of Rs. 15,000 formerly paid to Delhi. The first connection of the State with the British Government was formed in 1804; but the treaty then entered into was subsequently cancelled by Lord Cornwallis and a fresh treaty was made in 1818. The tribute used to be paid to Holkar, is being paid to the British Government under the terms of the treaty of Mandasaur and was, in 1904, converted to Rs. 36,350 British Currency. As the amount of tribute was excessive, it has now been reduced to Rs. 27,500 from the year 1937-38. The State enjoys plenary jurisdiction. The highest administrative and executive office is termed "Mahakma Khas" where sit His Highness and the Dewan of the State. There is a duly graded judiciary under a High Court. Revenue about 5½ lakhs.

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

*Offg. Dewan :* SHAH MANAKLAL, B.A., LL.B.

*Kamdar Khasgi :* SHAH MANNALAL.

*Private Secretary to His Highness :* MR. PHEROZESHAH FARDOONJI

*Revenue Officer :* MAHARAJ BALWANT SINGH.

*Civil and Criminal Judge :* BABU MOHANLAL AGRAWAL, B.A., LL.B.

*Superintendent, Customs and Excise :* BABU BAKHTAWAR SINGH.

*Medical Officer :* DR. JIWANLAL P. PARKEH, L.M.&S.

*Educational Officer :* MR. W. G. KALE, B.A.

*Superintendent of Police :* PURONIT JAGDISH LAL.

**PATIALA:** His Highness FARZAND-I-KHAS DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA MANSUR-UL-ZAMAN AMIR-UL-UMRA MAHARAJA DHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SHRI MAHARAJA-I-RAJGAN SHRI YADAVINDRA SINGHJI MOHINDER BAHADUR YADU VANSHAVATANS BHATTI KUL BHUSHAN, the present Ruler of Patiala, which is the largest of the Phulkian States and the Premier State in the Punjab

*Born:* 7th January 1913.  
*Succeeded:* 23rd March 1938 on the demise of his father Maharaja Sir Bhupindra Singhji Mohinder Bahadur His Highness and his successors are exempt from presenting Nazar to the Viceroy in Darbar in perpetuity.



His Highness is an all round sportsman—a first class shot, a great angler, a crack tennis player and a superb cricketer. It is, however, in cricket that his prowess is so well known. He was awarded the All-India Colours in 1933 when he played against the Australian team in the last match at Bombay

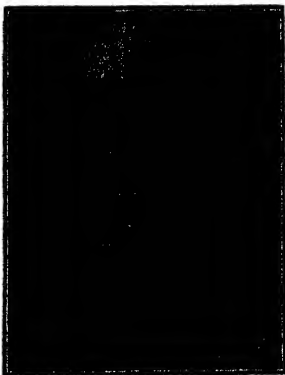
Since his accession to the Gadi His Highness has introduced many reforms of far reaching character. The creation of a Public Health Department, the improvement of Medical services in the State through the introduction of touring dispensaries, the abolition of many "Birs" and reserved areas in the plains, the remission of arrears in land revenue, the passing of Small Towns Act, the building of an Olympic Stadium at Patiala and the establishment of the Bhupindra Cement Works; are but a few instances of His Highness' great initiative in promoting the welfare and prosperity of his people.

The State is rich in antiquities, especially at Pinjour, Sirhind, Bhatinda, Narnaul, etc. It possesses valuable forests. 138 miles of broad-gauge Railway line have been constructed by the State at its own cost.

The State maintains a first grade College at the Capital. Primary education is free throughout the State. The Darbar sanctioned a scheme of compulsory education in 1928.

His Highness maintains a Contingent of two Regiments of Cavalry and four Battalions of Infantry, also one Battery of Horse Artillery. Since the State entered into alliance with the British Government in 1804 and 1809, it has rendered help on all critical occasions. Its proud record of service during the Great War is unsurpassed.

*Area of the State:* 5,932 square miles. *Population:* 1,625,830.  
*Gross Annual Income:* Rs. 1,87,00,000. *Salute:*—17 guns.



**PATNA : MAHARAJA RAJENDRA NARAYAN SINGH DEO**, the present Ruler of Patna State, E. S. Agency.

*Born* : 1912.

*Ascended the Gadi* : 1933

*Educated* : At the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Chiefs College Diploma Examination at the head of successful candidates and at St. Columbia's College, Hazaribagh, where he passed the Intermediate Arts Examination of the Patna University, topping the list of successful candidates of that institution.

*Married* : In 1932 the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja-dhiraj of Patiala. *History* : Maharaja Ramai Deo, a direct descendant of Prithwi Raj Chauhan,

the last Hindu Emperor of India, founded the State of Patna about 1159 A.D. The Maharajas of Patna have enjoyed the hereditary title of Maharaja from the very beginning. Patna State is identical with the ancient "Dakshina Kosala" which was the kingdom of Kusha, the second son of Rama. Its various architectural ruins bear testimony to the ancient culture and civilization which flourished there in the olden times. The State was taken under British protection in 1803 and it has remained ever since extremely loyal and is well known for its uniform devotion to the British Government. Patna is a well governed and progressive State and all its valuable resources are spent on works of public utility. It possesses very good educational and industrial institutions. Primary education is compulsory for all its subjects. It has a fully equipped Hospital at the Capital, with many outlying Dispensaries and a Child Welfare Centre. There are telephone and telegraph connections in the important towns of the State. It has beautiful valleys having enchanting scenery and an abundance of Shikar of all kinds of birds and beasts, particularly tigers.

*Heir-Apparent* : Yuvaraj Raj-Raj Singh Deo. *Area of the State* : 2,511.7 sq. miles. *Population* : 566,943. *Revenue* : Rs. 11,60,636. *Salute* : Nine guns.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

*Chief Minister* : Mr. Raj Kanwar, M.A., P.C.S. (Retd.); *Judicial Minister* : Mr. Shri Gopal Chandra, B.A., LL.B., M.R.A.S. (London); *Revenue Minister* : Mr. Lakshman Sahani; *Secretary to the Cabinet* : Kumar Ranendra Pratap Singh Deo, B.A., B.L.; *Chief Medical Officer* : Capt. D. N. Basu, M.B., I.M.S., (Retd.); *Superintendent of Police and Shikarhkhana Officer* : Sardar Bishan Singh; *Forest Officer* : Rai Sahab M. C. Gupta, D.D.R.; *State Engineer* : Sardar Keher Singhi Garewal; *Superintendent of Education* : Mr. A. C. Das, M.A.; *Audit Officer* : Mr. M. G. Mukerji.

**POR BANDAR:** His  
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA  
SHRI SIR NATWAR-  
SINHJI BAHADUR, K.C.S.I.,  
Maharaja Rana Saheb of  
Porbandar:

*Born:* 1901.

*Succeeded to the Gadi:*  
1908.

*Educated:* At the Raj-  
kumar College, Rajkot.

*Married:* In 1920  
Princess Rupaliba, M.B.E.,  
daughter of His Highness  
Maharana Saheb Shri Sir  
Daulatsinhji Bahadur,  
K.C.S.I. of Limbdi.



His Highness ranks fourth among the Ruling Princes  
of Kathiawar enjoying plenary powers.

*Club:* The Maconochie Club, Porbandar.

*Area of State:* 642.25 square miles. *Population:* 115,741.

*Revenue:* Rs. 21,00,000.

*Salute:* 13 guns.

*Wazir:*

JADEJA SHRI PRATAPSIHJI RAMSIHJI.—*Tasimi Sardar.*

#### HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE:

*Dewan:* Jadeja Shri Pratapsinhji Ramsinhji.

*Nayab Dewan:* Khan Bahadur Framroze S. Master, B.A.

*Chief Medical Officer:* DR. D. N. KALYANWALA, M.R.  
C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lon.), F.C.P.S. (Bom.), F.R.  
S.M. (Lon.), L.M. & S. (Bom.), F.O.B.S. (Edin.), Etc.

*Judicial Secretary:* MR. HARILAL D. DHURV, B.A.,  
LL.B.

*Huzur Private Secretary:* JADEJA SHRI GOVINDSIHJI  
DIPSINHJI, B.A., LL.B.

*Ports Commissioner:* MR. R. S. RAJA IYER, B. Com.

*Revenue Commissioner:* MR. JAGJIWANDAS N. SHAH.

*State Engineer:* MR. MANILAL R. JIVRAJANI, B.E.,  
A.M.I.E.





**R**ADHANPUR: HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SAHAB MURTAZAKHAN JORAWARKHAN BABI BAHADUR is a descendant of the illustrious Babi Family who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat, and a nephew of His late Highness Nawab Sahab Sir Jalaludinkhanji Babi Bahadur, K C I E. He is the tenth Nawab occupant of the Gadi since the foundation of the Babi House in Radhanpur by Babi Jafarkhan.

*Born*. 10th October, 1899.

Recognition announced by Government on 1st January 1937. Religious ceremony performed on 4th January 1937. Investiture Durbar with full

powers on 7th April 1937. *Educated*: At the Radhanpur High School and attended the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, for a few months. His Highness is a good rider, keen sportsman, an expert shot and an adept in revenue matters. His Highness has received administrative training under His late Highness Sir Jalaludinkhan who kept him in his company both inside and outside the State. *Married* the daughter of His Highness the Nawab Sahab of Palanpur in the year 1925, by whom he has one daughter. In 1929 His Highness married the daughter of His late Highness Nawab Sir Jalaludinkhan of Radhanpur. The Nawab Sahab is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right from the beginning.

*Hereditary and permanent salute*: 11 guns.

The State of Radhanpur is situated in the North of Gujarat and has 173 villages. It is a first class State in the States of Western India with full Plenary, Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction.

*Area of the State*: 1,150 square miles. *Population*: 70,530 souls.

*Revenue*: About Rs. 8,00,000.

The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other Indian State, but on the contrary receives an annual Jama (tribute) amounting in all to Rs. 1,712 from the surrounding 8 villages of Chhadchhat and Santalpur, 1 of Varahi, 4 of Jhinjhuwada, 4 of Vanod and 1 of Dasada. The State has a share in the revenues of the village of Undi under Varahi and has a half share in the customs collected at Terwada by the State at a Customs Post controlled by the State. Cotton, wheat, rapeseed, castorseed and different kinds of grain are the principal agricultural products.

#### HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE.

*Dewan*: KHAN BAHADUR S. A. M. KADRI, M.A., LL.B. *Treasury Officer*: Mr. DARYABHAI P. SHAH. *Revenue Officer*: Mr. HIRALAL G. LAKHA. *Judicial Officer*: Mr. JESINGHJI C. SHAH, B.A., LL.B. *Police Superintendent*: BHAKHJI ABHUL RASAK QURASHI. *Chief Medical Officer*: Dr. RAGHUVENDRA P. VASHEKAV, L.C.P.S. *State Engineer, P.W.D.*: Mr. AMRITLAL GOSWAMAI DODIA, B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E.

**R**AJKOT: HIS HIGHNESS  
THAKORE SAHEB SHRI  
DHARMENDRASINHJI,  
Thakore Sahab of Rajkot  
(Kathiawar).

*Born:* On 4th March 1910;  
succeeded to the Gadi on 21st  
April 1931.

*Educated:* At Rajkumar Col-  
lege, Rajkot, and later on in  
England at Highgate School,  
London. He belongs to the  
Vibhani clan of Jadeja Raj-  
puts and enjoys plenary  
powers in the administration of  
the State.

*Area of the State:* 283 sq. miles.

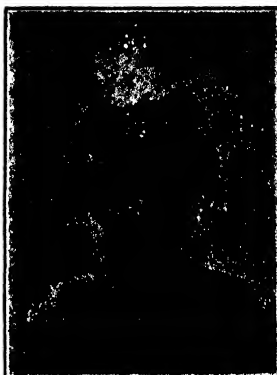
*Population:* 75,540.

*Average Revenue:* Rs. 12,50,000.

*Dynastic Salute:* 9 guns.

The Administration is conducted on a Secretariat system in co-  
operation with Praja Pratinidhi Sabha or People's Representative  
Assembly based on universal franchise with a Legislative Council and  
democratic Municipality linked thereto.

Rajkot town is a trade emporium, also known for its various  
industrial activities. It is the headquarters of the W.I.S. Agency  
and is served by three important Railway lines. Educationally it is  
the premier city in Kathiawar and affords the advantages of  
Dharmendrasinhji Arts and Science College, the Rajkumar College,  
Males and Females training Colleges and a separate Girls' High School.



#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

*Adviser:* DURBAR SHRI VIRAVALA.

*First Member, State Council:* KHAN SAHEB FATEHMAHOMED A.

*Second Member:* K. S. VALERAVALA.

*Revenue Secretary:* MR. T. P. BHATT.

*Judicial Secretary:* MR. H. R. BUCH, B.A., LL.B.

*Secretary, State Council:* MR. HARILAL D. UDANI, B.A., LL.B.

*Police Superintendent:* JADEJA SHRI DILIPSINHJI.

*Sar Nyayadhikari:* MR. J. M. PANDYA, B.A., LL.B. (Advocate O. S.)

*Director of Electrical Undertakings:* RAI SAHEB A. C.

*Chief Medical Officer:* DR. S. RODRIGUES, M.B.B.S.

*Principal, Dharmendrasinhji Arts & Science College:* DR. T. N. DAVE,  
M.A., Ph. D. (LONDON).

*Educational Inspector:* MR. M. M. DEOLAKIA, B.A., B.T.

*State Engineer:* MR. T. D. SANGHAVI, B.E. (CIVIL).



**R**AJPIPLA: MAJOR HIS  
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI  
VIJAYSINHJI, K.C.S.I.,  
MAHARAJA OF RAJPIPLA.

*Family:* Gohel Rajput.

*Born:* 30th January 1890.

*Date of succession:* 26th  
September 1915.

*Educated* at the Rajkumar  
College, Rajkot, and Imperial  
Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun.

*Has travelled* extensively in  
Europe and America. Hon.  
Major, XVI Light Cavalry.

*Clubs:* Marlborough Club,  
London; Hurlingham Club, Lon-  
don; Willingdon Sports Club,  
Bombay; The Calcutta Club,  
Calcutta.

*Recreations:* Polo, Racing,  
Shooting. Won the Derby in  
1934 with "Windsor Lad".

*Hair Apparent:* YUVARAJSHRI RAJENDRASINHJI. *Born:* 1912.

*Younger Sons:* Maharaj Kumar Pramodsinhji *Born:* 1915.  
Maharaj Kumar Indrajitsinhji *Born:* 1925.

Rajpipla is a premier State in the Gujarat States Agency. Its  
Rulers enjoy full internal sovereignty. *Area of State:* 1,517.50 square  
miles.

*Population:* 206,085.

*Revenue:* Rs. 27,00,000.

*Permanent & Hereditary Salute:* 13 guns.

*Indian States Forces:* Infantry. Full Company of 165 men, A class  
first line troops. *Cavalry:* Troop of 25, B class.

*Important Feature:* The State possesses Cornelian and Agate  
mines. The famous cup of Ptolemy is known to have come from  
the mines at Limbodra in the Rajpipla State.

*Capital:* Rajpipla, a pretty little town surrounded on 3 sides  
by the river Karjan with a population of about 15,000 and is studded  
with beautiful buildings principal amongst which are the Palace,  
Guest House, High School and the Gymkhana.

*Principal reforms introduced by His Highness the present Maharaja:*

1. Making all services pensionable.
2. Extension of the Survey Settlement System to every village in the State.
3. Making Primary Education free and grant of liberal scholarships for secondary and higher education.
4. Liberal endowments for the benefit of widows and the destitute.
5. Encouragement to Trade and Industry.
6. Introduction of the 1027 A. L. F. Variety of cotton throughout the State and development of Pressing and Ginning Industries.
7. Extension of Railways.
8. Introduction and organization of State Forces.
9. Introduction of the Legislative Council.
10. Introduction of beneficial measures for relief of agricultural indebtedness.

*Principal Officer:* Mr. PHERCE D. KOTHAVALA, LL.B., Dewar.

**R**AMPUR: CAPTAIN  
HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH  
FARZAND-I-DIL PIZIR-  
I-DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, MUHLIS-  
UD-DAULA, NASIR-UL-MULK,  
AMIR-UL-UMARA, NAWAB SIR  
SYED MOHAMMAD RAZA ALI  
KHAN BAHADUR, MUSTAID-I-  
JUNG, K C S.I., D LITT., LL.D.,  
Ruler of Rampur. The reigning  
family of Rampur are Syeds and  
come from the famous Sadati-i-  
Bareha in the Muzaffarnagar  
District (U P)

*Born* : 17th November 1906  
*Succeeded to the Gads* on 20th  
June 1930 Formal Installation  
took place on 26th August 1930.

*Educated* : At the Rajkumar  
College, Rajkot

*Married* In 1921 the  
daughter of Sahebzada Sir  
Abdussamad Khan Bahadur, Kt., C.I.E. His Highness has two sons  
and six daughters.

*Heir-Apparent* : NAWABZADA SYED MURTAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR.  
*Born* on 22nd November 1923.

His Highness has a taste for music and fine arts, is a Patron of the  
Delhi Flying Club, Member of the East Indian Association, London,  
Royal Automobile Association, London and Marlborough Club, London,  
and is a Captain in the 2nd King George's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Since the creation of the State of Rampur by Nawab Sayed Ali  
Mohammad Khan Bahadur in the middle of the 18th century invaluable  
service to Moghal Emperors, alliance with the British against France  
in 1771 and perfect devotion to His Imperial Majesty during the  
Mutiny of 1857 have been the landmarks of the history of his family.  
During the Great War of 1914-18, Nawab Sir Syed Mohammad Hamid Ali  
Khan Bahadur rendered meritorious services to the British Government.

*Area of State* : 892.54 square miles.

*Population* : 464,919.

*Revenue* : Rs. 51 lacs.

*Salute* : Permanent 15 guns.

#### STATE COUNCIL.

##### *President :*

SYED BASHIR HUSAIN ZAIDI, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, *Chief Minister.*

*Members :* MR. R. H. SALOWAY, I.C.S., *Finance and Revenue Minister.*

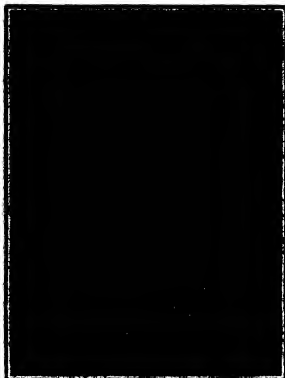
COL. D. BAINBRIDGE, M.C., *Army Minister.*

SAHEBZADA ABDUL JALIL KHAN BAHADUR, P.C.S., *Home Minister.*

MR. HORILAL, Bar-at-Law, *State Advocate.*

MR. NASIR UDDIN MASOOD, B.A., *Council Secretary.*





**RATLAM:** MAJOR-GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS SIR SAJJAN SINGHJI, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor, Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Ratlam.

*Born:* 13th January 1880. Descended from younger branch of Jodhpur family. He is the recognised head of the Rathor clan and maintains a moral supremacy over Rajput Chiefs in Malwa.

*Educated:* At the Daly College at Indore.

Succeeded his father (Sir Ranjit Singhji, K.C.I.E.) in 1893.

*Married:* In 1902 a daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch and in 1922, a daughter of the well-known Soda Rajput family of Jamnagar, by whom he has two daughters and two sons. Served in European War (France) from April 1915 upto 1918; was mentioned in despatches; was presented with "Croix d'Officier of the Legion d'Honneur" by the French Government and was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the British Army in 1918. Served in Afghan War in 1919. Was promoted to the rank of Major-General and appointed A.D.C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor in 1936, in which capacity he attended at the invitation of His Majesty, the London Coronation in May 1937. Has enjoyed an international reputation as a Polo player.

*Heir-Apparent:* MAHARAJKUMAR LOKENDRA SINGHJI.

*Area of State:* 693 square miles. *Population:* 107,321.

*Revenue:* Rs. 10 lakhs. *Salute:* 13 guns (local salute 15 guns).

#### STATE COUNCIL.

*President:* His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

*Dewan and Vice-President:* Rao Sahib C. M. Shroff, B. A.

*Member Council:* Major Shivji, Jagirdar of Gajoda,

do. Rao Bahadur Mohanlal Popatbhai Shah.

do. Mr. Raj Bahadur Saxena, B.Sc., LL.B.

do. Mr. Dalpatram M. Bhatt, B.A. (Hon.), LL.B.

**R**EWa: HIS HIGHNESS BANDH-  
VESH MAHARAJA SIR GULAB  
SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR,  
G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA OF  
REWA (Rajput Baghel).

*Born* : 1903, Ascended the gadi  
in 1918, invested with ruling  
powers in 1922.

*Educated* : At the Daly College,  
Indore.

*Married* : In 1919 a sister of  
His Highness the Maharaja of  
Jodhpur, and also married in  
1925 the daughter of His late  
Highness Maharaja Sir Madan  
Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I.,  
K.C.I.E., Ruler of Kishangarh.

The Maharaja is a noted  
sportsman and has shot 526  
tigers.

He was a delegate to all the  
three sessions of the Round Table  
Conference and was also a member of the Federal Structure  
Committee of the Conference. He is a member of the General  
Council of the Daly College and of the Managing Committee of King  
Edward Medical School, Indore.

*Hair-Apparent* : SRI YUVRAJ MAHARAJ KUMAR MARTAND SINGH  
SAHEB (born in 1923).

*Area of State* : 13,000 square miles.

*Population* : 1,587,445.

*Revenue* : Rs 60,00,000.

*Salute* : 17 guns.

Rewa is the largest and the easternmost State in the Central  
India Agency. The State is bounded on the North by the Banda,  
Allahabad and Mirzapur Districts of the U.P., on the East by the  
Mirzapur District and the Feudatory State of Chhota Nagpur, on the  
South by the Central Provinces, and on the West by the States of  
Maihar, Nagod, Sohawal and Kothi. The State has a number of  
'Waterfalls,' some of which, Chachai and Keoti are famous for their  
height and grandeur. The State is very rich in mineral resources.

The Administration of the State is carried on in the name and under  
the direct control of His Highness the Maharaja who is the fountain  
head of all authority in the State. On the executive side His Highness  
is assisted by a State Council of 7 members of which His Highness  
himself is the President. On the judicial side there is a Chief Court  
consisting of Judges. A Raj Parishad consisting of 41 members with  
the number of officials and non-officials almost equal, has also been  
established to advise on such matters of public interest as are referred  
to it. His Highness takes very great interest in the Administration  
of the State and in the development of trade and industries for which  
purpose he has instituted a State Bank with branches all over the  
State.





**SACHIN:** HIS HIGHNESS  
MUBA - RIZ-UD - DAULAH,  
MUZZAFFER - UL - MULK,  
NASRUT-K-JUNG, NAWAB BAHADUR  
SIDI MOHOMMED HAIDER  
MOHOMMED YAKUT KHAN,  
NAWAB OF SACHIN.

*Born* 11th September 1909.

*Succeeded :* 19th November 1930.

*Married:* Her Highness Arjum-and Bano, Sarkar-e-Aliya, Nawab Nusrat Zamani, Nawab-Begum of Sachin, the eldest sister of His Highness the Nawab of Loharu on 7th July 1930, Her Highness Alimama Sultan Nur Mahal Nawab Yaqut Zamani Begum on 23rd July 1937, and Her Highness Manzar Sultan Mumtaz Mahel Nawab Massarat Zamani Begum on 10th May 1938

*Educated.* At home and later at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Sachin is the Senior Habshi State in India. The Rulers of Sachin are Habshi Mohommedans, and are the lineal descendants of Nawab Bahadur Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I. Over a family dispute for the Throne of Janjira Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I left Janjira and joined forces with the Peshwa. In 1791 a triple treaty was concluded between Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I, the Peshwa, and the East India Company, on the basis of an offensive and a defensive alliance. By this Triple Alliance Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I took the State of Sachin. The Ruler of Sachin is a Member of the Narendra Mandal (Chamber of Princes) in his own right and is internally fully Sovereign. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State.

*Sachin :* The Capital of the State and a pretty town on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

*Dumas :* The Summer Capital of the Ruler, is a delightful sea-resort ten miles by motor road from Surat. The only summer resort of its kind on the Western coast. Connected with Grand Trunk Telephone and other modern conveniences. *Amusements in Dumas :* Sea bathing, promenade, tennis, cricket, motoring, etc.

*Chief Minister :* MAJOR MASHIR-e-KHAS BINDESHWRI PRASAD PANDE, B.A., LL.B.

*Private Secretary :* S. SIBTE HAIDER, Esqr., B. A. (Hons.).

*Address :* QASRE SULTAN, DUMAS (Sachin State).

**SAILANA:** HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR DILEEP SINGH JI BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., Raja of Sailana.

*Born:* On 18th March 1891.

*Educated:* At the Mayo College, Ajmer. *Ascended the Gads:* On the 14th July 1919.

*Married:* The daughter of H. H. the Maharawat of Partapgarh in 1909 and after her demise, the daughter of the Rawatji Sahib of Meja.

*Heir-Apparent:* Maharaj Kumar Digvijaya Singh Ji, born on the 15th October 1918, passed the B. A. Examination from the Mayo College, Ajmer.

*Second Son:* Rajkumar Laxman Singh Ji, born on the 21st February 1921.

His Highness is a descendant of the Rathor Rajput clan of the Jodhpur House and is the eleventh Ruler of Sailana, a mediatized independent State in Central India. The Judicial Powers of His Highness are plenary. The Rajputs of the surrounding non-Rajput States consider His Highness as their head.

The Rajputs of India in general consider His Highness as one of the foremost leaders and a distinguished member of the community. His Highness has held various offices in the All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha ever since he joined it in 1919, till 1933, when he ceased to take an active part, owing to reasons of health, but still continues as a member and his advice and guidance are always eagerly sought. The Head Office of the Mahasabha remained at Sailana from 1919-1920, 1923-1925 and 1926-1933, when His Highness held the office of the General Secretary. His Highness is a patron of the Mahasabha and has presided over its annual sessions and celebrations at Puri in 1920, Benares in 1921, Delhi in 1926, Indore in 1928, Hoshangabad in 1929 and Darbhanga in 1930, is President of Kurukshetra Restoration Society, Thaneshwar, and Council of Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares; Member General Council of the Mayo College, Ajmer, Daly College, Indore, and Princes' Chamber, Delhi.

During the reign of His Highness the local vernacular school was made a High School and a new school building and a Boarding House were constructed. Education is compulsory and almost free, and Medical Aid is free throughout the State. A new Hospital has been built with facilities for indoor patients and an up-to-date Maternity Ward. He has granted a democratic constitution to the local Municipality and established an Industrial free Mandi at Dileepnagar and an Agricultural Farm in the Capital. Diwan: Khan Bahadur Munshi Enayat Husain.

*Area of the State:* 297 square miles; *Population:* 35,223; *Revenue:* Rs. 3,00,000; *Sales:* 21 guns. *Address:* Sailana State, (Central India).







**SIRMOOR:** His Highness Lieutenant Maharaja Rajendra Prakash Bahadur, the present Ruler of Sirmoor.

The ruling family is a branch of the Bhati Rajput house of Jaisalmer in Rajputana, and has been in possession of the State since A.D. 1095. The State has recently been transferred from the Punjab States Agency to the Punjab Hill States Agency.

*Area of the State:* 1,141 square miles.

*Annual revenue:* Rs.12,00,000.

*Population:* 148,568.

*Salute:* 11 guns.

His Highness was born on the 10th January, 1913. He was carefully educated during the

lifetime of his father who took special interest in giving his son the all-round training required for shouldering the heavy responsibilities of a ruler. When his father Lieut.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Amar Prakash Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was absent in Europe, the administration of the State was placed in the hands of a council and the present Ruler was also put in it to gain practical training and knowledge of the administrative intricacies. The young Prince, a good scholar and intelligent far beyond his years, took full advantage of this arrangement and picked up the details of administration very quickly. In recognition of his exceptional administrative abilities he was installed to his ancestral *gadi*, much before the due time, in November, 1933, when he was only 21 years old.

The young Maharaja is a keen all-round sportsman. The breadth of his outlook and keenness of his intellect is manifest in all his administrative achievements. He has given strong proofs of these by introducing various remarkable progressive changes in his State within the short space of about five years and a half. When he took over the reins of government of the State, the administration was carried on by the Ruler with the assistance of four Secretaries and a separate High Court, of which the Ruler himself was the Chief Justice. Under the new constitution introduced by the present Ruler, a Council of four Ministers has been established to carry on the administration. A retired District and Sessions Judge from the U.P. Government has been appointed Chief Justice who administers justice with the assistance of another qualified lawyer appointed as a puisne Judge. All the departments have been thoroughly overhauled and highly qualified and experienced officers have been appointed to run them.

With a view to ameliorate the economic conditions of the poor, a Rural Uplift Committee has been appointed to suggest, after thorough enquiry into local circumstances, ways and means of improving the

lot of the poor peasants, and redeeming their old debts. A Co-operative Department has been created and 80 societies have already been established. An annual Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition is regularly run and great pains are taken to give various useful agricultural and industrial demonstrations before the cultivators. Experts are always invited to teach the ignorant cultivators the elementary laws of maternity and child welfare. People are also being taught by magic lanterns and lectures to take preventive measures against dangerous diseases.

An agricultural expert was engaged in 1937 to make an agricultural survey of the whole State and to submit his report recommending measures for introducing better methods of cattle breeding and cottage industry in the State. The Rural Uplift Committee appointed in 1937 has also concluded its labours and submitted its report to the Darbar. Important legislative and administrative measures are expected as a result of this report.

The education and training of the future generation has not been neglected by His Highness, who has made generous grants to educational institutions for boys. He has started a Kanwya Mahavidyalaya also, and is contemplating a scheme of introducing Primary education throughout the State.



*The State Crest & Coat of Arms.*

The Maharaja takes great interest in the training and progress of the Sirmoor Sappers

and Miners, commanded by an experienced English Military Officer, Major C. A. Grant Rundle, M.C. The Forces served in Afghanistan and offered aid in Egypt. They served in Mesopotamia also but were unfortunately shut up with General Townshend's forces in Kut, and only a small portion of the corps, which was employed at the base at Basra, escaped capture.

The Maharaja is a staunch believer in Federation and thinks that the only way out of the present political difficulties lies in a true federal combination of provinces and the states under the British Crown.

#### COUNCIL :

**H.H. THE MAHARAJA SAHIB BHADUR.**

**MR. N. N. ROY, M.A., LL.B.,** *Foreign and Political Minister.*

**MR. G. P. SAXENA, B.A., (P.C.S. Retired),** *Minister for Law and Justice.*

**MR. R. G. ABBI, Esq., B.A., (N.U.),** *Revenue Minister.*

**P. BHAGWANT SWAROOP, B.A., LL.B.,** *Council Secretary.*



**SANT:** MAHARAJA SHRI JORAWARSINGHJI, the present Ruler, born on 24th March 1881 and installed on the Gadi in 1896. Formally invested with full powers on 10th May 1902. Educated in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and was associated with the administration of the State for more than a year preparatory to his being invested with full powers. He is an intelligent Prince who keenly supervises the administration of the State. During his regime many improvements have been made and the State is making good progress: The revenue of the State increased—its lands have been surveyed and regular settlement introduced—Provision for English education made for the first time and Primary and Secondary education made free throughout the State—Election system sanctioned for Municipality—

Free medical relief extended by opening new dispensaries in the district. Many other improvements have been introduced during his regime such as founding of a permanent Relief Fund and granting of liberal tagari loans to the agriculturists during the time of scarcity. Money is also advanced to the local merchants by way of encouragement at cheap rate of interest. Other improvements of utility such as installation of electricity in the towns of Sant and Rampur, clock tower, public gardens, metalled roads in parts have also been made. The regime of Maharaja Shri Jorawarsinghji has been anything but a bed of roses. Famine and lean years had made the financial condition of the State far from satisfactory; but wise management has been instrumental to keeping its head up.

The Rajaji exercises full powers and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns. Primogeniture is the rule of succession to the Gadi and the Darbar's right of adoption has been recognised and confirmed by Government.

During the Great War the services of the Rajaji Sahab were appreciated by Government. The Government were also pleased to recognise the right of the Rajaji to be a member of the Chamber of Princes.

The Ruling Family in the Sant State belong to the Puar or Parmar caste of Rajputs and are believed to have descended from the celebrated family of Vihramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain. They first came down from Dhar and settled at Jhalod and finally about the 15th Century at Sant. The founder of the family was Rana Sant who with his brother Limdeo was forced to leave Jhalod and established himself at Sant.

*Area:* 394 square miles.

*Population:* 83,331 (1931).

*Revenue:* Rs. 3,96,464

*Hereditary:* MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI PRAVARSINGHJI born on 1st December 1907.

Educated in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

*Moved:* Maharaj Rajkumari, daughter of Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayarajji, Hereditary, Cutch State, on 15th May 1908, at Bhuj.

With effect from the 1st April 1933, all the Bombay States were brought into Political relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General for the Gujrat States and Resident at Baroda with head-quarters at Baroda. Since then the Sant State has been in direct political relation with the Government of India.

The supervision and management of the Vaccination Department of the State has been transferred to the State from 1st December 1933, by Government and the Chief Medical Officer of the State has been appointed as the head of the department.

Unrestricted control and management of the State schools was transferred to the State by Government from 1st May 1933.

**T**ONK: HIS HIGHNESS SAID-UD-DAULAH WAZIR-UL-MULK NAWAB HAFIZ SIR MOHAMMED SAADAT ALI KHAN BAHADUR SOWLAT-I-JUNG, G.C.I.E., Nawab of Tonk State (Rajputana), is an Afghan of the Buner tribe known as Salarzie.

*Born* : 1879.

*Ascended the Gadi* on 23rd June 1930 on the death of his father H.H. Sir Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

*Educated* : Privately and is an Arabic and Persian Scholar.



*Area of State* : 2,553 square miles.

*Population* : 317,360 according to census of 1931.

*Revenue* : Rs. 21,76,283.      *Salute* : 17 guns.

The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness with the help of a State Council, which has also recently been reorganised and put on a firmer constitutional basis by the passing of the State Council Act. The personnel of the State Council is as follows :—

#### ADMINISTRATION.

*President* : HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB BAHADUR.

*Vice-President and Finance Member* : LT.-COL. G. W. ANDERSON, C.I.E.

*Home Member* : KHAN BAHADUR SZ. MOHD. ABDUL TAWWAB KHAN.

*Judicial Member* : KHAN BAHADUR SHAMSUL HASAN.

*Revenue Member* : M. SYED NASIR UDDIN HYDER.

*Development Member* : MAULVIE MOHD. MAULA BAKSH, M.A.

*Secretary* : M. HAMID HUSAIN, B.A.



**T**RAVANCORE: His  
HIGHNESS SRI PADMANA-  
BHA DASA VANCHI  
PALA SIR BALA RAMA  
VARMA KULASEKHARA  
KIRITAPATI MANNEY SULTAN  
MAHARAJA RAJA RAMARAJA  
BAHADUR SHAMSHER JANG  
G.C.I.F., D.LITT. (Andhra),  
Maharaja of Travancore.

*Born* 7th November 1912

*Ascended* the Musnad on 1st  
September 1924. Invested  
with Ruling Powers on 6th  
November, 1931.

*Educated* Privately.

His Highness is Colonel-in-Chief  
of the Travancore State Forces.

Travancore is one of the most populous and important of Indian States and occupies the south-west corner of the Indian Peninsula. It is bounded on the North by the State of Cochin and the District of Coimbatore, on the East by the Districts of Madurai, Ramnad and Tinnevely and on the South and West by the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. It is a very picturesque portion of Southern India, containing an extensive hill region, numerous rivers, and a succession of backwaters and vast forests.

The State now stands in the forefront of educated India. According to the Census of 1931, the number of literates per 100 of the population excluding children under 5 years of age is 28.9. For males the figures are 40.8 per 100, and for females 16.8.

Although the Ruler of Travancore is legally the source of all authority, judicial, administrative and legislative, yet for more than half a century the Maharajas have acted as constitutional monarchs, without, however, failing to maintain effective personal contact with the administration of the State. His Highness the present Maharaja, has not only sedulously adhered to these great traditions of his House, but has readily responded to all the legitimate aspirations of his subjects. In November 1936, His Highness promulgated the epoch-making Proclamation throwing open all the temples under his control and that of his Government to all classes of Hindus,

including those hitherto regarded as untouchables, a reform which evoked universal satisfaction and thankfulness all over the world. By another Proclamation

November 1937, a University designed specially to promote technological studies and research has been established. The Government of His Highness have taken in hand the first instalment of a scheme of nationalising the transport system of the State and have established The Travancore Credit Bank for granting long-term loans to the agriculturists and small industrialists of the State. To reduce unemployment and to exploit the immense natural resources of the State, the Govern-

ment have embarked upon a programme of industrialisation.

The Government of the State is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the

Maharaja. There is a Legislature consisting of an Upper and a Lower House, with a majority of elected members and possessing large legislative and financial powers and powers of interpellation.

Trivandrum, the capital of Travancore, is a terminus of the South Indian Railway. The whole State is covered by a network of roads and canals with a well regulated system of road and water transport. There exists also a weekly air mail service between Bombay and Trivandrum.



*H.H. Maharani Sati Parvati Bayi, Mother of His Highness.*

This has been extended to Trichinopoly which is on the Madras-Colombo Air Mail Route.

*Area of the State:* 7,625 square miles. *Population:* 5,095,973 as per census of 1931. *Revenue:* Rs. 261 Lakhs. *Salute:* 19 guns, local 21 guns.

*Heir-Apparent:* His Highness Martanda Varma Elaya Raja.

*Heir-Presumptive:* His Highness Prince Avittam Thirunal.

The Andhra University has conferred the title of D Litt. on His Highness the Maharaja and Her Highness the Maharani. The Benares University has conferred the title of D.Litt. on Her Highness the Maharani.

*Deewan:* Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, K.C.I.E.



**UDAIPUR:** HIS  
HIGHNESS MAHA-  
RAJAH DHIRAJ  
MAHARANA SHREE SIR  
BHUPAL SINGHJI  
BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., Ruler  
of Udaipur, the Premier  
State in Rajputana.

*Born:* 22nd February  
1884.

*Married:* First the  
daughter of the Thakur  
of Auwa in Marwar in  
March 1910, after her  
demise, the daughter

of the Thakur of Achhrol of Jaipur in February 1911  
and then to the daughter of the Thakur of Khudala in  
Marwar in January 1928.

*Educated:* Privately.

*Area of the State:* 12,753 square miles.

*Population:* 1,566,910. *Revenue:* Rs. 80,00,000.

*Permanent Salute:* 19 guns. Local 21 guns.

#### STATE ADMINISTRATION.

*Musahib Ala Raj Mewar:*

DEWAN BAHADUR PANDIT DHARAM NARAINJI, C.I.E  
M.A., Bar-at-Law.

*Ministers:*

P. C. CHATTERJI, Esq., AND TEJ SINHA MEHTA, Esq.,  
B.A., LL.B.

*Private Secretary.*

Pt. RAM GOPAL TRIVEDY.

**WANKANER:** His  
HIGHNESS MAHARANA  
SHRI AMARSINHJI  
BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,  
MAHARANA RAJSAHEB of  
Wankaner.

*Born:* 4th January 1879.

*Succession:* 12th June  
1881.

*Assumption of full powers  
of the State:* 18th March  
1899.

*Educated:* At Rajkumar  
College, Rajkot.

*Area of the State:* 417  
square miles.

*Population:* 44,280.

*Revenue:* 7,50,000.

*Salute:* Permanent 11 Guns.

*Heir-Apparent:* MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI PRATAPSIKHJI, born  
12th April 1907.

*Grandson:* MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI DIGVIJAYSIKHJI, born  
20th August 1932.



#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

*Dewan:* RAO SAHEB ANANTRAI N. MANKAR, M.A.

*Home Member:* RAO BAHADUR DEVCHAND L. MEHTA, B.A.

*Chief Medical Officer:* DR. GAJANAN D. GUPTA, M.B.B.S.

*Sar-Nyayadhish:* MR. HIRACHAND M. GHODADRA, B.A.,  
LL.B.

*Private Secretary:* K. S. PRATAPSIKHJI of Sindhavadar.

*State Engineer:* MR. VRIJLAL J. SHAH, B.E. (Civil).

*Educational Officer, Secondary Schools:* MR. BAL GANGADHAR  
GADRE, B.A.

*Educational Officer, Primary Schools:* MR. LALCHAND D.  
MEHTA, B.A.

*Treasury Officer:* MR. KESHAVLAL L. GANDHI, B.A., LL.B.

*Superintendent of Police and Military Secretary:*  
MR. CHANDULAL K. UPADHYAYA, Advocate.

*Revenue Adhikari:* MR. JIVRAJ K. PATEL.





**A** KALKOT: RAJA SHRIMANT VIJAYSINH FATTERSINH BHOSLE, RAJA SAHEB of Akalkot.

*Born:* 13th December 1915

*Education.* Studied at Bishop's High School, Poona. Passed the Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot with distinction in English and Science. Attended the Deccan College, Poona. Took administrative training in Bangalore for a year and a half.

*Recreation.* Shooting, riding, tennis, motoring and racing.

*Clubs:* Vice-Patron of the Cricket Club of India, Western India Turf Club and Western India Automobile Association.

*Marriage* in 1934 with Princess Kamala Devi of Gwalior who unfortunately expired in 1934

*Area of State* 498 Square miles

*Population:* 92,605, according to the census of 1931.

*Income:* Rs 7,58,000.

*Capital:* Akalkot

*Judicial:* Independent High Court of Judicature

The present Ruler is extremely popular among his subjects whose welfare and prosperity are his constant aim in life. Shrinant Raja Sahab is alive to the rapid progress going on in the civilised world, and as such has declared on the occasion of his 22nd Birthday free primary education in all village schools. Primary and secondary education is imparted free to girls of all castes and creeds. Scholarships and free education in secondary and higher educational institutions are given to poor and deserving students. Separate High School for girls has been newly opened. There is a fully equipped hospital at the Capital with a branch at Karjagi. A new branch at Piliv Petha is shortly to be opened. There are many places of interest in the State, chief of which are: the Water Works at Sangwi, costing about eleven lacs and the Armoury Hall in the Old Palace. There is a Municipality at Akalkot and Taluka Local Board. The scheme of opening a Central Bank at Akalkot is under consideration. Town Planning and removal of congestion in the town is going on rapidly. A development Scheme of town-extension is in progress and all possible facilities are being given for the same to the public.

*Devon:* RAO SAHEB V. B. PARULEKAR, B.A.

**BAMRA :** RAJA BHANU GANGA TRIBHURAN DEB, Ruler of Bamra State in the Eastern States Agency, belongs to the Ganga-banshi Rajputs. The emblem of the State is a Sankh and a Chakra.

Raja Satchidananda Tribhuban Deb died on the 11th March 1916 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tikayet Dibyasankar Deb, under the name and title of Raja D Sudhal Deb, who was granted a C.B.E. on the 1st January 1919 for services in connection with the War. Raja D Sudhal Deb died on the 1st January 1920 and was succeeded by the present Ruler. The administration of the State is maintained on efficient lines and much has been done towards opening out the State by the construction of good surface roads, and all round improvements in agriculture and Dairy Farming. A model dairy has been recently started and also a Leper Clinic.



Born 25th February 1914. Educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. Succeeded to the Gadi on 1st January 1920 and assumed full ruling powers on the 17th January 1935. Married in April 1935 Maharajkumari Jyoti Manjari Debi, 2nd daughter of Maharaja of Kalahandi State. Area of the State 1,988 square miles. Revenue Rs. 7,85,460. Population 1,51,047. Address Deogath P. O., Via Bamra Station, B. N. Railway.

#### RELATIVES

*Her Apparent* TIKAYET PRADIPTA GANGA DEB, born on 11th June 1937. *Brother* BARAKUMAR PRATAP GANGA DEB, born on the 10th August 1918, is being educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta.

#### PRIVATE STAFF

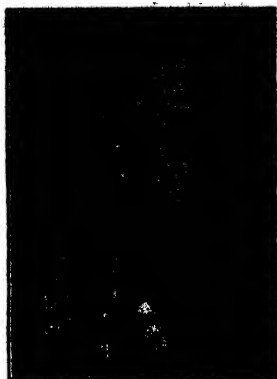
*Comptroller of Household* MR. N. PRADHAN.  
*Personal Assistant* MR. C. M. PRADHAN.

#### STATE COUNCIL

*President* Ruler. *Vice-President and Secretary* RAI BAHADUR A. K. BOSE, M.B.E. *Member* MR. B. K. KAR, B.A., B.L.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

*Chief Minister* RAI BAHADUR A. K. BOSE, M.B.E.  
*State Judge and Legal Remembrancer* MR. B. K. KAR, B.A., B.L.  
*Sadr S.D.O. & Revenue Minister* MR. B. K. BOHIDAR, B.A., B.L.  
*Chief Medical Officer* DR. R. K. CHAKRAVARTY, M.B.  
*State Engineer* MR. N. S. IYER.  
*Forest Officer (Offg.)* MR. T. PAL.  
*Superintendent of Police* MR. N. N. SAHOO.  
*Director of Development* : MR. HARO PRASAD DEB.



**B**ARAMBA · **RAJA SHREE NARAYAN CHANDRA BIRBAR MAHORAJ** MAHAPATRA, Raja and Ruling Chief of Bamra State.

*Born :* On the 10th January 1914.

The Ruler is a Chandravanshi Kshatriya and is a direct descendant of Hathkhor Rawat who founded the State in the year 1305 A.D.

*Succeeded to the Gads :* On 20th August 1925 on the demise of his father the late lamented Rajah Biswambhar Birbar Mangra Mahapatra and was formally invested with full ruling powers on 16th January 1935.

*Educated :* First at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, where he had a brilliant academic career. The Ruler was the best all-round athlete in the College in his time.

He passed the Chief's Colleges Diploma examination in the year 1931 with great credit standing first in his College and obtained distinctions in various subjects. Later on he studied at the Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, where he was the Captain of the College football eleven.

He received administrative training at Sambalpur from 1933 to 1934.

*Married :* On the 24th May 1934 the eldest daughter of Late Raj-Kumar Dayankhi Deb and grand-daughter of Sir Basudeb Sudhal Deb, K.C.I.E., late Rajah of Bamra.

*His Apparent :* Jubraj Shree Krishna Chandra Deb, born on the 19th April 1935

*General Area :* 142 sq miles. Population 46,668

*Annual Income* Rs 1,00,000

Primary education is imparted free throughout the State. To encourage the education of aboriginal classes several low caste schools have been opened for them. There is an English Secondary School at Garh established by munificent donations made by late Rai Sahib Madan Mohan Subudhi and his son Babu Dinabandhu Chaudhuri, leading merchants of the State. A Sanskrit Tol for oriental literature imparts free education. Stipends are granted for higher studies and technical training. Home industries, specially weaving are fostered among the weaving class of people and the State is famous for its Maniabandhi cloths which have a wide circulation in most parts of Orissa. Cattle rearing and agriculture are the main professions of the masses.

Madak (prepared opium) and liquor are prohibited in the State. People receive every sort of medical aid free from the two charitable dispensaries maintained by the State. There are no taxes in the State except two nominal cesses for education and forest.

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

*Deewan :* MANDARDHAR NAIK, Esqr., B.A.

*Asst. Deewan :* PANDIT RAGHUNATH MISHA, B.A.

*Chief Police Officer :* KUMAR SHREE RADHASVAM GAJSAANI NARAYAN DEO.

*Office Superintendent :* PEARYMOHAN PATNAIK, Esqr.

*Chief Medical Officer :* DR. SURENDRA KUMAR DAS.

*Forest Officer :* JAGBANDH SURESHWAR PATNAIK, Esqr.

*State Overseer :* HIRANOW CHANDAN DAS, Esqr.

*Head Master, M. S. Secondary School :* PANDIT KULAHARI RATH, B.A.

*Inspector of Schools :* KUMALAKSHI DAS, Esqr.

*Palace Superintendent :* TANU B. N. SAMANT SENGHAR.

**BHADARWA:** SHRIMANT (NAMDAR) THAKORE SAHEB SHREE NATVERSINHJI RANJITSINHJI, Ruler of Bhadarwa.

*Born:* 19th November 1903.

*Succeeded to the Gadi:* 26th April 1935 and formally invested with powers on 7th October 1935.

*Educated At* Rajkumar College, Rajkot

*Family descent:* The Ruling family belong to the Vaghela clan of Rajputs and trace their descent from the famous Karan Vaghela, the last Rajput King of Gujarat. In the middle of the Fifteenth Century, they migrated and established themselves at Jaspur, the old capital of the State. During the period of the Mahomedan and Maratha invasions the State preserved its complete independence.



*Capital* Bhadarwa is situated on the banks of the River Mahi with its ancient temples and ramparts.

*Area:* 27 Square Miles. There are several Wantas in the Baroda State. *Population:* 11,048 Souls. *Revenue:* Rs. 1,14,000

*Marriage Relations:* The Ruler married on 14th December 1930, Shree Jijirajkunvarbasaheb of Rajpar (Kathiawar). The State is connected by marriage ties with Dhrangadhra, Sayla, Dhrol, Alirajpur, etc.

*Powers:* The State enjoys full Civil powers and in Criminal matters up to 7 years R. I. and fine up to Rs. 10,000. The Ruler is a Representative Member in the Chamber of Princes.

*Progress and reforms:* The State is loyal to the British Government and is very progressive. Survey settlement has been introduced and the farmers are given rights over the lands. Education is free throughout the State. There is one middle school up to five standards, in the capital. The capital is supplied with electricity and has water-works. The State maintains an adequate and efficient staff.

*Kerbhari:* Mr. Gaurishanker M. Bhatt, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.

*Nyayadshik:* Mr. J. M. Vachharajani, High Court Pleader.

*Medical Officer:* Mr. B. B. Patel, M.B.B.S.

*Address:* Bhadarwa (Gujarat States Agency).



**JAMBUGHODA RANA SHRI RANJITSINHJI GAMBHIRSINHJI** is the present Ruler of Jambughod State, in the Gujerat States Agency.

*Born :* On 4th January 1892

*Succeeded* his father on 27th September 1917 and was installed on the Gadi on 2nd February 1918 *Educ* At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

The Rulers of the State belong to the Clan of Parmar Rajputs who once ruled over Malwa.

The State first came into relations with the British Government in 1826 A.D., and by a subsequent Treaty executed in the year 1839 A.D. the State came to be ranked as a "protected State" under the aegis of the British Government. At

present the State is in direct political relations with the Government of India through the Gujerat States Agency. The present Ruler is the fountain-head of all authority, judicial, executive and legislative. He enjoys plenary powers in civil and criminal matters and has powers of life and death over his subjects, except that sentences of death require the confirmation of the Resident for the Gujerat States.

The Rana Sahab was the founder of the Mahikantha Rewa Kantha Chiefs' Association, and in that capacity he presented the case of 104 smaller States of these Agencies before the Indian States Enquiry Committee (Financial) at Bombay in February 1932. He is a patron member of the All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha and the Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujerat Rajput Samaj, and also a member of the Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay and Agency Gymkhana, Godhra.

The Rana Sahab is extremely popular among his subjects whose welfare and prosperity are his constant aims in life. During his regime he has effected several improvements in education, medical relief, agriculture, communications, etc., with the result that the State is making good progress in all directions. A thorough overhauling of the administrative machinery of the State, and the separation of the judiciary and executive as well as the construction of buildings for Hospitals, Schools, Library, Telephone lines, Guest Houses, and irrigation wells, tanks, etc., mark his progressive rule. The Rana Sahab is a keen sportsman and has bagged 62 partridges and two tigers. He is also a keen social reformer. The Ruler's loyalty, devotion and helpfulness to the British Government are well-known. During the Great War he sent several recruits and contributed liberally to the several War Funds.

*Area :* 143 square miles. *Population :* 11,385 Souls. *Revenue* Rs. 1,42,000. *Hereditary.* Maharajkumar Shri Digvijaysinhji, born on 12th August 1922, is being educated at Panchgani in the European Boys' High School.

**JAMKHANDI: RAJA SHRIMANT SHANKARRAO APPASAHEB PATWARDHAN, RAJA SAHEB of Jamkhandi.**

*Born:* 1906

Invested with full powers in May 1926.

*Educated* in the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and then privately.

*Married* in 1924 Shrimant Soubhagyavati Lilavati Bai Saheb, Ranisaheb of Jamkhandi, daughter of Madhavrao Moreshwar, the late Chief, the Pant Amatya of Bavda

*Heir:* SHRIMANT PARASHURAMRAO BHAUSAHEB, the Yuvraj now in his fourteenth year.

*Daughter:* Shrimant Indira Raje alias Taisaheb, now in her thirteenth year

*Area of State:* 524 square miles

*Population:* 114,282.

*Revenue:* Rs 10,06,715.

*Capital Town:* Jamkhandi

The State for purposes of administration is divided into two Talukas, Jamkhandi and Kundgol and three Thanas, Wathar, Pathakal and Dhavalpur. The present Ruler has been pleased to institute a separate High Court Bench and the judicial and the executive branches of the administration have been separated. He has also gone ahead in the matter of popularising the administration by the inauguration of a Representative Assembly of the people. Elementary and secondary education has all along been free in the State. The present Ruler has made even Higher Collegiate Education free for his subjects by providing for fifty free scholarships every year in the Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona, so named in beloved memory of his revered father, the late Captain Sir Parashuramrao Bhau Saheb. He is also the elected President of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandal, Poona. The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the present Ruler on the birthday of His late Majesty the King Emperor, in June 1935. The Rajasaheb is one of the recipients of His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Medal. The Rajasaheb has had the benefit of an extensive tour of the Continent of Europe. He attended the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth and is a recipient of the Coronation Medal.

The Rajasaheb has been a representative member of the Princes Chamber for Group IV for the last ten years. The State has provided for free Medical Aid.

*Diwan:* RAO BAHADUR R. K. BHAGWAT. He is also the *ex-officio* President of the Jamkhandi State Representative Assembly and Collector and District Magistrate.

*Nyayamantri:* Rao Saheb B. B. MAHABAL, B.A., LL.B. He is also the High Court Judge.

*Private Secretary:* MR. M. B. MAHAJAN, B.A., LL.B.





**JASDAN :** DARBAR SHREE  
ALA KHACHAR, the present  
Ruler of Jasdan.

*Born* . on 4th November 1905

*Educated* at the Rajkumar  
College, Rajkot, and has passed  
the Diploma examination.

*Succeeded* to the Gads in June  
1919, and assumed the reins  
of State administration on 1st  
December 1924.

Jasdan is the premier Kathi  
State and the Rulers are  
Saketiya Suryavanshi  
Kshatriyas, being descendants  
of Katha, the younger son of  
the Suryavanshi Maharaja  
Karan Shruta, of Ayodhya.

The Kathis have, since their  
advent to this Province, effected  
a change in the name of the Province from Saurashtra to  
Kathiawad, and they are one of the most important and influential  
tribes on the westernmost coast of India.

*Heir :* YUVRAJ SHREE SHIVRAJKUMAR, born 9th October 1930.

*Second Son :* RAJKUMAR SHREE PRATAPKUMAR, born 28th  
November 1937.

*Area of the State* . 296 square miles including about 13 square  
miles of non-jurisdictional territory.

*Population :* 36,632 including non-jurisdictional territory.

*Revenue* . (gross) Rs. six lacs nearly.

All education is free throughout the State.

Medical relief at the Hospital, etc., is also supplied free.

Importation of liquor is prohibited.

Cultivators are granted permanent heritable tenure with rights of  
full ownership over their holdings and are protected against usury by  
special rules for settlement of money-lenders' claims.

Village Panchayats have now been introduced in every village of  
the State with a non-official president. Village Committees are also  
formed in the villages to settle petty disputes of the villages as well  
as to deal with general everyday affairs of the villages. Every adult  
resident of village has been given the right to vote at such elections.

#### STATE COUNCIL

*President :*

RAJKUMAR SHREE AMRA KHACHAR.

*Members :*

MR. CHHELSHANKER LAKSHMISHANKER BAKSHI, B.A., LL.B.  
MR. RAMRAO TRAKRAO NIKTE, B.A.

**JATH:** LT. RAJA SHRIMANT  
VIJAYASINHIRAO RAMRAO  
*alias* BABASAHEB DAFLE,  
R I N., Raja of Jath State

*Born* on 21st July 1909

*Ascended the Gadi* on 12th  
January 1929

*Family History* Jath is one of the ancient Satara States. The Ruling family is a high class Maratha and claims descent from Satvajirao Chavan Patil of Daflapur to whom a Deshmukhi Watan was granted by Ali Adilshah, King of Bijapur in 1670. The Jaghirs of Jath and Karajagi Paraganas were conferred upon him by King Adilshaha of Bijapur in the year 1680.



The Raja Sahib was educated for some time in the Deccan College when he was suddenly called back owing to the serious illness of his father the late lamented Shrimant Ramrao Amritrao *alias* Abasaheb Dafe. The Ruler exercises full Civil and Criminal powers over his State. During the short period of his rule he has evinced keen interest in the welfare of his subjects by introducing various reforms such as an independent High Court, a Local Board, etc.

*Married* : Shrimant Lilavati Raje, the eldest daughter of the late Rajasaheb of Akalkot in 1929.

In 1932, he visited England to attend the Third Round Table Conference on the invitation of the Secretary of State for India. He is an all round sportsman and a good cricketer. He takes keen interest in Scouting.

Recently he was promoted Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Navy and has already undergone the requisite course of Naval Training.

*Capital* : JATH

*Population* : 91,099

It is midway between Miraj and Bijapur and is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Deccan States Agency.

*Area* : 981 square miles.

*Revenue* : Rs. 4,25,000.

*Deewan* : D N. Pradhan, Esqr., B.A., LL. B (Officiating).





**K** EONJHAR : RAJA SHRI  
BALABHADRA NARAYAN  
BHUNJ DEO, Ruling Chief  
of Keonjhar State (Eastern  
States Agency).

*Born :* On the 26th December 1905.

*Ascended the Gadi :* On the 12th August 1926.

*Educated :* At the Rajkumar College, Raipur, C. P.

*Married :* In June 1920, Rani Saheba Srimati Manoj Manjari Devi, daughter of the Raja & Ruling Chief of Kharsawan State, Eastern States Agency.

*Heir :* TIKAYAT SHRI

NRUSINGHA NARAYAN BHUNJ DEO

*Brother :* CHOTARAI LAKSHMI NARAYAN BHUNJ DEO, B.A.

*Area of the State :* 3,217 square miles. *Population :* 460,609

*Gross Revenue :* Rs. 15,05,415.

**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.**

*Diwan :* RAI BAHADUR BHABADEV SARKAR, B.A.

**OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.**

*Forest Officer :* MR. E. S. HIGHER, D.D.R., M.B.E.

*State Judge :* RAI SAHEB SASHIBHUSAN SARKAR.

*State Engineer :* RAI SAHEB JADAB CHANDRA TALPATRA.

*Chief Medical Officer & Jail Superintendent :*

DR.G. C. PATNAIK, M.B.B.S. (offg.)

*Sadar Sub-Division :* BABU KRISHNA CHARAN MAHANTY,  
B.A., B.L., S.D.O.

*Champua Sub-Division :* BABU RAGHUNANDAN TRIVEDI,  
B.A., B.L., S.D.O.

*Anandpur Sub-Division :* BABU KANHAICHARAN DAS, S.D.O.  
*Superintendent of Police :* BABU PRADYUMNA KUMAR BANERJEE.

**PERSONAL STAFF.**

*Domestic and Temple Manager :* BABU MADHUSUDAN PATNAIK.  
*Aide-de-Camp :* BABU PRADYUMNA KUMAR BANERJEE.

**K**HAIRAGARH : RAJA  
BIRENDRA BAHADUR  
SINGH, RAJA SAHIB of  
Khairagarh State.

*Born* · 9th November 1914.  
*Succeeded to the Gadi* On  
the 22nd October 1918 on the  
demise of his father Raja Lal  
Bahadur Singh.

Was invested with Ruling  
Powers at the Investiture  
Durbar on the 10th December  
1935 by the Agent to the  
Governor General, Eastern  
States, Ranchi. *Visited*  
England and attended the Coro-  
nation of Their Imperial  
Majesties in May 1937.

*Educated* At the Rajkumar  
College, Raipur, and the Mayo  
College, Ajmer.

*Married* On the 28th May  
1934, the daughter of the late Raja Pratap Bahadur Singh Ju Deo,  
C.I.E., of the Pertabgarh Estate (Oudh).

*Recreations* · Shooting, Tennis, Cricket.

*Area of the State* 931 square miles

*Population* · 157,400.

*Revenue* · Rs. 5,90,000.

The Raja Sahib takes keen interest in improving the condition  
of the subjects. Immediately after accession, he announced a remis-  
sion of Rs. 60,000 in rents to agriculturists in commemoration of this  
happy event. A new and upto-date Hospital was constructed at  
Khairagarh at a cost of about Rs. 70,000 and named King George  
Silver Jubilee Hospital. Compulsory labour (*Begar*) was abolished.  
Primary education is imparted free of charge in all the State Schools.  
A Debt Conciliation Board has been established for the State and the  
results are expected to be beneficial to the indebted ryots. Agricultural  
and Industrial Exhibitions have become regular features annually and  
the Agricultural Officer appointed instructs the people regarding latest  
modes of cultivating lands profitably.



#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

*Dewan* : RAO SAHIB M. G. GHOOI, B.A., LL.B.

*Assistant Dewan* : MR. B. B. BISWAS, B.A., B.L.

*Private Secretary* : RANA SAHIB KHARAG JUNG BAHADUR.

*Chief Staff Officer* : LIEUT. RANA JHALAK JUNG BAHADUR,  
(10th Madras Battalion).

*Chief Medical Officer* : CAPTAIN BRIJ LAL SAHI, M.B.B.S., A.I.R.O.

*Superintendent of Police* : MR. GHULAM AHMED KHAN.



**MIRAJ. (JR.) MEHERBAN SHRIMANT SIR MADHAV RAO HARIHARRAO** *alias* BABASAHEB PATWARDHAN, K.C.I.E., the Raja of Miraj Junior State, is the 2nd son of late Shrimant Balasaheb Patwardhan Chief of Kurundwad Senior. He was selected by the Bombay Government for the chieftainship of the Miraj Junior State, and was adopted in December 1899, by Lady Parwatibaisaheb, the mother of the late Chief, Laxmanrao Annasaheb, who died prematurely on the 7th of February 1899.

*Born:* In 1889

*Educated:* At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot

*Assumption of Powers:* Was invested with full powers on the 17th of March 1909

*Caste:* Chitpawan Brahman.

*Marriage:* Married Shrimant Saubhagyaavati Thakutaisaheb, daughter of the late Meherban Krishnarao Madhavrao Peshwe of Bareilly. Has three sons and three daughters.

*Heir-Apparent:* Eldest son Kumar Shrimant Chintamanrao *alias* Balasaheb, born in 1909 on the 3rd December. Married.

*Other sons:* 2nd son Kumar Hariharrao *alias* Dadasaheb, born in 1911 on 23rd May. 3rd son Kumar Krishnarao *alias* Appasaheb, born in 1916 on 9th May.

*Recreation:* Daily Muscular Exercise, Tennis and Shikar.

*Area:* 196½ square miles.

*Population:* 40,686.

*Revenue:* Rs. 3,68,515.

*Tribute:* The State pays an Annual Tribute of Rs. 6,412-8-0 to the British Government.

*Capital Town:* Budhgaon (5 miles from Sangli).

*Official:* Rao Bahadur V. V. Yargop, B.A., LL.B., Diwan of the State, is the Raja Saheb's sole Minister.

*Other particulars:* The Raja Saheb received the Silver Coronation Delhi Darbar Medal in 1911 and was made a K.C.I.E. on 23rd June 1936. The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred upon him on 9th June 1938.

He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The Miraj Junior State has been placed in direct political relations with the Government of India, with effect from 1st April 1933.

The Resident of Kolhapur is also the Resident for this State.

This State is a full-powered State. It can try its own subjects as well as the subjects of other States for capital offences and can make its own legislature.

**PHALTAN:** MAJOR  
RAJA SHRIMANT MALO-  
JIRAO MUDHOJIRAO *alias*  
NANASAHEB NAIK NIMBALKAR,  
Maratha (Kshatriya), Raja of  
Phaltan, (Deccan States Agency.)

*Date of Succession:* 15th  
November 1917

*Born:* 11th September 1896

*Educated at:* Kolhapur and  
Rajkot; obtained Diploma of  
the Rajkumar College

*Married* 18th December  
1913, Shri-Abasaheb, daughter  
of Shrimant Raja Shambhushin-  
rao Amarsinhrao Jadhavrao,  
First Class Sardar of Malegaon  
Bk., District Poona. Shrimant  
S Laxmidevi, Rani Sahib, was  
born on 17th November 1901.



*Heir:* Shrimant Pratapsinh *alias* Bapusahab *Born:* 13th July 1923

The State is a full-powered State with powers of life and death. It dates its origin from the latter part of the 13th century, and is ruled by the same Ruling Family from its foundation to the present day. The House of Naik Nimbalkars is famous in Maratha history and was related by several matrimonial alliances to the House of Bhonsales to which Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire, belonged.

The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the Ruler on the 1st January 1936. He was awarded King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Medal and King George VI Coronation Medal.

Shrimant Raja Sahab is an enlightened Ruler and takes keen interest in the administration of the State. The State is governed by a Constitution granted by the Raja Sahab in 1920. Shrimant Raja Sahab is a Representative Member in the Chamber of Princes since 1933 representing Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Jath, Phaltan and Surgana Group of States.

*Area of State:* 397 sq. miles.

*Population:* 58,761 (1931).

*Revenue:* Rs. 6,89,000 (based on the average of the past five years).

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

RAO SAHEB K. V. GODSOLE, B.A., LL.B., Dewan, *President*.  
MR. B. L. LIKHITE, M.A., LL.B., Finance Member.



**S**ANDUR: RAJA SHRIMANT YESHWANTRAO HINDURAO GHORPADE, MAMLAJKATMADAR SENAPATHI, Ruler of Sandur.

*Born* 1908. *Ascended the Gadi* in 1928. *Assumed the reins of Government* in 1930.

*Married*: On 22nd December 1929 the eldest daughter of Umadat-Ul-Mulk, Raj Rajendra Lieut.-Col Maloji, Narsingh Rao Shitole Deshmukh, Rustamjung Bahadur of Gwalior.

*Heir Apparent*: Shrimant Raje Murar Rao Ghorpade Yuvraj Maharaj, *born* 7th December 1931.

*Second Son*. Rajkumar Shrimant Raje Ranjit Singh Ghorpade, *born* 16th February 1933. *Daughter*

Princess Shrimant Raje Nirmala Devi Ghorpade, *born* 8th February 1934. *Third Prince*: Rajkumar Shrimant Raje Vijayasingh Ghorpade, *born* 18th October 1937.

SANDUR is the only Mahratta State in South India. The ancestors of the Ruler of Sandur distinguished themselves under Chatrapathi Shivaji Maharaj, the great Mahratta hero, and his family and for the useful services thus rendered to the House of Satara, the Jaghir of Gajendragad in the Bombay Presidency, with the title of "Hindurao," was conferred on them. Raja Siddoji Rao Ghorpade, the founder of this Dynasty conquered Sandur and Kudatini in the early eighteenth century. Raja Siddojurao Ghorpade was also receiving tribute from the Poligar of Harpanahalli. During the time of his son and successor, Raja Murar Rao Ghorpade, renowned in history as the famous "Chief of Gooty," Sandur reached the zenith of its territorial expansion and was a Power to be reckoned with among the various belligerents for political supremacy in South India. Speaking of the extent of the territory and sway held by Raja Murar Rao Ghorpade, Rao Saheb G. S. Sardesai the famous Historian of the Mahrattas, has observed thus: "Stray notices of the Ghorpades in Karnatak are discovered in old papers here and there, and refer to such places as Sondha, Bednur, Savanur, Shira, Shrirangapatnam, Chittaldurg, Gutti, Sondu, Guntakal, Kadappa, Trinopolopoly and as far as Chennapatna (Madras) and Pondicherry on the east coast. The career of Murar Rao appears to claim all this region as his legitimate heritage, acquired by the heroism and often by the blood of the several members of the large Ghorpade Family. It was the great Shivaji who first traversed this large territory, and after him, it was the valour of the Ghorpades that prevented in it the extinction of the Maratha Power." Sir Philips Gibbs writing as recently as June 1938 has described the signal assistance rendered by Murar Rao to Lord Clive at the siege of Arcot thus: "It happened

that, on the flanks of Raja Saheb's Army, a tribe of wild Mahratta Horsemen, under a Chief named Murar Rao, was watching the progress of the siege, with increasing admiration. Clive sent out messengers to him, and his joy may be imagined when the Indian chieftain expressed his willingness to unsheath his sword in aid of so gallant a captain. All that night Clive and his men awaited a renewal of the assault, but when morning came, the enemy were no more to be seen, and the glittering array of the Mahratta tribesmen moved through the mist of dawn to do honour to the man who was to be famous henceforth as Sabat Jung." Orme, a contemporary British Historian describes the Sandur troops to be "the best soldiers of native Indians at this time in Indostan." In the Mysore Treaty V of 1782 the British have observed thus: "The Company will reserve to themselves the liberty of reinstating the Family of Murar Rao in the Country of Gooty," a promise which yet remains to be fulfilled. The Ruler of Sandur for the first time came into political relations with the British in 1817, and Munro described the Ruler of Sandur to be "as much a Sovereign in his own valley as any Prince in India." The State has the status of a Treaty State by virtue of the Treaty of 1847 with the East India Company regarding Ramgad cantonment jurisdiction. The Ruler of Sandur is one of the 146 important Ruling Chiefs who received the Sanads of Adoption in 1862. The State possesses powers of life and death and is unfettered in the exercise of its sovereignty. The State pays no tribute to the Crown and is free from all pecuniary demands.

The State has rich mineral wealth particularly manganese, iron and gold.

The Ruler is the fountain head of all authority, Judicial, Executive and Legislative. The Government of the State is conducted in the name of the Huzur through an Executive Council. A State Council has been constituted in 1931 with a predominant non-official majority. It has the right to initiate legislation, to move Resolutions and to ask questions. An independent Chief Court has been constituted under the Sandur Chief Court Act, II of 1932 and arrangements have been made with the Madras Government to lend the services of the District and Sessions Judge, Bellary, for appointment as the Nyayadhis of the Sandur Chief Court. The Sandur Chief Court can state cases to the Federal Court. A further step in constitutional advance has been taken by the Ruler in reviving the ancient body known as the Darbar which is as old as the State itself, and which is now charged with the governance of the State as a second Chamber. By a Proclamation issued in 1933, the Ruler has thrown open all temples, religious institutions, wells, schools and all government institutions to the Harijans.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

##### *President :*

SHRIMANT SARDAR B. Y. RAJE GHORPADE.

##### *Members :*

Mr. V. NARASIMHA RAO, M.A., (*Political Secretary*).

Mr. G. B. DESHMUKH, (*Huzur Secretary*).

Mr. A. B. PUNDE, (*General Secretary to Government*).

##### *State Adviser :*

RAJASEVASAKTA R. RANGARAO, B.A., B.L., Retired Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore.



**THANADEVLI:** DARBAR SHREE AMRAWALA, the present ruler belongs to the Jaitani branch of Wala Kathis.

*Born:* 28th November, 1895. *Educated:* at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. *Succeeded to the Gadi* on 12th May, 1922. Thana Devli is the premier State of Wala Kathis.

The Darbar Sahab exercises full civil and criminal jurisdiction over his subjects. The administration of the State is conducted under the personal supervision of the Darbar Sahib. He is easily accessible to all his subjects and gives a patient hearing to those who seek redress from him. Thus he has won the goodwill, respect and gratitude

of his subjects. His charities and hospitalities deserve admiration. The state has a Silver Jubilee Memorial Hospital with two free wards for indoor patients and a well-equipped operation theatre and Post & Telegraph Office. The State has got in all 15 Schools, one Middle School, two Composite, one Girl School, and 11 Vernacular Schools imparting free education throughout the State. One Pattani Scholarship is given to the highest deserving student in the Middle School.

A Resting House with two storeys has been newly built. There are also Ram Vilas for noteworthy guests and Laxman Nivas Palace. Municipal administration is carried on with the co-operation of the State subjects and there is a free Library. Cultivators are given occupancy rights and ownership over properties to other subjects as well. The State has got its own Gir Forest, abode of Gir Lions and Panthers. *Club:* Amar Vijaya Club.

*Heir-Apparent:* K. S. Ramwala, born on 8th of March, 1920, at present receiving practical training in the State Administration. *Second Son:* K. S. Harsurwala born on 6th October, 1931.

*Area of the State:* 11732 square miles. *Population:* 16,005 as per 1931 census. *Annual Revenue:* Rs. 2,25,000.

#### CHIEF OFFICIALS.

*Acting Chief Karbhari:* MR. JIVANSHAI D. Dewan.

*Deputy Karbhari and Sar Nyayadish:* MR. MANSUKHLAL D. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B.

*General Member:* Merambhai D. Dhadhal.

*Medical Officer:* Mr. M. D. Lathigara, M.B.B.S.

*Nyayadish:* Mr. Trimbaklal C. Buch.

*Superintendent of Police:* Mr. Bhurabhai Rupsinhji.

**VADAGAM:** **THAKOR**  
**SHRI VAKHATSINHJI** of  
 Vadagam (Sabar Kantha  
 Agency) belongs to the Rehevar  
 clan of Rajputs of the Indra  
 race. In the matter of succe-  
 sion the State follows the rule  
 of primogeniture.

*Born on 17th November 1918.*

*Installed on the Gad and  
 invested with full powers on  
 29th August 1938.*

*Educated at the Scott College,  
 Sadra, for 7 years and at the  
 Rajkumar College at Rajkot  
 for 3 years. After leaving the  
 College, he was attached to*

*the office of the Political Agent, Sabar Kantha Agency for 9 months in  
 order to receive experience in administrative and executive work.  
 Thereafter he was invested with Magisterial powers in the Bawshi  
 Thana. Thus he has all the experience which a ruler should possess.  
 The Thakor Sahab takes keen interest in the affairs of the State.*

*Married on 12th May 1937 Kunvi Shri Manharkunverba,  
 third daughter of Thakor Shri Bharatsinhji of Eral in the Panch  
 Mahals District.*

*The Thakor Shri has two brothers Narvarsinhji and Narendra-  
 sinhji aged 10 and 9 years respectively.*

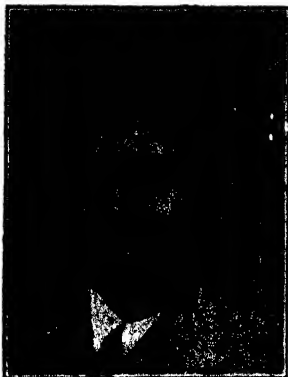
*Area of the State. 28 square miles. The State is comprised  
 of 23 villages and is free from payment of any tribute.*

*Population: 3,937.*

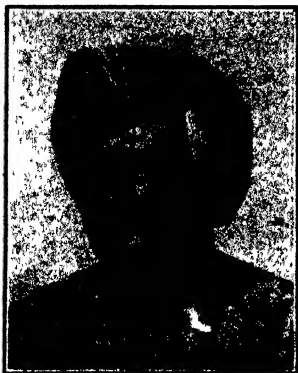
*Revenue: Approximately Rs. 35,000.*

*The State has its capital at Vadagam situated on the Talod-  
 Modasa road on the Ahmedabad Prantij Railway. It is at a distance  
 of 15 miles from Talod Railway Station. There are two well furnished  
 rest-houses one for Europeans and the other for Indians at Vadagam  
 just on the Talod-Modasa road. There is a likelihood of having a  
 trunk road from Ahmedabad to Delhi passing through Vadagam, and  
 if this materialises the State may prosper to some extent.*

*Address: Vadagam.*







**VADIA:** DARBAR SHRI SURAGWALA SAHEB, the present Chief of Vadia State, Western Kathiawar Agency, is aged 34. He belongs to the Virani Branch of Kathis. The Kathis once dominated the whole province of Kathiawar and the province since then, has been named Kathiawar.

*Area:* 92 square miles

*Revenue:* Rs 3 lakhs.

The Darbar Saheb was married to A S Kunvarbaisaheb in 1921 and has two sons and two daughters. The rule of primogeniture governs the succession. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Krashnakumar Saheb is aged 8 and is getting educational training at the hands of an experi-

enced and competent retired Educational Officer of W I. S. Agency, Rao Saheb M. S. Dwivedi.

The Darbar Saheb has earned the reputation of a progressive and benevolent ruler and he takes personal and keen interest in the administration of the State. Reforms of far-reaching importance—medical, social, economic, educational and political—are inaugurated by him.

The Subjects of the State enjoy the benefits of free education, free medical relief, Child Marriage Restriction Act, the Farmers' Relief Act, the State Bank, prohibition and the electric power house.

The growth of industrial concerns are adding to the prosperity of trade and commerce. Match-factory, the oil mill and ginning factories are among other industrial concerns.

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

*State Karbhars:* MR. LAXMICHAND K. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B.,  
ADVOCATE.

*Tutor & Companion*

*to Heir-apparent:* RAO SAHEB M. S. DWIVEDI, M.A., S.T.C.D.

*Nyayadhish:* MR. KUSUMRAI J. DEWAN, B.A., LL.B.

*Chief Medical Officer:* MR. KHODIDAS J. PANCHOLY, L.C.P.S.

*Hazar Secretary:* MR. HATHIBHAI R. VANK.

*Private Secretary:* MR. RAMBHAI D. PATGIR.

*Bank Manager &*

*Treasury Officer:* MR. PANACHAND BHAWAN SANGAMI.

**W**AV: RANAJI SHRI  
HARISINGJI,  
present Ruling  
Chief of Wav State in  
Banas Kantha Agency  
under the Western India  
States Agency.

*Born:* 19th September  
1889.

*Descended* from the  
well-known Pirathiraj  
Chohan Rajput, late  
Emperor of Delhi.

*Educated:* Privately.

*Ascended the Gadi:* 9th June 1924.

*Heir-Apparent:* Rajkumar Shri Takhatsingji, aged  
15 years.

The State pays no tribute to the British Government  
or to any other Indian State.

Administration of the State is carried on with the  
help of a Council of which Ranaji Shri is the President  
and Mr. Mohanlal Jivanlal, Barrister-at-Law, Chief  
Karbhari, is Vice-President and other members are  
State Officers and subjects.

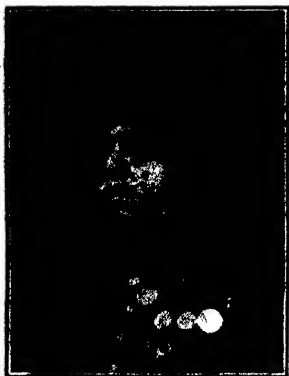
*Courts of the State:* Hazur Court; Sar Nyayadhis  
Court; Rajprakarni Court; Nyayadhis Court and  
Revenue Officer's Court.

*Police:* The sanctioned strength of the regular  
State Police is 60 including Superintendent of Police.

A qualified Chief Medical Officer is maintained in the  
State Hospital. Medical relief at the Hospital is  
afforded free.

Education is also free throughout the State.





**A**MOD. SIRDAR NAWAB SIR  
NAHARSINGJI ISHWAR  
SINGJI, M.L.A., 1st Class  
Sirdar of Gujarat and Thakore  
Saheb of Amod in the District  
of Broach in the Presidency  
of Bombay.

*Born :* 2nd April 1877.

Ascended the gadi on the  
9th May 1901.

*Married* to the daughters of  
the Thakor Sahibs of Nepal  
and Virpur and the sister of  
the Thakor Saheb of Kerwada

*Total annual revenue :*

Rs 1,53,541.

*Area of holdings :* 18,985  
acres

Member of Bombay Legisla-  
tive Council for 9 years, first

elected in 1909 as a representative of the Talukdars and Sardars of Gujarat and was also elected by the Mahomedan community to the Legislative Assembly of Delhi for four years from 1931. He went on tour in Europe in 1933, visiting Italy, Switzerland, France, England and Scotland where he studied the problem of County Councils and Agriculture. He was presented to His Majesty the late King-Emperor of India in August 1933. Honorary 1st Class Magistrate for many years. President of the Broach District Local Board for some considerable time.

Recognized as a leader of the Muslim Community and was elected President of All-India Moslem Rajputs Conference held at Ambala in 1930, and at present standing President of that Body. Also elected President of the Anjuman Himayate Islam 41st Anniversary, Lahore, in 1927 which attracted a gathering of more than a lakh of people. He is also the President of the Gujarat Landholders' Association established in 1938.

In the order of precedence has the privilege of being the head of the Molesalam Garasias in Gujarat. Head among the Thakores in the district of Broach. Second among the Sirdars and Talukdars of Gujarat. Takes lively interest in the spread of education and Islamic philosophy. Has always stood for Hindu-Muslim Unity and sound liberal politics and social reform.

The distinguished title of "Nawab" was conferred in 1929 by His Majesty the late King-Emperor in appreciation of various public services. His steadfast loyalty to the Throne and deep reverence to His Majesty the King-Emperor and Empress are well-known. He was knighted in the New Year, 1938.

**BELHA · NAWAB HAJI MIR MASUD ALAM KHAN**  
**BAHADUR, C.I.E.**, Nawab Saheb of Belha is the direct descendant of the last Ruling Nawab of Surat from the maternal side. The Nawab Saheb succeeded in 1915 his grand mother Muzamat Zia-ul-Nissa Ladli Begum Sahiba, who was grand daughter of the last Ruling Nawab of Surat, as the head of the Senior Branch of the Nawab's family, and as such, he is the recipient of a very substantial political and territorial pension. He also inherited the private property of the last Ruler of Surat.

He succeeded to the Gadi of Belha on 4th July 1921. He has effected many improvements in the Estate and devotes most of his time in ameliorating the condition of his subjects. He takes keen interest in medical relief, and he has constructed a well equipped hospital on modern lines. He has built a beautiful Palace at Belha and restored the ancient Juma Masjid in order to help local labour. His zeal for educational advancement is notable.



As the head of the Senior Branch of the Nawab of Surat he takes a lively interest both in public and Government affairs. He is the Vice-President of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. He is the Leader of the Muslim Group in the Surat Municipality and President of the Boy Scout Movement. Through his efforts the Muslim Orphanage has come into existence and at his request a former Governor of Bombay, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, laid the foundation stone of the Orphanage Building. In recognition of his services both to the British Government and the public he has been awarded by the King Emperor the title of the Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire and also the Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals. He is a first class Sardar of the Deccan and Gujarat and is exempted from personal appearance in Civil Courts.

The Nawab Saheb has one son and three daughters. *Heir-apparent*: Nawabzada Meer Sultan Alam Khan Saheb Bahadur, married to Princess Saidabonu, sister of His Highness the Ruler of Loharu State. *Daughters*: Princess Shahzadi Begum, married to Prince Mohamad Sadiq, son of His Highness the Ruler of Mangrol State. Princess Husseni Jehan Begum. Princess Ladli Begum is betrothed to the Heir Apparent of the Chief of Kamandhia.



**BHINAI. RAJA KALYAN SINGH of Bhinai Estate, Ajmer-Merwara, Rajputana**

*Born* 20th October 1913

*Ascended* The Gadi on 6th October 1917 and is the 19th successor of Bhinai Raj.

*Educated* At the Mayo College, Ajmer, passed the Diploma Examination in 1931, studied for Higher Diploma Examination for three years, received administrative and judicial training at Ajmer in 1934, and was invested with powers on 20th October 1934

*Married* The 3rd daughter of the late Rao Raja Bahadur

Shri Madho Singhu, K C I E, of Sikar in 1932 Has two daughters

Raja Sahab takes keen interest in the administration of the Estate, has improved the administration on modern lines, Field survey of the whole Estate has been completed this year. The Raja Sahab, as a measure of relief for his tenants, abolished last year about twenty cesses and remitted arrears of rupees 15,000, has also stopped the system of Agotri (collection of revenue in advance) and Begar (forced labour)

The Raja Sahab is the President of the Kshtriya Maha Sabha Rajputana. He visited England in 1937, to attend the Coronation of Their Majesties and made a continental tour as well

The rulers of this family are Rathor Rajputs descending from Rao Jodha, the founder of the city of Jodhpur (Marwar) Karamsen, the grandson of Rao Maldeo (1581), was the founder of this family. He came to Ajmer, and having by stratagem intoxicated Madha, the Chief of a band of Bhils, who ravaged the country near Bhinai, slew him and dispersed his followers. For this service Bhinai and seven other Parganas were bestowed upon him in Jagir by Emperor Akbar. Subsequently, the title of Raja was bestowed on Bhinai House in 1783 by the then Ruler of Jodhpur, as a reward for military service. The head of this house is the premier Raja of the district

*Annual Revenue* : Over Rupees 1,00,000

*Area* . 122 square miles.

*Recreation* : Polo, Squash and Hockey.

**B**ODOKHEMIDI ; SRI  
BEERA SRI BEERADHI  
BEERABARA PRATAPA  
SRI SRI SRI RAMACHENDRA  
ANANGA BHIMA DEV,  
KESARI GAJAPATHI, Zemin-  
dar of Bodokhemidi Estate,  
belongs to the Ganga  
Dynasty and is a descen-  
dant of the ancient Kings  
of Orissa.

*Born:* 2nd December 1909

*Educated.* At the Rai-  
pur College

*Succession.* He assumed  
charge of his estate in  
December 1930.



The estate is one of the largest in Ganjam comprising some 850 sq. miles including the Hill, Maliahs. The Zemindar pays a yearly peshkash (Tribute) of Rs. 63,000 including cesses, etc., to the British Government. He has been a member of the District Board, Ganjam, for the past 4 years and was re-elected recently. He is also an elected member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly.

Sri Ramachendra Dev, the present Zemindar, has considerably improved the condition of his tenants since his assumption to the Estate and has liberally contributed to various Government projects and charities. He is an enthusiastic motorist and a good all round sportsman.

His father Krupamaya Ananga Bhima Kesari Gajapathi Dev who died in 1922 endowed a hostel to Khallikote College, Berhampore, founded the Utkal Ashram, Berhampore, George Middle School, Digapahandi and the Elementary School, Digapahandi.

The young Zemindar is a most loyal supporter of the British Government and his chief ambition is to be a soldier. His keen devotion to duty and interest in the welfare of his tenants have won for him their love and affectionate regard.

*Address:* Ananda Bhawan, Bodokhemidi Bungalow, Berhampore (Ganjam).



**D**ALMIA, SETH RAM-KRISHNA, born 1893, married 1910 Durgadevi, only child, a daughter Rama, married to Seth Shanti Prasad Jain

Seth Dalmia is of simple, austere habits and uses only the barest necessities of life. A keen business instinct, a suave tongue, a virile brain and candid manners have put him in the forefront of Indian business politics. His unflinching judgment of men and matters, his penetration into intricate business problems and unerring insight into trend of events make him master of every situation.

He leads a deeply religious life and his private charities run into millions. He has made munificent donations to the Benares Hindu University and the Vishwabharati. The yearly income of a trust created by him is utilised in awarding scholarships to promising young men for scientific studies in foreign countries.

Seth Dalmia has to his credit a meteoric rise in the field of business. He entered business in 1904 as an apprentice in the firm of his uncle, Messrs Chimanram Motilal, Bombay, and started independent work, while yet in teens. He soon made his mark as an astute and enterprising businessman and won a position for himself in the commercial circles of Calcutta and Bombay.

In 1929, he retired from busy life and settled down at Dinapore in Bihar. He devoted his time, energy and resources to philanthropic work and studied Hindu philosophy. He became interested in sugar industry in 1931 and started within a few weeks two huge sugar factories which rank among the largest of their kind in India. In 1934, he bought another 1200 ton sugar factory and in 1935 purchased the largest block of Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd shares and acquired its management. He entered the cement industry in 1937 and erected factories in different parts of the country. To the sugar factory at Dalmianagar, he has added more units, a paper mill and a cement factory. His cement factories at Dalmianagar and Karachi are the largest in India.

*Address:* Dalmianagar (Bihar).

**GEWARDA ESTATE**  
(C.P.) **NAWAB MOHD.**  
**ABDUL WAHID GAZI** of

*Born.* 31st October 1907

*Succeeded* Father Mohd  
Zainuddin in 1912.

*Married* Zubeda Begum on  
31st March 1930.

*Educated* Privately. Knows  
English, Urdu, Persian, Arabic,  
Hindi and Marathi

The Nawab Sahib is one of  
the renowned Urdu poets of  
India and as such has presided  
over several socio-poetic meet-  
ings in the Central Provinces,  
the Bombay Presidency, the  
Punjab and Herar. He com-  
poses poems in Hindi and  
Persian also.



*Publications* (1) Gulistan-e Merefat, (2) Mishale-Rah, (3)  
Husno-Shair, (4) Muzdo Khidmat, (5) Kamaldal, (6) Selected Poems of  
Nawab Gazi (an English translation by Mohd Zahirul Haque,  
Advocate, Gorakhpur), (7) Soraji Ka Khawb.

Gewarda is the premier Muslim Estate in the C. P. The ancestors  
of the Nawab came to C. P. from Kashmir during the reign of Alamgir II.  
Under Maratha rulers the Gewarda Chiefs were the hereditary repre-  
sentatives of their Government in the Wairagarh Pargana and by  
virtue of their office became lords of Gewarda Estate. The first  
treaty between the British Government and the Chiefs of Gewarda  
was drawn in 1230 Fash. Captain Crawford and Bahadur Khan signed  
the said document on behalf of the Government and the Estate.  
Gewarda Chief agreed to render military services to the Government  
when necessary, and to help the Government in maintaining peace and  
tranquillity in the Wairagarh Pargana by keeping an adequate  
police force.

*Area* 200 Square Miles.

*Heir* Inamul Wahid.

*Relatives maintained* Akhtar Ara (Sister-in-law), Samsamul  
Wahid (2nd son), Aujum Ara (daughter), Hafizulahi (Mother.)

*Staff.* MIR SHAWKAT ALI (*Private Secretary*); MIR HUSAIN ALAM  
(*Manager*).

*Address:* Gewarda House via Brahampuri, C.P.





**G**OPAL SINGH, CAPTAIN  
THE HON'BLE SARDAR,  
O B E., of Bhagowal  
(Punjab)

The Sardar traces his history to the days of Maharaja Ranjit Singh "The Lion of the Punjab."

During the Mutiny of 1857-8 Sardar Mihan Singh, great grandfather and General Gulab Singh, grandfather of Sardar Gopal Singh, helped the British in raising a Risala of the Sikhs and Dogras, under the supervision of Sir John Lawrence.

Sardar Gopal Singh's father, the late Sardar Richhpal Singh of Bhagowal, served as a Judicial Officer and died in December 1908.

Under the orders of the late Lord Roberts Sardar Gopal Singh was attached in October 1888 to the 7th Princess Royal Dragoon Guards, and was perhaps the first Indian who ever had the honour of being attached to a British Cavalry Regiment.

He spent over a year and half under Colonel Grant, when he served side by side with Major General Sir W. E. Peyton, commanding the British Force in the Rhine Districts.

Sardar Gopal Singh obtained his commission in the 11th Prince of Wales Own Lancers (now 11th K. E. O. Lancers) under Colonel Arthur Prinsep, and served in that Regiment until 1913, when he retired owing to severe illness.

On the declaration of the Great War, Sardar Gopal Singh placed all his property and his personal services at the disposal of the Government. His contributions to the Prince of Wales Relief, (now the National Relief,) The Indian Imperial Relief, and other War Funds continued from August 1914 until the day of the Armistice. During the War he rejoined his old Regiment, served under his friend Colonel (now General) Walter Norman, commanding the 11th K. E. O. Lancers.

He has the following record of active field service to his credit: Hazara Field Force, 1891; Chitral Relief Force, 1895; Tirah Expedition, 1897; The Waziristan Blockade, 1900-1; The Great War, 1916-17.

Sardar Gopal Singh was nominated a Member of the pre-reform Punjab Legislative Council by the Government and was renominated after reforms as well. Further in recognition of his conspicuous services during the War a Captaincy was conferred on him.

**JAIJEE, BHAI (SARDAR)  
HARCHAND SINGH of  
Patiala.**

*Born:* 30th Poli 1948,  
Bikrami corresponding to  
1892 A.D.

*History:* A scion of the well-known family called the "Jaijee" family, Bhai (Sardar) Harchand Singh Jaijee traces the history of this family to the time of Baba Alla Singh, the founder of the capital and state of Patiala.

While Baba Alla Singh was fighting his battles and consolidating his victories with a view to controlling effectively the territories conquered and prosecuting his life mission of founding a state, the ancestors of the Jaijee family were fighting shoulder to shoulder with him.

Baba Ladha Singh of this family and his son Ramditta Singh participated in many such battles. When Baba Alla Singh was besieged in Sunam Fort, both Baba Ladha Singh and Ramditta Singh risked their lives in the face of overwhelming hostile forces and rescued him from the grip of the enemy. Once they all combined and conquered the entire territory. In appreciation of such brave and heroic deeds, the Maharaja of Patiala conferred the distinctive title of Bhai on the Jaijee family--the descendants of Baba Ladha Singh. To this day this title is much valued, in fact more valued than the title, Sardar, which is an epithet common to all Sikhs. In the reigns of Maharajas Karam Singh and Narinder Singh, Sardar Bir Singh, the great grandfather of Bhai Harchand Singh Jaijee, was the Commander-in-Chief of Patiala forces. Later his son Sardar Kehar Singh was Chief Judicial Officer of Maharajas Narinder Singh and Mohinder Singh and Sardar Gulab Singh. Bhai Harchand Singh's father was the Excise Commissioner of Maharaja Rajinder Singh, grand-father of H. H. Maharajadhiraj Yadvinder Singh, the present ruler of Patiala, who is ninth in succession to the founder of the state, Baba Alla Singh.

Thus the two great families, the Ruling family of Patiala and the Jaijee family are connected by ties of love, service and loyalty extending over a long time, and these exist to this very day. The recent marriage of H. H. Maharajadhiraj Yadvinder Singh of Patiala and the daughter of Bhai Harchand Singh Jaijee is in consequence hailed as the cementing seal on the history of these relations existing for generations.

A great and noble personality, Bhai (Sardar) Harchand Singh Jaijee has rendered invaluable services to the cause of the nation. The Sardar is held in high esteem by all, Sikhs and other communities alike, and his alliance with the Patiala State is looked upon by the public with great satisfaction and goodwill.

*Address:* P. O. Jakhal Mandi, N.W. Ry.





**JEHANGIRABAD: RAJA SIR MOHAMMAD EJAZ RASUL KHAN, K.C.I.E., Kt., C.S.I., M.L.A.,** Taluqdar of Jehangirabad, Dt Barabanki, India

*Born* : 28th June 1886, Son of Sheikh Fida Rasul Khan Saheb

*Educated* : Colvin Taluqdars' College and at home

Member, U P Legislative Assembly since 1937, Member, U P Legislative Council since 1921, Member, Central Legislative Assembly for one term, First Non-official Chairman of District Board, Barabanki for one full term, Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsiff, Life Vice-Patron of Red Cross Society, Vice-President, British Indian Association, Oudh, India,

Elected President, British Indian Association, Oudh (1935), Member of Court and Executive Committee of Lucknow University, Member of Court of Aligarh Muslim University, President of the Art and Craft School for 6 years, Member of the Advisory Board of Court of Wards for about 15 years, Member of the Managing Committee of the Lucknow Zoological Garden, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pioneer Ltd, Lucknow; a Steward of the Race Course of Lucknow. Awarded a Sanad for services in connection with War Loans; has contributed generously to appeals for works of public or philanthropic interest the chief among which are: To the Prince of Wales Memorial, Lucknow; Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore; The Lucknow University; Lady Reading Child Welfare Fund; Aligarh University for Marris Scholarship; Endowed a Hospital at Jehangirabad; Offered relief to the tenants of his Estate involving a reduction in rentals since 1932; Donation to the Takmil-ul-Tib (Unani) College, Lucknow; To His late Majesty's Thanksgiving Fund; Established Arabic School at Jehangirabad; To Dufferin Hospital Fund; To the Behar Earthquake Relief Fund; To His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund (general) and made large remissions to his tenants, To the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund.

Raja hereditary title, *vide* F. D. Notification, dated 22nd June 1897.

*Recreations* : Tennis, Polo and Shooting.

*Address* : P. O. Jehangirabad, District Barabanki, and Jehangirabad Palace, Lucknow, U. P. India. Telephone : Lucknow Exchange 37. Club : United Service Club.

**K**ARANJIA, MR. BEH  
RAM NAORUJI MIC  
(Upper House), J.P.  
F.C.I.S., is a leading business  
man and Director of many  
Joint Stock Companies in  
Bombay, a prominent member of  
the Municipal Corporation and  
an Honorary Presidency Magis-  
trate. Elected Mayor 1939.

Mr. Karanjia has worked for  
23 years either as Chairman,  
Secretary or Treasurer of  
various relief funds. Secretary  
War Loan & Food Control  
Committees, 1914-19. Our  
Day Fund & Peoples Fair 1921  
when His Royal Highness the  
Prince of Wales visited Bombay.  
Governor's Sind Relief Fund  
1930-31, King George V Silver  
Jubilee & Memorial Funds,

Quetta & Bihar Earthquake Relief Funds. Treasurer Hospital Main-  
tenance Committee. Vice President St. John Ambulance Association.

Mr. Karanjia is a great public worker. Chairman (nominated),  
Versova Beach Committee, 1924-34. Trustee Bombay Port Trust.  
Member, Standing Committee etc., and Chairman, Works & Improve-  
ments Committees of Bombay Municipal Corporation on whose behalf  
he is also on the Advisory Committee of the Jeebai Wadia Hospital  
for Children. During the communal riots he did his best to restore  
good relations between the various communities. Member Bombay  
Board of Film Censors, Advisory Committee of the C. I. P. Ry.  
and also B. B. & C. I. Ry. a Hon. visitor to Jail. Managing  
Committee of the Western India Automobile Association, Excise  
Advisory Committee, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932,  
Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, 1932 and Railway  
Passengers & Traffic Relief Association, Silk Merchants' Association.

Mr. Karanjia deals on a large scale in silk and general merchandise  
and as a result of his first hand knowledge, has exposed smuggling in  
silk and other dutiable goods going on through land frontiers such as  
Siam-Burma, Baluchistan Sind, etc., and thus helped Government to  
secure additional revenue. In regard to goods entering India through  
Kathiawar Ports he insisted on a cordon being formed at Viramgam  
as a result of his conference in 1927 with Sir Basil Blackett, the then  
Finance Member of the Government of India. He gave evidence  
before the Tariff Board's enquiries into the Cotton Textile, Gold  
Thread & Silk Industries, the Indian Railway Enquiry (Wedgwood  
Committee) and the Central & Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee.  
Assessor, Rent Control Committee, 1914-19.

Mr. Behram Naorujji Karanjia is a recipient of the Kaiser-i-Hind  
Medal, the Governor-General's Certificate of Merit, King George V  
Silver Jubilee Medal and King's Coronation Medal.





**K**ERVADA : RANA SHREE MANSINHJI BHASABEH, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, the present Thakor Saheb of Kervada. Born on 10-3-1904

*Succeeded to the Gads* on 3-2-1938 on the sudden demise of his father Sardar Bhasaheb Raisinghji, on 25-8-1937

*Educated* at Rajkumar College, Rajkot and later at Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, wherefrom he graduated in 1926 with first class marks in Moghul History and Shakespeare and also at the Agricultural College, Poona. While at College he was the Tennis and Pingpong Champion, Captain of Football, a good cricketer and an all-round athlete.

In 1926 he married Rani Saheba Rajrani who is the niece

of the Nawab of Surat and who has received advanced education from an English convent school

In 1928 he proceeded to England and joined the Middle Temple in London. He studied Law for three years and took a course in College of Estate management there, from there he visited France, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland. He was called to the Bar in January 1932, from the Middle Temple and on return joined the High Court of Judicature at Bombay as Advocate (o s) where he practised for two years.

In 1934 he was called back to Kervada by the late Thakor Saheb to help him to manage the Estate and last year he again visited England to attend the Coronation and Paris International Exhibition and on his way back visited Italy, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Palestine and Egypt.

The Thakore Saheb takes interest in public affairs. He is President, of the Taluka Local Board, Wagra, Member, District Local Board, Broach, Chairman, A. V. Educational Fund, Wagra, Vice-President, Girasia Association, Life Member, Probation and Aftercare Association of Broach Sub-division, Chairman, Nurse Association, Wagra, Member, Executive and Finance Committee and Chairman, Games Committee of the Agricultural, Cattle and Industrial Exhibition, Broach, and Chairman of the Taluka Development Association, Wagra, and a Member, Broach Talukdars Jubilee Fund Committee.

Rana Shree Mansinhji Bhasaheb is 33 years of age and is the first among Thakors and Talukdars of Gujarat to be a graduate, Barrister-at-Law and to have visited so many foreign countries. This experience should stand him in good stead in taking up the cause of the Thakors and Talukdars of Gujarat, a subject so dear to the heart of his deceased father.

*Address :* Kervada, via Broach.

**K**ISHUN PERSHAD—  
RAJA-I-RAJAYAN, MAHA-  
RAJA BAHADUR,  
YAMIN-US-SULTANAT, SIR,  
G.C.I.E., HEREDITARY PESH-  
KAR, Prime Minister from  
1901 to 1912, and President  
of the Executive Council  
of Hyderabad State from  
25th November 1926-1937.

*Born :* 28th January, 1864  
Is a direct descendant of  
Maharaja Chandoolal, the  
first Hyderabad Statesman, to  
realise the importance of  
alliance between his sovereign,  
the Nizam, and the British  
Power and who laid down a  
tradition for charity and  
philanthropy in the family. Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershad  
lives up to these two ideals of the House. He was educated  
first at the Nizam's College and then privately in Persian  
and Arabic, particularly in the teachings of Sufism. Under  
the nom-de-plume Shad he loves to write verses both in  
Urdu and in Persian, mostly lyrics full of mystical thoughts.  
He has also written many works in prose but mainly in Urdu.  
Besides literature, his present hobby is sketching, particularly  
landscapes in water colours. Maharaja Chandoolal as a des-  
cendant of Todar Mal, the Minister of Akbar, culturally belonged  
to the School of Akbar. Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershad Bahadur  
also carried out the tradition of the house and treats Hindus and  
Mahomedans with equality and without prejudice.



*Heir :* RAJA BAHADUR KHAJA PERSHAD also called RAJA  
BAHADUR ARJUN KUMAR.

*Born :* 17th May 1914.

*Area of the Jagir :* 490 square miles.

*Population :* 123,691.

The Jagir consists of 8 Taluqas with 196 villages and has  
Sessions powers as well as full powers in civil justice.

*Revenue :* Rs. 10,16,003.

MR. GUNDE RAO is the Estate Secretary and Sessions Judge.

MR. SYED ALUMBARDAR is the Special Officer and Private  
Secretary.



**K** RISHNAMACHARIAR, RAJA BAHADUR G., B.A., B.L., Dewan Bahadur (1918), Raja Bahadur (1925), Retired President of H. E. H. the Nizam's Judicial Committee, Jaghirdar and Advocate, Madras, and Hyderabad High Courts, and formerly Member, Legislative Assembly.

Enrolled as Vakil, Madras High Court, March 1890, practised as Vakil in Hyderabad and Secunderabad till 1913. Was appointed Government pleader and Public Prosecutor at the Residency in 1904. Was nominated non-official member of the Hyderabad Legislative Council for three successive terms (6 years); appointed Advocate-General, then Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, Legal Adviser to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government and President, Judicial Committee, in 1913. Shortly after, he along with Nawab (now Sir) Nizam Jung Bahadur reorganised the courts under the orders of His late Highness in the course of which the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions was strongly urged and eventually introduced. On his recommendation the Legislative Council was temporarily enlarged by the addition of elected non-official members from the mofussil but final orders were postponed pending consideration of an elaborate Report submitted by him and still pending decision. Was the joint author along with the late Hormusjee and Sir Ali Imam of the Constitution of Hyderabad under which the Government is at present working. Represented Hyderabad in the Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Princes, 1918. Was President of the Hyderabad Factory Commission. Retired in 1924. Entered the Legislative Assembly in 1930 and took a prominent part in the support of orthodox views; was the leader of the Centre Party; and was invited by the Government to join the Committees on Reserve Bank and the Statutory Railway Authority but could not for reasons of health and religion go to England. He took keen interest in Agricultural and Land Revenue questions and was unanimously elected President of the Rural group in the Assembly which he formed in 1934. Was recently elected fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, England. He is now the acknowledged leader of the entire orthodox community in India.

He recently acquired a valuable Jagir in South India reported to contain inexhaustible quantities of the purest Magnesite and other minerals. He is now actively engaged in developing the mines and owing to the paucity of information in India has sent his son to England to collect data to start a large scale industry. Arrangements are well under way and it is expected that the industry would be in full working order next Autumn. Address: Hyderabad House, Srirangam; Osmania Royal Avenue, Hyderabad, Deccan.

**KUREISHY:** RAFIUSHAN  
 IFTIKHARUL MULK, KHAN  
 BAHADUR, LT.-COL., HAJI  
 MAQBOOL HASSAN, M.A., LL.B.,  
 Minister for Law and Justice,  
 Bahawalpur Government: belongs  
 to a respectable family of the  
 Kureish of Arabia. Though hailing  
 originally from the Meerut District,  
 his ancestors had long settled in  
 the State before he was born at  
 Bahawalpur in 1900. He received  
 his early education in the State,  
 and, later on, joined the Muslim  
 University, Aligarh, where he pass-  
 ed his M.A., LL.B. in 1925. From  
 his earliest childhood he exhibited  
 traits which gave promise of his  
 future achievements.



His personal magnetism made itself felt in the sphere of his employ-  
 ment, where he won the golden opinions of his colleagues as well as  
 the ruler under whom he served. He began his career in 1925, when  
 he joined the personal staff of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur  
 of Bahawalpur as an Aide-de-Camp. But, it did not take long to dis-  
 cover that the young incumbent had in him the makings of a capable  
 administrator. Accordingly, in 1927 he was promoted to the rank  
 of Assistant Military Secretary. But this was only a stepping stone,  
 as in January 1930 he was given the combined office of Private  
 and Military Secretary, with the additional charge of the portfolios  
 of Education and Municipalities, and was, subsequently, raised to the  
 status of Minister-in-Waiting. In 1932 he paid a visit to England and  
 other Western countries in company with His Highness the Nawab  
 Ruler Bahadur—a visit which he repeated again in 1935 and in 1936.  
 The beautiful volume in which he has chronicled the impressions of his  
 first itinerary is an eloquent testimony of his great powers of observation  
 and expression. He has also been to the Near East and performed the  
 holy pilgrimage. Recently, his services to the State were recognised  
 by the Government by the grant of the title of Khan Bahadur, which  
 is the first distinction of its kind to be conferred upon a purely Riyasi  
 Vizier in the State. He is also the recipient of many decorations and  
 distinctions from the State, and is a member of the Court of Muslim  
 University, Aligarh and His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur's  
 representative in the Senate of the Punjab University.

During the 9 years of his incumbency he has introduced many  
 useful administrative reforms in the departments under his control,  
 particularly the Municipalities, and the Court of Wards which he has  
 completely reorganised. It is due mainly to his efforts that the  
 Chief Court of Bahawalpur has been raised to the Status of High Court.  
 He is a very capable and efficient administrator, having won the highest  
 praise of both the ruler and the ruled by his politeness, impartiality,  
 and keen sympathy with the people of the State. He is immensely  
 popular with all classes of His Highness's subjects.





**K**UTWARA: R A J A  
 SYED SAJID HUSSAIN,  
 M A. (Edin), M L.A. of  
 Kutwara.

*Born :* 1910

*Educated :* La Martiniere  
 College and Edinburgh  
 University

*Married :* 1937, Princess  
 Selma Sultan, grand-daughter  
 of H. I M. the Caliph, Sultan  
 Murad V.

*History* Kutwara Raj was  
 established by Rajas—Gopal

Singh and Saroop Singh about 200 B.C. Deobunder and Anhalwara Patan (of Somnath fame and a centre of world trade) also remained capitals. This family once ruled India from Cambay to China. In 1488 Raja Mull embraced Islam. In 1680, Raja Baz Khan lost the kingdom to Aurangzebe, but some of the lands were restored to Raja Tarbiat Khan in 1779. The male line of the 84th. Raja Madar Buksh Khan (1827-57) became extinct. His daughter was married to Syed Nazar Hussain, a Prince of Yaman. Their son was the grand-father of the present Raja. Well-read and widely travelled, the present Raja of Kutwara is very popular. He is deeply interested in philosophy and fine arts and is himself a poet in Urdu.

*Recreations :* Motoring, Riding.

*Private Secretary :* L. S. Harooray, B.A.

*Address :* Kutwara Raj (Oudh) and Kaisarbagh,  
 Lucknow.

**L**IAQAT HYAT KHAN: NAWAB, Sir, Kt., K.B.E., K.B., Prime Minister, Patiala, is the eldest surviving son of the late Hon'ble Nawab Mohammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., of Wah in the Attock District, Punjab.

He entered the Punjab Government Service in 1909 as a Deputy Superintendent of Police and received unusually early promotion to the Imperial Police where he held several important appointments with conspicuous success. His services were recognised by the grant of the King's Police Medal and the titles of Khan Bahadur and K.B.E., as also a grant of land from Government. During the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Lahore, he was put in charge of the special arrangements. His services in this connection received special commendation from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (now Duke of Windsor) and His Excellency the Viceroy.

In 1923 his services were lent to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala as Home Secretary but His Highness soon raised his status to that of Home Minister and placed under his control some of the most important departments of the State. It was as Home Minister that Sir Liaqat distinguished himself as an officer of high administrative capabilities. He gave effect to a considerable number of measures which have already had, or are likely to have in future, far-reaching results in improving the condition of agriculture and industry in the State. In 1928 his services were recognised by the Government by the grant of the high title of "Nawab" which is now a rare distinction.

During the Delhousie Enquiry, it was Nawab Sir Liaqat Hyat who was responsible for the conduct of the Patiala State case and the very meritorious services rendered by him in that connection were gratefully recognised by His late Highness. Besides other rewards of a personal character Sir Liaqat was elevated to the position of Prime Minister and given the status of the premier *Jagirdar* in the State.

In all the work connected with the Round Table Conferences and Federal discussions Sir Liaqat had been very intimately associated. He represented the state twice at the Round Table Conference and again as a delegate to the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee.

He was knighted in 1923 and in 1934 His late Highness conferred upon him the Honorary Rank of General.

Sir Liaqat has been closely connected with the work of the Chamber of Princes during the last few years.

His politeness, impartiality and keen sympathy with the people of the State, have made him immensely popular with all classes of His Highness' subjects.





**MAHMUDABAD ESTATE :** MUHAMMAD AMIR AHMAD KHAN, RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD (OUDH), is the scion of a very noble family, distinguished in all periods of Indian History for piety, position and power, since his ancestor Qazi Nasrullah Qazi-ul-quzat, Grand Qazi of Baghdad came to India in the reign of Emperor Shahbuddin Ghori. He traces his descent direct to Mohammad son of Qasim of Sindh, son of Mohammad, son of Caliph Abu Baker.

Mahmudabad is a premier Muslim Estate in British India. Emperor Jehangir confirmed it and bestowed a jewelled sword of Honour, Khalat and several pieces of jewellery which form heirlooms.

*Estate* The estate comprises of over 300 villages in Sitapur, Bara Banki, Kheri and Lucknow districts.

*Born* 5th November 1914. *Educated* In La Martiniere College, Lucknow and under distinguished European and Indian tutors.

*Married* In 1927 the Rani Saheba of Bilehra a collateral branch of Mahmudabad, both hold hereditary titles of Raja and Rani in their own rights, has two daughters who are receiving liberal education. *Brother* MAHARAJ KUMAR MOHAMMAD AMIR HYDER KHAN.

*Succeeded* His father the late HON'BLE MAHARAJA SIR MOHAMMAD ALI MOHAMMAD KHAN, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., in May 1931; was formally installed on the Gadi of his illustrious ancestors on 4th Jan. 1936.

The Raja has travelled extensively in Europe and the Near East, and has a personality of all India reputation. In general outlook he is very liberal. He is a scholar of English, Persian and Urdu. He is deeply interested in History, Politics and Natural History, and also in educational and social reforms. Many large educational, medical, social and charitable institutions owe their existence to his and his father's and grandfather's munificent gifts. He is a recognised and trusted leader of Muslims in India. The Muslim League was organised on democratic lines under his guidance in Lucknow in 1937, and he is one of its main supporters. Twice elected President of All-India Shia Conference. Treasurer, All-India Muslim League; and All-India Shia Conference, Member, Executive Council, All-India Muslim League. He is President, All-India Conference for the Preservation of Wild Life and Association for the Preservation of Game in U.P., and belongs to many notable foreign Societies. His entire estate is a sanctuary where no wild life is destroyed unless some of it becomes harmful to tenants. *Recreation* Riding, Swimming, Fencing, Golf and Photography. *Address* : Butler Palace, Lucknow and Kila Mahmudabad, Sitapur.

**MUHAMMAD MUSA SAIT**  
 Son of Late Hajee Ebra-  
 him Sait, born in 1884 at  
 Bangalore, educated at Madras  
 Christian College, is a Cutchee  
 Memon Muslim, has taken Muslim  
 Law of inheritance by declaration,  
 leader of the Muslim Community  
 of South India, Philanthropist, and  
 a benevolent supporter of various  
 charitable institutions, a promi-  
 nent figure in Madras commercial  
 circles and public movements



A leading merchant and big  
 landlord. Started business 30  
 years ago, City representative for  
 the Imperial Tobacco Company  
 of India Limited for its Products

Member, Southern India  
 Chamber of Commerce and  
 its executive committee since its inception 1910, was its Secretary  
 from 1920 to 1926, was Councillor, Corporation of Madras, from  
 1920 to 1929 and Trustee, Madras Port Trust from 1922 to 1923  
 representing the Southern Indian Chamber of Commerce, was M.L.C.  
 in the 2nd Madras Legislative Council from 1923—1926 representing  
 the Madras City Muslim Constituency, was associated with the  
 United Nationalist Party, member of standing committee (Finance),  
 one of the founders of the Madras Piece-goods Merchants' Association  
 and was its Hon. Secretary, was appointed special Constable when  
 there was looting in Madras in 1918, is a Freemason and belongs to  
 Lodge "John Miller"; is Member, Cosmopolitan Club and S. I. A.  
 Association; was a Member and Director of the Egmore Benefit  
 Society Limited, was Trustee Ameerrunnisa Begum's Mosque  
 endowment.

Is a member of the Madras Educational Council (nominated  
 by Government) Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society,  
 (a committee member also) Depressed Classes Mission Society, Pasteur  
 Institute, Coonoor; All-India Muslim League, Mahomedan  
 Educational Conference, Aligarh (for Life), Anjuman-e-Mufid-e-Ahlai  
 Islam, Madras; a Trustee of the Victoria Public Hall, President of  
 the Anjuman-e-Khair Khair Gurba, Madras, Mahomedan Educational  
 Association of Southern India, Mahomedan Female Aid Charity  
 Fund; Muslim Orphanage, Madras; Madras United Club, Y. M. C. A.;  
 Honorary Presidency Magistrate and Non-official Visitor to the Madras  
 Penitentiary, Lawly Institute, Ootacamund.

Appointed Sheriff of Madras for 1939.

Address: 12, Graemes Road, Cathedral Post, Madras and 2/53,  
 Bunder Street, Madras.



**NANPARA ESTATE: RAJA SYED MOHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN**, the present Raja of. *Born* in the year 1904. *Educated* at the Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow. His father Raja Syed Mohammad Ashfaq Ali Khan was a poet of great repute and author of many books. His late mother Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begam of the Mohamdi estate, district Lakhimpur Kheri, Oudh, was well-known for her efficient management of the Estate, and acts of benevolence.

During the Great War, Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begam helped the British Government with men and money. The Lucknow University owes her its gratitude for a substantial donation as

well as the King George's Medical College and the Prince of Wales' Zoological Gardens at Lucknow.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan possesses in him the literary qualities of his learned father and the managing capacity and generosity of his benevolent mother, to which he has added the vast experience of a traveller having visited many times the continent of Europe and the Near East.

There are many Muslim organisations which are indebted to Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan for his financial help and guidance.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan is a sportsman in the real sense of the word. He is fond of shikar and is a good shot. He plays tennis, polo and swims. He is a member of all the leading clubs such as Bagatella Polo Club in Paris, Royal Automobile Club and Indian Gymkhana Club in London and Willingdon Sports Club in Bombay and Imperial Gymkhana and Chelmsford Clubs in New Delhi. He is also a member of the U P Legislative Assembly and President of the U. P. Cricket Association and a patron of the U. P. Aero Club.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan succeeded to the Nanpara Estate in the year 1911—thus bringing both the Estates of Nanpara and Mohamdi under his sway. Hence he is generally known as the Raja of Nanpara—a premier estate in the province of Oudh. The estate of Nanpara has a special reference to its history in the Gazetteer of the Bahraich district. Raja Sir Jang Bahadur Khan, K C S.I., maternal grandfather of the present Raja can well be styled a most generous and towering personality. The title of Raja to the House was conferred in 1763 by Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula, King of Oudh, and recognised by the Government as hereditary.

*Revenue* : 3 lakhs

**N**AWAB GANJ ALIABAD ESTATE. SARDAR NAWAZISH ALI KHAN QIZILBASH of: belongs to a noble family of the Punjab distinguished for religious, military and administrative services.

*Born* : 1901.

*Educ.* : At Central Model School and Forman Christian College, Lahore Took his B A Hons Degree of the Punjab University in 1923. While at College he was a good Cricket player and a debater.

*Brother* : Sahabzada Mohamad Hussain Khan Qizilbash.

*Succeeded* his uncle Khan Bahadur Nawab Mohammad Ali Khan, C.S.I on the 2nd February 1935.

*Married* in 1936 the daughter of Mirza Bahadur Mirza Mohammad Sadiq Ali Khan, a premier Chief of Oudh and has one daughter.

The Sardar has travelled widely in the Near and Middle East and knows English, Arabic, Persian, Punjabi and Urdu very well. He has a good taste for History, particularly Islamic History. He is deeply interested in education, social reforms, politics and estate management. He is a whole time worker and never tires of performing any arduous task. Simple living and high thinking is his 'Motto'.

He is an Hony. Bench Magistrate at Bahraich, a non-official visitor of Jails, Director of the Central Exchange Bank Ltd., of Lahore, Trustee of Maharaj Singh High School of Bahraich. He is in charge of Muharram Dul-Dul Procession of Lahore and other ecclesiastical activities and is an Hony. General Secretary of Madrasatul Waizeen of Lucknow, the biggest and only central institution of the Immamia sect in India.

*Hobbies* : Gardening and Reading.

*Recreation* : Tennis and Shooting

*History* : The Sardar is a grandson of the late Nawab Sir Nawazish Ali Khan and Nawab Sir Fateh Ali Khan and traces the history of the family to the days of Nadir Shah when one of his ancestors was Governor of Kandahar. In 1839 Nawab Ali Raza Khan became a friend of the British and fought on their side at Mudki, Feroze Shah and Sobraon and raised a troop of cavalry which was later on embodied in the well-known Hodson's Horse, for which he was awarded the estate known as Nawab Ganj Aliabad Estate, Oudh, comprising 147 villages. A pension was also granted to him which was later replaced by a grant of property known as Rakh Khamba.

*Address* : Nawabganj Ahabad, Bahraich, Oudh and 97, Mayo Road, Lahore.





**N**AWAB MUHAMMAD MOIN-UD-DIN KHAN, NAWAB MOIN-UD-DOWLA, BAHADUR, the only son of the late Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, one of the three great Paigah Nobles of the Hyderabad State, was born in Hyderabad (Deccan) in the year 1891. Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla's Paigah or feudal state covers an area of 1,821 square miles and has a population of 276,533, while its annual revenue amounts to Rs 22 lakhs. He carries on the adminis-

tration with the help of a Council consisting of a President and two Members.

In 1919 Nawab Moin-ud-din Khan Bahadur was given the title of Nawab Eyanath Jung, and in 1922 the title of Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla. In 1923 he was appointed Minister in charge of the Industrial Department and also a Member of the Executive Council. The next year he was given charge of the Military Department and in 1927 he resigned the post, for, by an order of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, his Paigah Estates were released from the Court of Wards and he was made the Amir of the Sir Asman Jahi Paigah.

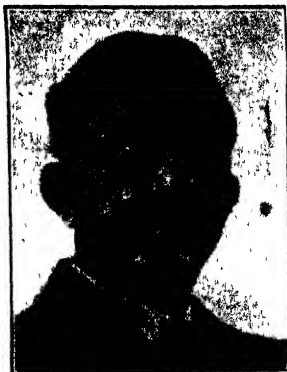
Though at one time a keen rider, Polo Player and Racing Noble, Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur's present main recreation is shooting. He is also passionately fond of watching cricket, and he has done much to encourage the game and raise its standard not only in Hyderabad (Deccan) but in the whole of India. The All-India Gold Cup Cricket Tournament, which was started eight years ago as a result of his munificence, attracts to Hyderabad most of the best Cricketers in India. The last M.C.C. and Australian fixtures in Secunderabad, Deccan, were also due to his keen interest in Cricket and his generosity.

**N**AWAB SALAR JUNG  
BAHADUR (MIR  
YUSUF ALI KHAN),  
one of the premier noblemen  
of Hyderabad, Deccan, and  
the sole representative of  
the illustrious family of  
Sir Salar Jung the Great of  
Mutiny fame.

*Born* : 13th June 1889 at  
Poona

*Educated* : At Nizam  
College.

Was Prime Minister  
between 1912-15; has  
travelled all over Europe,  
Iraq, Persia, Syria,  
Palestine, etc.



*Area of Estate* : 1,480 square miles.

*Population* : 202,739.

*Revenue* : Over Rs. 15 lakhs.

Administration is divided into several departments on modern lines, and is under the direct control of the Nawab Saheb who personally supervises the work.

*Family History* : About the middle of the 17th century the great-grandfather of the Nawab Saheb migrated from Medina to the Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur where he settled and married into a noble's family. After the fall of the kingdom, the members of the family took service under the Moguls. Later on they transferred their allegiance to the family of the Nizams and served them as Prime Ministers, who are as follows :—

(1) Shair Jung, (2) Ghayur Jung, (3) Dargah Khuli Khan Salar Jung, (4) Mir Alam, (5) Munirul-Mulk, (6) Sirajul-Mulk, (7) Sir Salar Jung I., (8) Sir Salar Jung II., (9) the present Salar Jung.

*Address* : Hyderabad (Deccan).





**N**AWAB TILAWAT JUNG  
BAHADUR, SAHIBZADA  
MIR TILAWAT ALI  
KHAN, B.A. (Punjab).

*Born in 1879.*

Descendant of the Jr. Branch of the Ruling family of Hyderabad, his grandfather being the second son of Nizam III of Hyderabad. Those who come in contact with him can detect the physical and mental characteristics of his Turkoman lineage. The Nawab Sahib is also one of the premier Nobles of the State who are exempted from the Arms Act of British India.

Beginning his service with the State as First Asstt. to the Home Secretary, he held various posts of trust and responsibility, such as Chief Inspector of Schools at Headquarters, Commander and Pay Master of the household and Body Guard Troops of H.E.H. the Nizam, etc. He was a member of the Legislative Council of the State representing the City Municipality and afterwards a nominated member on behalf of the Sarfikhias. He was Cabinet Minister in charge of Public Works Department and Medical Department, Secretary and Sadrul Maham of Sarfikhias, Member of the Executive Council with Revenue and Local Fund and Agriculture portfolios. He has been responsible for the introduction of Service Stamps, Money Order and Savings Bank systems in the Postal Department of the State. The suggestion for the early completion of the Kazipet-Belharsha Railway line which links up the N. S. Railway with Delhi and Madras Chord line originated from him and he prevented the extension of the contract with the N. G. S. Railway Company to 1954 which made it possible for the Nizam's Government to acquire and take over the control of the Railway in 1930.

Though not entrusted with any portfolio at present in the administration of the State, the Nawab Sahib still serves as a member of the Sarfikhias Committee which manages the administration of the Crown lands and the household departments of the Ruler.

Sahibzada Mir Akbar Ali Khan, the Nawab Sahib's only son, was born in 1909. He graduated from the Madras University and was awarded a special European Scholarship by the Gracious Command of H.E.H. the Nizam. He joined Trinity College and returned to Hyderabad with the Economics Tripos Degree of Cambridge University.

*Address :* The City, Hyderabad, Dn.

**N**AWAB MOHIUDDIN YAR JUNG BAHADUR SYED MOHIUDDIN ALI KHAN, B.A. (Cantab.), known popularly as "Hunter Sahib," and among the Hindus particularly as Govindachary, was born in 1864 in Hyderabad-Deccan.

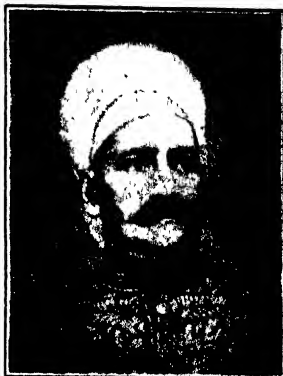
Is a descendant on his father's side of Nawab Raji Ali Khan (a Farooki by birth), Ruler of Khandesh and Nawab Najeib Khan, Salar Jung of Delhi, on his mother's side of the Nawabs of Poona and Tipu Sultan.

*Educated*—At the Aligarh College and Trinity College, Cambridge. Passed History Tripos in 1892. During his stay in England he was very popular there. He had the honour of being presented to the late Queen Victoria and then Prince of Wales and later King Edward VII by the then Secretary of State for India, Lord Cross. He was invited to all the Jubilee Celebrations of 1887, and the Lord Mayor's Banquet and to the Garden party given by Lord Salisbury at Hatfield in connection with that Jubilee. He was one of the representatives of the Cambridge students at the Tricentenary Celebration of the Dublin University in 1892 and attended among many functions the garden party given at the Castle by Lord Zetland, the then Viceroy of the United Ireland, and stayed with Lord Rose at his country house, Biri Castle, where he met many distinguished personages of the World who had come to take part in the Celebrations. He is the happy possessor of many tokens of remembrance from distinguished statesmen and scholars of England such as Lord Curzon, Sir John Lubbock, Professors, Max-Müller, A. Wright and T. R. Seeley.

*Married*—In 1886, the only daughter of Nawab Nazim Jung Bahadur, and after his return from England made another Nukah. He has one daughter from the former, who is married, and one son from the latter, who is a young man of good promise, and is at present a Customs Superintendent.

He was appointed on his return to Hyderabad from Aligarh as Hon. Attaché at the Residency and served Mr. Cordery and Col. Ross, the then Residents at Hyderabad, in turn till he left for England to complete his education there. On his return from England he was offered a Commission in the Berars but he preferred to serve the country of his birth and its Ruler, like his ancestors, and joined the service of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government. Rose from Division Officer, to the posts of Collector, Division, Famine and Customs Commissioner, and finally retired as Director General of Revenue, Telangana Districts by the end of 1927 on the highest possible pension sanctioned by H. E. H. the Nizam in appreciation of the services rendered to the Government. After retirement H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar very graciously later appointed him again, first as Military Secretary and later as a companion to the Heir Apparent, but he respectfully begged of him to be excused, simply because the Nawab did not like to deprive the deserving younger men of the chance of improving their position. The Nawab Sahib is acknowledged not only by the Government, but by the public also as a successful Administrator. A great sportsman, he has risked his own life several times to rescue many people from the clutches of wounded and enraged tigers by shooting them face to face on foot.

The Nawab is greatly attached, like his ancestors, Nawab Najeib Khan, Salar Jung and Nawab Azam Ali Khan of Hyderabad to the British. During the Great War he offered his and his son's services. He helped to the utmost the recruiting British Officer by inducing the inhabitants of the Parbhani District of which he was the then Collector to join the British Army, for which he received the thanks of the Resident, the Recruiting Officer and also received a certificate of Indian War Loan, 1917 from the Government of India. He subscribed liberally to the War Loan the interest on which he handed over to the Committee looking after wounded Indian soldiers.





**PANCHAKOTE R A J :**  
SRI SRI KALYANI  
PROSAD SINGHA DEO,  
Proprietor.

*Born* 16th March 1899.

*Married :* The only daughter of the Taluqdar of Antu, in Protapgarh District.

*Succeeded* On the 29th September 1938, his father the late Raja Jyoti Prosad Singha Deo Bahadur.

*Heir-apparent :* Sri Sri Sankari Prosad Singha Deo (Eldest son)

The Raj is one of the most ancient in India Founded as early as 81 A.D. by

Maharaja Damodar Sekhar, a direct descendant of Bikromaditya, who came from Dhar in Central India. The Raj was an independent state, and first paid a tribute to Mahomedan rulers in 1632-33 and even during the British period it was semi-independent, until the permanent settlement of 1793. Various minor principalities, now large Estates, used to be under its suzerainty and the old bond persists in sentiment.

*Area :* nearly 3,000 square miles comprising extensive properties—including valuable mines—in Manbhum, Burdwan, Ranchi, Bankura, Orissa, Calcutta and Benares.

At one period of history the home of the family, until recently a ruling family, was Panchet Hill, not far from Asansol. The present seat is Kashipur (Manbhum) and the palace is one of the finest buildings in Bihar Succession is by primogeniture.

The family is known throughout India for its munificence, its extensive charitable and religious endowments, and the devotion of the tenantry to the head of the noble house.

The Raja is a good sportsman. He takes keen interest in administrative affairs, public works and in the development of his vast estate. He takes personal interest in the welfare of his tenants, particularly in the matter of education.

*Manager :* Mr. Pannalal Bose, M.A., (District and Sessions Judge Retired).

*Private Secretary :* Mr. Subodh Kumar Mitra, M.Sc., B.L.

**P**ARLAKIMEDI CAPTAIN MAHARAJA SRI SRI SRI KRISHNA CHANDRA GAJAPATHI NARAYANA DEO, M.L.C., Maharaja of Parlakimedi, Ganjam District, in Orissa Province. The Maharaja Sahab is the owner of the Parlakimedi Estate with an area of 615 square miles; and of Gouduguranti and Boranta, villages in Budarangi Estate and the Malukdar Estate, Anandapuram, in Chicacole and the Delang, Balarampur and Budhakeras Estates in Orissa, making a total of 83 sq. miles.

*Born.* 26th April 1892

*Educated:* At Maharaja's College, Parlakimedi and Newington College, Madras.



The Maharaja Sahab was a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, a delegate to the First Indian Round Table Conference; an associated member of the Orissa Boundary Committee and was selected in 1933 as a representative of the All-India Landholders' Association to give evidence before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London. He is an honorary Adviser and Visitor to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. He has been taking a prominent part in commercial and industrial advancement and owns a railway line of 57 miles. He maintains a big Rice Mill, a progressive carpentry School, a first grade College, a Sanskrit College, two large Girls' Schools for Oriyas and Telegus, an Agricultural Demonstration Farm and Veterinary Hospital. He has to his credit a long list of magnificent public services. He contributed Rs 1,00,000 to the Research Institute, Coonoor, and Rs 20,000 to Post Graduates for Research work in food and commercial crops at Coimbatore Government College of Agriculture. During the Great War he subscribed Rs 3,10,000 towards War Loans and Funds and recruited men both for Combatant and Non-Combatant Forces. He holds Honorary Commission in the land forces of R. I. M. since 1918. In recognition of his meritorious services and the interest taken in improving the condition of his Estate and its people he was awarded the title of Rajah (personal) in 1918, Rajah (hereditary) in 1922, Maharaja (personal) on 1-1-36, made Honorary 2nd-Lieutenant in 1918 and subsequently promoted to the rank of Captain. The Maharaja Sahab is keenly interested in big game hunting having bagged many panthers and tigers besides other wild animals and is also a keen Cricketer. He is a member of several important Clubs of the Madras Presidency and of the East Indian Association, London. He was returned unopposed to the Orissa Assembly on 23-1-37. He was called upon to form the First Ministry in Orissa. He is included in the panel of non-official advisors of Government of India in the Indo-British Trade Negotiations.



**R**AMGARH RAJ: MAHARAJA KAMAKSHYA NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR of Ramgarh Raj, Bihar. *Born*: 10th August 1916. Assumed full control, 10th August 1937. *Educated*: At the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and afterwards at the Mayo College, Ajmere.

*Married*. The eldest daughter of His Excellency General Shingha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal in February 1936.

*Her Apparent* Born 27th January 1938.

*Family History*. The ancestors of the Raj are Rathor Rajputs and trace their descent from Maharaja Manikchand, a brother of the illustrious Maharaja Joychand of Kanouj. About 600

years ago Maharaja Baghdeo Singh Bahadur and Maharaja Singhdeo Bahadur left Manda and established their new dynasty at *Urda* in the Pargana of Karanpura. Maharaja Dalel Singh Bahadur removed the Capital first to *Badam* and afterwards to *Ramgarh* where he built a large Fort. Maharaja Tej Singh Bahadur, however, removed the Capital to *Ichak*. It was removed in 1873 to *Padma*, the present Capital.

Renowned for its munificence, the Raj has donated:—Rs. 1,00,000 to the Earthquake Relief Fund, Rs. 67,000 to the Sadar Hospital Building, Rs. 54,000 to the Mission Zenana Hospital, Rs. 25,000 to the Prince of Wales Fund, Rs. 25,000 to the King George V Memorial Fund and Rs. 15,000 to the Leprosy Fund.

The Maharaja Bahadur is the Vice-President of the Bihar Kshatriya Mahasabha and was nominated a member of the General Council of Rajkumar College, Raipur, by H. E. The Governor of Bihar and has now been elected to the Managing Committee of the same College. He is also the Vice-President of the Bihar and Chota-Nagpur Landholders' Association.

*Natural Wealth of the Raj*: Iron ore, Coal, Mica, China clay, Limestone. *Forest Produce*. Bamboo, Sabai, Lac, Kath, Gum and Silk Cocoons.

*Area*. 4,800 square miles. *Income*: Over Rs. 14,00,000 (1937-1938).

There is a big waterfall at Rajrapa and hot water springs at Barakatha, both of which are easily accessible by car.

*Younger Brother*: Raj Kumar Basant Narain Singh, M.R.A.S. (Eng.), F.R.E.S., F.R.H.S. (Lond.), M.A.M.N.H., M.N.G.S. (U.S.A.), is the Chief Secretary of the Raj.

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

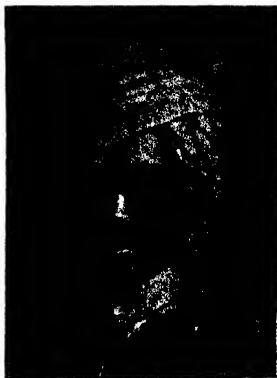
*Downer*: CHOWDHARY ROHMAN LAL. *General Manager*: RAI BAHADUR G. S. UPADHYA, B.A.

*Assistant Manager*: BHABU JADU MOHAN PRASAD. *Law Superintendent*: S. N. ROY, Esq., B.A., B.L.

*Secretary*: D. D. SHARMA, Esq., B.Sc. (Lond.), Dip. Agric. (Wye), M.I.C. (Trinidad). *Geologist*: S. K. ROY, Esq., M.Sc., B.L.

*Electrical Engineer*: SARDAR MAHMAN SINGH, A.M.T.I. (G.B.)

**VIZIANAGRAM,**  
**MAHARAJ KUMAR SIR**  
**VIJAYA, KT, M L A (U P)**  
 of Vizianagram, owner of "Benares Estates" in the United Provinces "Vizy" (as he is known of in the field of Sport) was Captain of the Indian Cricket XI which toured Britain in 1936; Patron of Indian Sport; ex-minister, U P. Government; has travelled extensively in Europe and America and was created a Knight in 1936. Married in 1923 and has two daughters. His father Maharaja Vizarama Gajapatiraj, Manne Sultan Bahadur of Vizianagram established many charitable institutions and was for some time a Member of the Madras Legislative Council, his grandfather His Highness



Maharaja Sir Ananda Gajapatiraj, G C I L., was a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. His great-grandfather His Highness Maharaja Sir Vizarama Gajapatiraj, K C S I, was also a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. Both of them had enjoyed the personal distinction of "His Highness" and also a salute of 13 guns and 10 guns respectively. They had both established many charitable institutions in Benares, Allahabad and other places.—Maharaja Sir Vizarama Gajapatiraj had also built a fountain at Hyde Park, London. The Town Hall at Benares, the Library known as Carmichael Library, Benares, the Vizianagram Hall in Muir College at Allahabad are a few of the many acts of munificence of the Vizianagram House. His nephew the present Raja of Vizianagram, who is a minor, enjoys a rare hereditary distinction of being the only Zemindar in India who has a salute of 11 guns in the district of Vizagapatam.

Born on 28th December 1905, educated at the Princes' College, Ajmere, and Haileybury College, England. Whilst he was at the Princes' College, Ajmere, he won his Colours at Tennis and Cricket, and set up a record, as he was the youngest student to get a double blue, and this record has not yet been broken. In 1934 he stood for election to the Central Legislative Assembly from the Landholders' Constituency of the United Provinces, and was returned unopposed, and was also the youngest member of the House. On the eve of the inauguration of the reformed assemblies he stood for election to the U P. Provincial assembly in 1936 and was returned by a large majority and was one of the very few Hindu non-congress candidates to be returned from one of the largest general constituencies. One of the well-known big game hunters in India and is well-nigh his century of tiger. He was appointed interim Minister of Justice of the United Provinces Government under the New Act, 2nd April 1937.



**YUSUF.** NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, is the biggest and most influential landholder in the eastern districts of the United Provinces. He is a hereditary Nawab and has been a member of the Legislative Council since the inauguration of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in 1921. He was appointed a Minister in 1926 and continued in that office for nearly 12 years until the introduction of the Provincial Autonomy. He was also in the Interim Ministry formed under the new constitution. He has travelled widely and has made a special study of the people and problems of the United Provinces. He has rendered great public service by infusing a real spirit of self-government in the local bodies which has enabled and encouraged them to discharge their duties and obligations towards the public more effectively and efficiently. His personal interest and guidance in the affairs of the local bodies has been responsible for greater amenities to the public. It was through his patronage that the U P District Boards' Conference was originated and has been working

so successfully.

The high standard of the provincial roads that the province can rightly boast of is the result of the continuous and untiring efforts of Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf in the Public Works Department. The great progress made by the Public Health Department, the increasing efficiency and popularity of the Medical Department, the growth of the co-operative movement and the general efficiency of the Registration and Veterinary Departments are all due to his sound and efficient administration during the last 12 years. He has always shown the spirit, initiative and enthusiasm for the good of the people and the province.

His services in the cause of the landholders are too well-known to be reiterated. In the well-being and uplift of the zemindars and the tenants he has always evinced keen and personal interest. An active worker of the Agra Province Zemindars' Association, he carried on an intensive campaign throughout the province and did his best to consolidate the position of the zemindars. In fact, it would be no exaggeration to say that the Agra Province Zemindars' Association is a lasting monument to his untiring and zealous efforts.

Several educational and religious institutions owe their existence to his generous and charitable disposition. His courtesy and obliging nature have won for him a popularity which is coveted by so many to-day. He has always been very popular in the council and during his term of office as Minister wielded enormous influence over the members of the legislative council. He is the best speaker on government benches and his influence in the councils has proved beyond a shadow of doubt that he is a pillar of real strength both to the government and the public at large.

He is one of the most influential leaders of the Muslim community of all-India importance. He has contributed in no small measure in maintaining and consolidating the solidarity of the Mussalmans in India and has helped them in following a wise and sound policy in the interests of the country. He has rendered signal services to the Muslim community and by dint of his patriotism, is held in high esteem by persons of all schools of thought.

He is universally liked and respected both by officials and non-officials—Muslims and non-Muslims, and in him one can find a real example of a selfless worker who is always striving to do some real good to the people. His impartiality is well-known and he commands the confidence of the Hindus and Muslims alike in these provinces.

*Address:* 57, Newberry Road, Lucknow.

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## The Calendars.

full Calendar will be found at the beginning of his book. Below are given details of the various Calendars in use in India.

The Jewish Calendar is in accordance with a system arranged A.D. 358. The Calendar goes from the Creation, which is fixed as 60 years and 8 months before the beginning of the Christian Era; the year is Luni-solar.

The Mohammedan, or era of the Hejira, goes from the day after Mahomet's flight from Mecca, which occurred on the night of July 15, 622 A.D. The months are Lunar.

The Fask year was derived from a combination of the Hejira and Samvat years by the order of Akbar; it is Luni-solar. The Bengali year seems also to have been related at one time to the Hejira, but the fact of its being Solar made it lose 11 days each year.

The Samvat era dates from 57 B.C., and is Luni-solar. The months are divided into two fortnights—*sudi*, or bright and *dark*, or dark. Each fortnight contains 15 tithis, which furnish the dates of the civil days given in our calendars.

### PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN 1939.

#### Parsee (Shehenshahi).

Amahedi Navroz	March	21
Avan Jashan	April	13
Adar Jashan	May	12
Zarthost-no-Diso	June	13
Gatha Gahambars (2nd day)	Sept.	4
New Year	"	5 & 6
Khordeh Sal	"	11

#### Parsee (Kadmi).

Avan Jashan	March	14
Adar Jashan	April	12
Zarthost-no-Diso	May	14
Gatha Gahambars	Aug	4 & 5
New Year (2nd day)	"	7
Khordeh Sal	"	12

#### Mohammedan (Sunni).

Bakri-Id (Id-ul-azah)	Feb	1
Muharram	March	1
Id-e-Milad	May	3
Shab-e-Barat	Sept	30
Ramsan-Id	Nov	14
Mahim Fair (Bombay City only)	Dec	26

#### Mohammedan (Shia).

Bakri-Id	Feb.	1
Muharram	March	1
Shahadat-e-Imam Hasan	April	19
Id-e-Milad	May	8
Shahadat-e-Hasarat Ali	Nov	4
Ramsan-Id	"	14

#### Hindu.

Makar-Sankranti	Jan.	14
Maha Shivratri	Feb.	17
Holi	March	6
Gudi Padwa	"	22
Ramnavami	"	29
Coconut Day	Aug.	29
Gokul Ashtami	Sept.	7
Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari	"	16 & 17
Dussehra	Oct.	22
Diwali	Nov.	10 & 11

#### Jewish.

Pesach (1st day)	April	4
" (2nd day)	"	10
Shabbath	May	24
Tishabeb	July	25
Rosh Hoshana (2 days)	Sept.	14 & 15
Kippur (2 days)	"	22 & 23
Sukkoth (2 days)	Sept. 26 & Oct. 6	

#### Jain.

Chaitra Sud 13	April	2
Chaitra Sud 15	"	4
Shravan Vad 13	Sept.	11
Shravan Vad 14 & 30	Sept.	12, 13, 14 & 15
Bhadarva Sud 1 & 2	Sept.	16
Bhadarva Sud 3	Sept.	18
Pajushan, Bhadarva Sud 5	"	18
Kartik Sud 15	Nov.	26

#### Christian.

New Year	Jan.	1 & 2
Good Friday	April	7
Easter	"	8 & 10
Christmas	Dec.	25 & 26

*Notes.*—(1) If any of the Mohammedan sectional holidays (both Sunni and Shia) notified above does not fall on the day notified, the Mohammedan servants of Government (Sunni or Shia as the case may be) may be granted a sectional holiday in lieu of a holiday on the day notified.

(2) King-Emperor's Birthday, June 8

## THE INDIAN CALENDARS.

## Mahomedan.

1936.	1355.	
December 24	Jilkad	1
1939.	1359.	
January 23	Jilhaj	1
February 21	Muharram	1
March 23	Safar	1
April 22	Rahiwai-Auval	1
May 21	Rahiwai-Sani	1
June 20	Jamadi-al-Auval	1
July 19	Jamadi-al-Sani	1
August 17	Rajab	1
September 16	Shaban	1
October 15	Ramzan	1
November 13	Sawal	1
December 13	Jilkad	1

## Bengalee.

1935.	1345.	
December 17	Paus	1
1939.		
January 15	Magh	1
February 13	Phalgun	1
March 15	Chaitra	1
1939.	1346.	
April 15	Baisack	1
May 15	Jaisitha	1
June 16	Ashar	1
July 17	Shrabon	1
August 18	Bhadra	1
September 18	Ashadai	1
October 18	Kartick	1
November 17	Aughran	1
December 17	Paus	1

## Samvat.

(S=Sudee, B=Budee.)

1939.	1905.	
January 6	Pausha	B 1
January 21	Magha	S 1
February 5	Magha	B 1
February 20	Phalgun	S 1
March 6	Phalgun	B 1
1939.	1906.	
March 21	Chaitra	S 1
April 5	Chaitra	B 1
April 20	Vaisaka	S 1
May 4	Vaisaka	B 1
May 20	Jyaisitha	S 1
June 2	Jyaisitha	B 1
June 18	Ashada	S 1
July 2	Ashada	B 1
July 17	Adhika Sravana	S 1
August 1	Adhika Sravana	B 1
August 16	Nija Sravana	S 1
August 30	Nija Sravana	B 1
September 14	Bhadra	S 1
September 29	Bhadra	B 1

## 1939.

October 13	Asvin	S 1
October 29	Asvin	B 1
November 12	Kartika	S 1
November 27	Kartika	B 1
December 11	Marga	S 1
December 27	Marga	B 1

## 1906.

## Telugu &amp; Kanarese.

(S=Sudee, B=Budee.)

1939.	1890.	
January 1	Pushvam	S
January 6	Pushyam	B
January 21	Magham	S
February 5	Magham	B
February 20	Phalgun	S
March 6	Phalgun	B

## 1939.

1939.	1901.	
March 22	Chaitram	S
April 5	Chaitram	B
April 20	Vaisakh	S
May 4	Vaisakh	B
May 20	Vysakh	S
June 3	Vysakh	B
June 18	Ashadh	S
July 2	Ashadh	B
July 17	Sravan	S
August 1	Sravan	B
August 15	Nija Sravan	S
August 30	Nija Sravan	B
September 14	Bhadrpad	S
September 29	Bhadrpad	B
October 13	Asvinyu	S
October 29	Asvinyu	B
November 12	Karthik	S
November 27	Karthik	B
December 11	Margasir	S
December 27	Margasir	B

## Tamil-Malayalam.

1939.	1114.	
January 1	Margali Dhanus	18
January 14	Thai-Makaram	1
February 12	Masi-Kumbham	1
March 14	Panguni-Meenam	1
April 14	Chittrai-Moolam	1
May 15	Vaikasi-Brisabham	1
June 15	Ani-Mithunam	1
July 16	Adi-Karkitakam	1
1939.	1115.	
August 17	Avani-Chingam	1
September 17	Pooratani-Kanni	1
October 17	Attipal-Thulam	1
November 16	Kartikai-Vrisohi-	1
	kam	1
December 16	Margali-Dhanus	1
December 31	Margali-Dhanus	16

# INDEX.

etc.—Every effort has been made to give a comprehensive index to the information given in the Year Book, and it is hoped that it will facilitate easy reference. Should, however, anyone have suggestions or criticisms to offer calculated to improve the index, they are welcome and will be carefully considered.

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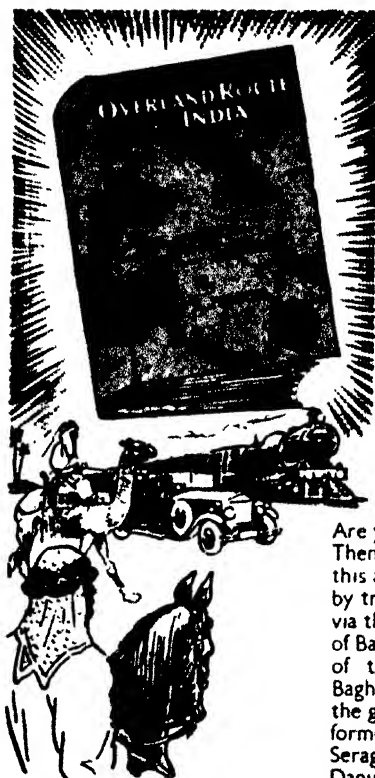


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